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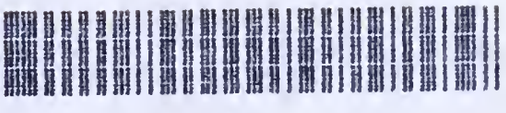
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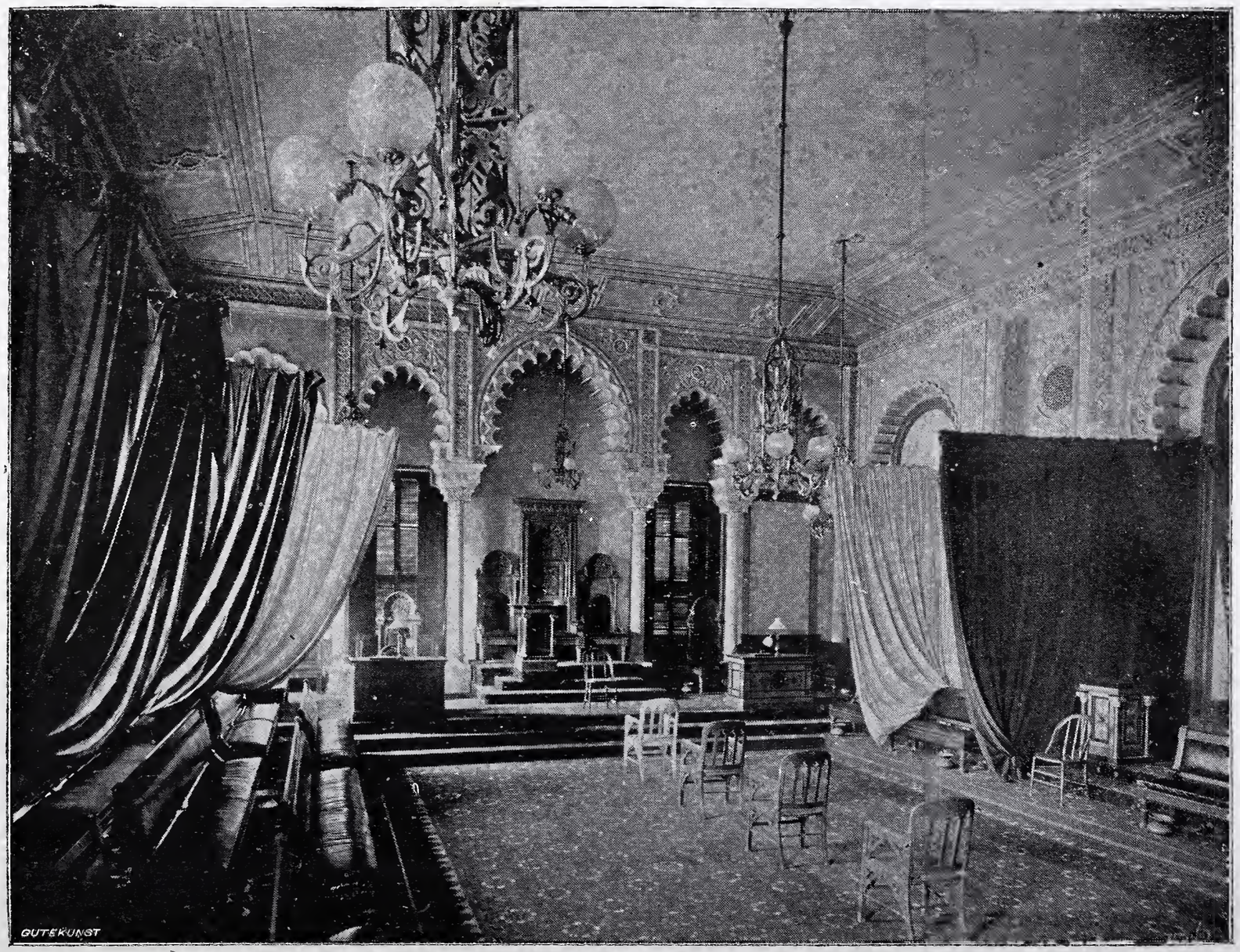

ORIENTAL HALL, MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA.

···PROCEEDINGS···

—OF THE—

MOST EXCELLENT GRAND

Holy Royal Arch Chapter

OF PENNSYLVANIA

—AND—

MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING,

For the Year ending December 26, 1891, being its Ninety-sixth Year.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED FOR THE GRAND CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA:
BY MACCALLA & COMPANY, 237-9 DOCK ST.
—1892—

GRAND

Holy Royal Arch Chapter

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1795—1891.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, March 5, 1891.

PRESENT:

Comp. ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, ... *M. E. Grand High Priest.*
" EDGAR A. TENNIS, ... *M. E. Grand King.*
" EZRA S. BARTLETT, ... *M. E. Grand Scribe.*
" THOMAS R. PATTON, ... *M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
" CHARLES E. MEYER, ... *M. E. Grand Secretary.*

District Deputy Grand High Priests.—Comps. JAMES H. CODDING, THADDEUS S. ADLE, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, JOEL S. EABY, DANIEL B. ELSE, JOHN R. MCMILLAN, JOHN MCKAIN, LUTHER M. FINE, HARRY M. VAN ZANDT, and the other Grand Officers in their respective places.

Past Grand High Priests.—Comps. CHARLES E. MEYER, HIBBERT P. JOHN, GEORGE W. KENDRICK, JR., JAMES S. BARBER.

Chapters Nos. 3, 43, 52, 91, 150, 152, 161, 167, 169, 173, 174, 175, 183, 189, 190, 193, 197, 198, 202, 208, 210, 216, 220, 221, 222, 229, 232, 233, 234, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 248, 250, 251, 257, 262.

330100

The Grand Chapter opened in ancient and solemn form at seven o'clock and five minutes P.M.

The Minutes of the Quarterly Communication held December 4, 1890, and of the Annual Communication, held December 27, 1890, were read and approved.

Amendments to the By-Laws were received from the following Chapters, Nos. 21, 169, 255, 258, 260, and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

General returns were received from a number of Chapters and Mark Lodges.

Ordered to be entered and filed.

A petition was read from Chapter No. 167, asking permission to receive and act upon a new petition for Bro. W. H. H., rejected in Chapter No. 167. On motion permission was granted under the usual restrictions.

A missive was read from the Grand High Priest of Quebec, appointing M. E. Comp. Charles E. Meyer as the Representative of that Grand Chapter near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania. On motion Comp. Meyer was received and acknowledged as such.

A missive was received and read from the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland appointing M. E. Comp. Thomas R. Patton its Representative near the Grand

Chapter of Pennsylvania. On motion Comp. Patton was received and acknowledged as such.

The Committee on By-Laws presented the following report, which was, on motion, adopted:

To the M. E. Grand High Priest, Officers and Members of the M. E. Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania:

BROTHERS AND COMPANIONS:—Your Committee on By-Laws having carefully examined the various amendments to By-Laws submitted to them beg leave to report.

Perseverance Chapter No. 21 submits the following: Add the following section to Article VI, Section 3: "A candidate shall not receive more than one degree on the same day, nor a subsequent degree at a less interval than one month from his reception of the former degree. Nor shall any candidate be advanced until he has shown, upon examination in open Lodge in the proper degree, a considerable proficiency in the preceding degree. *Provided, however*, that the provisions of this section may, in case of emergency, be dispensed with by a vote of the Chapter."

A mere cursory examination of this proposed amendment might fail in exhibiting its true features until it was first put to the test of actual trial, but the defects therein are so apparent to the minds of your Committee that we think if they are stated they must convince any one that such a By-Law should not be approved by you.

First.—Said amendment interferes with the prerogatives of the M. E. High Priest, who has the sole direction of the work.

Second.—The proviso at the end virtually reduces the By-Law to a mere resolution. By-Laws are intended to be permanent, changeable, only on notice after reflection and consideration. This provision has the power to set aside that permanent character which should attach to every law. A resolution may be suspended for a period and at the expiration of the limited time it comes again into force without further action thereon. As this proposed amendment comes entirely within this definition, and as we have grave doubts as to the propriety of permitting any By-Law to be suspended for any period of time, we cannot recommend an approval of said amendment.

Chapter No. 169 submits several amendments to its By-Laws. All but the last of them are, so far as we know, concurred in by all the members. The last one is strenuously objected to by at least one of the Companions. This amendment is to strike out of Section 4 of Article XI the words "five thousand" and insert "fifteen hundred" and relates to the permanent fund. Article XI, Section 1, provides for the establishment of a permanent fund. Section 2 for the sources from which additions to said fund are to be obtained. Section 3 for the investment of such funds. Section 4, the one proposed to be amended, reads thus: "The fund thus created shall not be impaired or diminished, but shall be increased from time to time, as the finances of the Chapter will admit, until said fund shall reach the capital sum of five thousand dollars."

Under ordinary circumstances probably there would be no contention as to the power or right of the Chapter to increase or diminish the amount of said fund as they please, so that no vested right or implied contract is violated. Some years ago this Chapter was in financial difficulties; its income was not sufficient to pay its expenses, and the Chapter was forced, in self-preservation, to borrow from this fund enough to tide them over the shallows encountered. The Trustees of the fund have every year been charging the Chapter interest upon the amount borrowed from the fund, adding the interest to the principal and charging interest on the new principal so ascertained, and it is to rid itself of this incubus that the proposed amendment has been adopted by them. This course was recommended to them by the M. E. Grand High Priest after making an examination of the records and finding this heavy debt owing by themselves to themselves.

The Grand Chapter has consistently, for many years, declined to interfere with a Chapter in the management of its finances, except so far as to exercise a parental control in refusing to permit it to commit "*felo de se*," or as a judge in requiring it to keep its contracts, implied or expressed.

The former reason does not have place here, and as we are assured by the officers of the Chapter that the whole amount which has been paid for life membership fees is less than the amount to which it is proposed to reduce the principal of this fund, the implied assurance in Section 2 of said Article that the whole amount of fees for life membership shall be kept intact and apart from the general funds of the Chapter is not broken. We think the subject matter should be left to the direction of the Chapter. We therefore offer the following resolutions for your consideration:

Resolved, That the proposed amendment to the By-Laws of Chapter No. 21 be not approved.

Resolved, That the proposed amendments to the By-Laws of Chapters Nos. 169, 255, 258 and 260 be approved.

Fraternally submitted,

J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON,

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1891. *Chairman.*

The Grand Chapter was then "called off" for the purpose of exemplifying the degree of Mark Master Mason.

A Lodge of Mark Master Masons was then opened and the degree of a Mark Master Mason was exemplified by the Grand Officers.

The Lodge of Mark Master Masons was then closed.

The Grand Chapter was then "called on."

The Grand Chapter was closed in peace at nine o'clock and twenty minutes P.M.

CHARLES E. MEYER,

Grand Secretary.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, June 4, 1891.

PRESENT:

Comp. ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, ... *M. E. Grand High Priest.*
" EDGAR A. TENNIS, ... *M. E. Grand King.*
" EZRA S. BARTLETT, ... *M. E. Grand Scribe.*
" THOMAS R. PATTON, ... *M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
" CHARLES E. MEYER, ... *M. E. Grand Secretary.*

District Deputy Grand High Priests.—Comps. D. B. ELSE, J. K. MCMILLAN, LUTHER M. FINE, MICHAEL W. JACOBS, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, and the other Grand Officers in their respective places.

Past Grand High Priests.—Comps. CHARLES E. MEYER, AUGUSTUS R. HALL, MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON, JAMES S. BARBER.

Chapters Nos. 3, 21, 43, 52, 91, 150, 152, 167, 169, 170, 173, 174, 175, 180, 183, 186, 189, 198, 201, 208, 220, 222, 229, 232, 233, 234, 237, 240, 243, 244, 245, 248, 250, 267, 272.

The Grand Chapter was opened in ancient and solemn form at seven o'clock P.M.

The Minutes of the Quarterly Communication of March 5, 1891, were read and approved.

By-Laws of Chapter No. 240 were received and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

Missive was received from the Grand High Priest of Maine, appointing Comp. Alexander McCune Grand Representative of that Grand Chapter near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.

Similar missive from Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Vermont, appointing Comp. Louis Wagner.

On motion, Comps. Alexander McCune and Louis Wagner were received and acknowledged as such Representatives.

A petition was received from a number of Royal Arch Masons for a warrant for a new Chapter at Bangor, Northampton county, Penna. On motion the same was referred to the Grand Officers with power to act.

The Committee on By-Laws presented the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the M. E. Grand High Priest, Officers and Members of the M. E. Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania:

BROTHERS AND COMPANIONS:—Your Committee on By-Laws, having carefully examined the By-Laws referred to them, beg leave to report the following resolutions for your consideration:

No. 203. *Resolved*, That the proposed By-Laws of Chapter No. 240 be amended by striking out Section 2 of Art. II, and Section 1 of Art. V, and inserting in its stead the regulation of the Grand Chapter in reference to life membership, and as thus amended said By-Laws be approved.

Your Committee received an appeal from one of the Companions against what he deemed some irregularity in the proceedings which resulted in the adoption of said By-Laws which had been sent to the M. E. Grand

High Priest, but as he decided that the matters complained of were but matters of form and not of substance, they were not considered by us.

Fraternally submitted,

J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON,

Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1891, A. I. 2421.

The subject of Honorary Membership was referred to the Committee on Work and Jurisprudence.

The Grand Chapter was then "called off" for the purpose of exemplifying the degree of a Most Excellent Master Mason.

A Lodge of Most Excellent Masters was then opened and the work exemplified.

A Lodge of Most Excellent Master Masons was then closed.

The Grand Chapter was then "called on."

The Grand Chapter was then closed in peace, at nine o'clock P.M.

CHARLES E. MEYER,

Grand Secretary.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, September 3, 1891.

PRESENT:

Comp. ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, ... *M. E. Grand High Priest.*
" EDGAR A. TENNIS, ... *M. E. Grand King.*
" EZRA S. BARTLETT, ... *M. E. Grand Scribe.*
" THOMAS R. PATTON, ... *M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
" CHARLES E. MEYER, ... *M. E. Grand Secretary.*

District Deputy Grand High Priests.—Comps. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, THADDEUS S. ADLE, LUTHER M. FINE, D. B. ELSE, HENRY W. DEWITT, and the other Grand Officers in their respective places.

Past Grand High Priests.—Comps. CHARLES E. MEYER, AUGUSTUS R. HALL, JAMES S. BARBER.

Chaps. Nos. 3, 43, 52, 91, 152, 169, 173, 174, 175, 183, 190, 197, 198, 201, 208, 215, 217, 220, 222, 229, 232, 233, 234, 237, 240, 248, 250, 255, 262, 263, 272.

The Grand Chapter opened in ancient and solemn form at seven o'clock P.M.

Minutes of the Quarterly Communication of June 4, 1891, were read and approved.

By-Laws and amendments were received from

Chapters 182, 219, 228, 234, 242, 272 and 273, which were referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

Missives were read from the Grand High Priests of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin, appointing Comp. Luther M. Fine; North Dakota, appointing Comp. Michael W. Jacobs; Virginia, appointing Comp. Conrad B. Day; South Dakota, appointing Comp. Harry M. Van Zandt; New Jersey, appointing Comp. Ezra S. Bartlett; Nevada, appointing Comp. William L. Connell, as Representatives of the respective Grand Chapters near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.

On motion the Companions were received and acknowledged as such Representatives.

The Grand Secretary presented the following report:

To the M. E. Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania:

COMPANIONS:—The Grand Secretary fraternally presents the following Annual Report of the Chapters and Mark Lodges and the membership of the jurisdiction for the year ending December 27, 1890.

CHAPTERS.

The number of members, December 27, 1889, was,	12,938
Admitted during year 1890,	130
Marked,	1022
Restored to membership,	12
Correction of errors, former reports,	9
Total (carried forward),	14,111

DEDUCT.

Total (brought forward),		14,111
Dimitted during 1890, or membership ceased,	106	
Died,	184	
Suspended or expelled,	168	
Membership ceased,	8	
	——	466
Membership, December 27, 1890, as per returns,		13,645
A clear gain of,		705
During 1890 there have been rejected,		49

MARK LODGES.

Number of members, December 27, 1889,	1260	
Admitted during 1890,	1	
	——	1261

DEDUCT.

Died,	29	
Dimitted,	2	
Suspended,	3	
Membership ceased,	11	
	——	45
Membership, December 27, 1890,		1216

The following is the table of statistics:

Chapter No.	Name.	Initiations.	Admissions and Restored.	Deaths.	Resigned or Ceased.	Suspended or Expelled.	Membership.
3	Jerusalem,	16	1	2	1	8	348
21	Perseverance,	7	1	1	3		158
43		11		4		1	275
52	Harmony,	52	8	11	1	5	738
91	Columbia,	25	2	15	1	5	344
150	Washington,	9		1	2		66
152	Reading,	12	1	2	1		188
159	Schuylkill,						28
161	Union,	1		1			129
162	Zerubbabel,	39	1	5	3	1	499
163	La Fayette,	8	2	3	3	8	106
164	Brownsville.	5		1	1		46
165	Union,				8		46
166	Mt. Moriah,	4	1	3			56
167	Eureka,	3					47
169	Philadelphia,	5	1	4	1	4	186
170	Delta,	6	3	2		4	84
171	St. John's,	1					67
172	Temple,			1		2	54
173	Easton,	2	1	2		3	153
174	Northumberland,						45
175	Keystone,	10	2	8	1	5	300
176	George Washington,	15	1	2		5	42
177	Tamaqua,			2			38
178	Catawissa,		1				20
179	Eureka,	4		1			70
180	Warren,	2	1	1		9	36
181	Lilly,	6				4	130
182	Shekinah,	4		2			66
183	Oriental,	74		10	5	15	915
185	Lackawanna,	3	2		4	2	122
186	Lewistown,	3		1			67
187	Oriental,	5	1	1			35
189	Mountain,	13		4	1	2	150
190	Norristown,	12	1	2		7	203
191	Solomon,	8	1		1	2	63
192	Urania,	16			1		157

Chapter No.	Name.	Initiations.	Admissions and Restored.	Deaths.	Resigned or Ceased.	Suspended or Expelled.	Membership.
193	Duquesne,	15	3	2		3	365
194	Tioga,	1	1				29
195	Portage,	5		1	1		92
196	Mountain City,	3		1			105
197	Weidle,	3	1	4		2	74
198	Phœnix,	6	2	2	2		130
199	Howell,	5		4			101
200	Columbus,	6				3	64
201	Standing Stone,	4		1			72
202	Howell,	6					56
203	Allen,	11	1	1	2	6	148
204	Anthony Wayne,	1		1	5		25
205	Factoryville,						24
206	Harmony,	2			2		49
207	Aaron,				3		25
208	Germantown,	12	1	1		1	131
209	Samuel C. Perkins,	4					47
210	Great Bend,	2	1		2		70
211	Venango,	11	1				67
212	Mound,	32	2	1	3	1	126
214	Valley,	3		1			47
215	Temple,	11	1		2	2	217
216	Zinzendorf,	4		1			78
217	Allegheny,	25	1	2	4	2	298
218	Bloomsburg,	5		3	2		43
219	Griscom,	5	1	1	2		53
220	Fort Washington,	2				2	33
221	Tremont,	5		2	1		66
222	Lycoming,	6	2	4	1	3	133
223	Oxford,	2	1		1		53
224	Corinthian,			3	2		69
225	Jefferson,	17		2			70
226	Siloam,	11		3		6	119
227	Emporium,	10	1		1		41
228	Clearfield,	No return.					*62
229	Newtown,						32
230	Elk,	6	3		1		53
232	St. John,	3	3	2		7	213
233	Kensington,	33		4	1	10	421

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Chapter No.	Name.	Initiations.	Admissions and Restored.	Deaths.	Resigned or Ceased.	Suspended or Expelled.	Membership.
234	Media,	3		1			45
235	Occidental,	7	1	1	2		114
236	Oil City,	3	2		2		63
237	Excelsior,	20	1	7	2	2	222
238	Newport,	1			1	2	40
239	Danville,	3		1		1	53
240	Palestine,	27	10	2	2	4	332
241	Bellefonte,	5					67
242	Pittston,	1			1		49
243	Tristram B. Freeman,	30	3	8		1	428
244	Norman,	9	2	1			93
245	Abington,	1	1				29
246	Warrior Run,			2	1	1	43
247	Orient,	18	1	1	6	1	73
248	Temple,	10	1				166
249	Monongahela,	1			1		44
250	Corinthian,	9		3	2	1	208
251	Signet,	7		4	6	2	141
252	Mizpah,	8		1			53
254	Arnold,				2	3	17
255	Bedford,	4					60
256	Fernwood,	8		1			91
257	Shiloh,	13	1				207
258	Chester,	21					157
259	Eden,	7	1	1		4	50
260	Bradford,	40	14	1	6		236
261	Troy,	4		1	3	1	84
262	Montgomery,	5	1	1			85
263	Coudersport,	7	1	1			42
264	Shamokin,	2		1		4	32
265	Westfield,	1		1			29
266	Good Samaritan,						21
267	Coatesville,	3					51
268	Pittsburgh,	16	2	2			109
269	Ulysses,			1			19
270	Doylestown,	35		2		1	41
271	Pottstown,	24	31				55
272	Meyersdale,	6	11				17
		1022	142	184	114	169	13,645

Number of Chapters December 27, 1890, ... 114
Number of Mark Lodges December 27, 1890, ... 3

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES E. MEYER,

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1891. *Grand Secretary.*

A petition was read from Chapter No. 201, asking permission to receive and act upon the petition of Bro. W. H. C., previously rejected in said Chapter.

On motion permission was granted under the usual restrictions.

The Committee on By-Laws presented the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the M. E. Grand High Priest, Officers and Members of the M. E. Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania:

BROTHERS AND COMPANIONS:—Your Committee on By-Laws having carefully examined the By-Laws and amendment to By-Laws referred to them, respectfully report the following resolutions for your consideration, to wit:

Resolved, That the proposed By-Laws of Chapters Nos. 228 and 273 be amended, and the amendments of Chapters Nos. 182, 234 and 242 be approved.

Fraternally submitted,

J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON,

Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1891, A.I. 2421.

The Committee on Work and Jurisprudence presented a report on honorary membership, which was, on motion, referred back to them to report an amendment to the Constitution, the report to be printed and

sent to each Chapter, and that the matter shall be considered at the next Quarterly Communication.

To the several Chapters subordinate to the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania.

At the Quarterly Communication of Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, held September 3, 1891, the following report of the Committee on Work and Jurisprudence was presented:

Your Committee on Work and Jurisprudence (to whom was referred the question of Life Membership and Honorary Membership as to the relationship between the two and whether under existing laws of Capitular Masonry in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, Chapters may confer the distinction of Honorary Membership on a Companion Royal Arch Mason) present the following report:

The terms Life Membership and Honorary Membership are distinct in their meaning and force and have no relationship whatever.

A Chapter may, or may not, make a provision in its By-Laws whereby a Companion, member of said Chapter, shall become a life member thereof, by paying a stipulated sum of money, not less than twenty-five dollars, or if he has paid full annual dues to said Chapter for twenty years, fifteen dollars. See Section 72, Constitution of Grand Chapter and amendments, Section 72, adopted by Grand Chapter, December 5, 1889.

A Chapter may grant the privilege of life membership without the payment of any fee, if provided for in the By-Laws, as an acknowledgment of meritorious services, etc., in accordance with Section 72, Constitution of Grand Chapter, and amendments to Section 72, adopted by Grand Chapter, December 5, 1891. A Companion made a life member in accordance with either of the foregoing requirements continues to be a life member of the Chapter that conferred life membership upon him, so long as he continues to be a member of said Chapter.

Chapters cannot confer life membership upon any but members of their own Chapter.

Chapters may confer the title of "Honorary Member" upon any Companion Royal Arch Mason, whether a member of said Chapter or not, for reason deemed sufficient by itself.

But the conferring of such honor does not carry with it any of the privileges of active membership, nor does it continue for life, but is subject to the action of the Chapter at any time and the name of the Com-

panion may be dropped from the roll of honorary membership whenever the Chapter is so disposed.

There are, at the present time, one or more Chapters that have honorary members and whilst the right to make honorary members is conceded to the Chapters, yet it is a right that should be used with much care and judgment.

That no question may arise hereafter as to the right of Chapters to make honorary members we offer the following:

Amend Section 72, Constitution of Grand Chapter, by adding:

"Chapters may by their By-Laws elect one of their own members an honorary member, but such an election shall not exempt the member from the provisions of this section requiring the payment of a fee or a term of service to become a life member.

"Honorary membership may be conferred upon Royal Arch Masons, members of other Chapters, for meritorious services rendered Royal Arch Masonry, but such an election shall not carry with it any of the privileges of active membership.

"The members of the Chapter shall be notified of the pendency of any motion relative to life or honorary membership and in each case it shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members present."

The Section would then read as follows:

"SECTION 72. No Chapter shall confer the privileges of life membership for a less sum than *twenty-five dollars*, except as herein provided. Where a member has paid full annual dues for *twenty years*, he may be made a life member upon the payment of not less than *fifteen dollars*, should the By-Laws so provide.

"A Chapter, as an acknowledgment of meritorious service for at least one term as its M. E. High Priest, or, to a member having paid full dues for *twenty-five years*, may grant the privilege of life membership without the payment of any fee, if provided for in the By-Laws; but in either of such cases the motion therefor shall be made in writing at a stated meeting of the Chapter, and, upon being seconded, shall be read and entered upon the minutes and shall lie over until the next stated meeting, when, if such motion shall receive a two-thirds vote in the affirmative, it shall be adopted. The members shall be notified of the pendency of such motion."

Chapters may by their By-Laws elect one of their own members an honorary member, but such election shall not exempt the member from

the provisions of this section requiring the payment of a fee or a term of service to become a life member.

Honorary membership may be conferred upon Royal Arch Masons, members of other Chapters, for meritorious services rendered to Royal Arch Masonry, but such an election shall not carry with it any of the privileges of active membership. The members shall be notified of the pendency of any motion relative to life or honorary membership. And in each case it shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

ALEXANDER H. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS R. HALL,
HIBBERT P. JOHN,
MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON,
JAMES S. BARBER,
Committee, Work and Jurisprudence.

The Grand Chapter was then "called off" for the purpose of exemplifying the Royal Arch degree.

A Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was then opened.

The Royal Arch degree was then exemplified by the Grand Officers.

The Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was then closed.

The Grand Chapter was "called on."

The Grand Chapter closed in peace at nine o'clock and fifty-five minutes P.M.

CHARLES E. MEYER,
Grand Secretary.

EXTRA COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, December 3, 1891.

PRESENT :

Comp. ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, ... *M. E. Grand High Priest.*
" EDGAR A. TENNIS, ... *M. E. Grand King.*
" EZRA S. BARTLETT, ... *M. E. Grand Scribe.*
" THOMAS R. PATTON, ... *M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
" CHARLES E. MEYER, ... *M. E. Grand Secretary.*

District Deputy Grand High Priests.—Comps. JOHN MCKAIN, JOHN R. MCMILLAN, JOEL S. EABY, JESSE ORR, CHARLES F. DERR, LUTHER M. FINE, CALEB C. THOMPSON, WILLIAM L. CONNELL, HARRY M. VAN ZANDT, SAMUEL L. FRENCH, THADDEUS S. ADLE, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, JAMES H. CODDING, DANIEL B. ELSE, HENRY W. DE WITT, WILLIAM K. JONES, MICHAEL W. JACOBS, and the other Grand Officers in their respective places.

Past Grand High Priests.—Comps. CHARLES E. MEYER, HIBBERT P. JOHN and JAMES S. BARBER.

Grand Chapter opened in solemn form at nine o'clock and thirty minutes A.M.

The M. E. Grand High Priest announced that this extra Communication was called at this time for the purpose of exemplifying the floor work of the Chapter, for which purpose he had caused the District

Deputy Grand High Priests to be summoned, and he was gratified to find that all were present.

The Grand Chapter was then "called off."

A Lodge of Mark Master Masons was opened and the work exemplified.

The Lodge of Mark Master Masons was closed.

A Lodge of Most Excellent Master Masons was opened and the work exemplified.

The Lodge of Most Excellent Master Masons was closed.

The Grand Chapter was then "called on."

The Grand Chapter closed in peace at twelve o'clock M.

CHARLES E. MEYER,
Grand Secretary.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, December 3, 1891.

PRESENT.

Comp. ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, ... *M. E. Grand High Priest*
" EDGAR A. TENNIS, ... *M. E. Grand King.*
" EZRA S. BARTLETT, ... *M. E. Grand Scribe.*
" THOMAS R. PATTON, ... *M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
" CHARLES E. MEYER, ... *M. E. Grand Secretary.*

District Deputy Grand High Priests.—Comps. JOHN MCKAIN, JOHN R. MCMILLAN, JOEL S. EABY, JESSE ORR, CHARLES F. DERR, LUTHER M. FINE, CALEB C. THOMPSON, WILLIAM L. CONNELL, HARRY M. VAN ZANDT, SAMUEL L. FRENCH, T. S. ADLE, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, JAMES H. CODDING, DANIEL B. ELSE, H. W. DE WITT, WILLIAM K. JONES, MICHAEL W. JACOBS, and the other Grand Officers in their respective places.

Past Grand High Priests.—Comps. SAMUEL C. PERKINS, MICHAEL NISBET, CHARLES E. MEYER, HIBBERT P. JOHN, AUGUSTUS R. HALL, GEORGE W. KENDRICK, JR., MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON, JAMES S. BARBER.

Grand Representatives.—Comp. CHARLES E. MEYER, of Grand Chapters of New York, Illinois, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Quebec, Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales.

Comp. EDGAR A. TENNIS, of Grand Chapter of Kentucky.

Comp. HIBBERT P. JOHN, of Grand Chapter of Tennessee.

Comp. THOMAS R. PATTON, of Grand Chapters of Nebraska, Canada and Scotland.

Comp. WILLIAM J. KELLY, of Grand Chapter of Arkansas.

Comp. AUGUSTUS R. HALL, of Grand Chapter of Indiana.

Comp. SAMUEL C. PERKINS, of Grand Chapter of Louisiana.

Comp. ALEXANDER MCCUNE, of Grand Chapter of Maine.
Comp. EZRA S. BARTLETT, of Grand Chapter of New Jersey.
Comp. MICHAEL NISBET, of Grand Chapters of Nova Scotia and Oregon.
Comp. IRVING P. WANGER, of Grand Chapter of Ohio.
Comp. ELSWORTH H. HULTS, of Grand Chapter of Rhode Island.
Comp. LOUIS WAGNER, of Grand Chapter of Vermont.
Comp. CONRAD B. DAY, of Grand Chapter of Virginia.
Comp. JOHN KELLER, of Grand Chapter of Washington.
Comp. LUTHER M. FINE, of Grand Chapter of Wisconsin.
Comp. HARRY M. VAN ZANDT, of Grand Chapter of South Dakota.
Comp. JAMES S. BARBER, of Grand Chapters of North Carolina and Delaware.
Comp. DAVID B. TAYLOR, of Grand Chapter of District of Columbia.
Comp. JOSHUA L. LYTE, of Grand Chapter of Iowa.
Comp. N. FERREE LIGHTNER, of Grand Chapter of Minnesota.
Comp. WILLIAM A. SINN, of Grand Chapter of Texas.
Comp. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Grand Chapter of California.
Comp. JOSEPH EICHBAUM, of Grand Chapter of North Dakota.
Comp. MICHAEL ARNOLD, of Grand Chapter of Alabama.
Comp. ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, of Grand Chapter of Maryland.
Comp. SAMUEL W. WRAY, of Grand Chapter of Kansas.

Chapters Nos. 3, 21, 43, 52, 91, 150, 152, 159, 161, 162, 163, 164, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 190, 193, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203, 208, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 229, 230, 232, 233, 234, 235, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 246, 247, 248, 249, 251, 252, 255, 257, 258, 260, 261, 262, 263, 266, 267, 268, 272, 273—(79 Chapters).

The Grand Chapter opened in ancient and solemn form at three o'clock P.M.

The minutes of the Quarterly Communication, held September 3, and Extra Communication, December 3, 1891, were read and approved.

A petition was read from Chapter No. 232, asking permission to receive and act upon the petition of W. C. W., rejected in Chapter No. 233.

On motion, permission was granted under the usual restrictions.

A petition was received from Comp. H. P. C., a member of Chapter 178 at the time of the sequestration of its warrant by Grand Chapter, asking to be restored to good Masonic standing, which was, on motion, granted.

Amendments to the By-Laws of Chapters Nos. 150, 163, 180, 208, 228, 235, 237 and 252 were received and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

The Committee on Finance presented the following report:

To the M. E. Grand High Priest, Officers and Members of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania:

COMPANIONS:—The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the books of the M. E. Grand Treasurer, Comp. Thomas R. Patton, and the books of the M. E. Grand Secretary, Comp. Charles E. Meyer, from November 20, 1890, to November 20, 1891, and find them correct and agreeing with their vouchers, showing:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 20, 1890,	$1,728 90
Dues and Fees from Chapters and Mark Lodges,	4,970 17
Interest on Masonic Loan,	800 00
" deposits of Grand Treasurer,	68 71
Sale of Certificates, Constitutions, Attests, Dispensations, etc.,	9 00
Warrants for new Chapters,	200 00
Total,	$7,776 78

PAYMENTS.

Expenses M. E. Grand High Priest, ...	$1,312 87	
Expenses D. D. Grand High Priests, ...	593 29	
Salary, Grand Secretary, to Sept. 27, 1891, . . .	750 00	
" Grand Secretary's Clerk, to Sept. 27, 1891,	400 00	
" Grand Tyler, to Sept. 27, 1891, ...	150 00	
Rent from Sept. 30, 1890, to Sept. 30, 1891, . .	1,381 25	
Printing, including Proceedings, ...	699 77	
Tuning organ, one year, ...	40 00	
Repairs to clothing, collars, aprons, jewels and robes,	138 30	
Postage, expressage, stationery, funeral and office expenses, Grand Secretary, ...	177 00	
		5,643 48
Balance, ...		$2,133 30

With which to pay balances due on appropriations to December 27, 1891, as follows:

Expenses of Grand High Priest, ...	$550 00	
Rent from Sept. 30, 1891, to Dec. 30, 1891, . . .	318 75	
Salary of Grand Secretary to Dec. 27, 1891, . .	187 50	
" Grand Secretary's Clerk to Dec. 27, 1891,	100 00	
" Grand Tyler to Dec. 27, 1891, ...	37 50	
Tuning organ to Dec. 31, 1891, ...	20 00	
		1,213 75
Leaving balance of		$919 55

We have examined the investments held by the M. E. Grand Treasurer, amounting to twenty thousand dollars, all of which are bonds of the five per cent. Masonic Loan, in the name of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, and found them correct.

The Committee present the following estimate of receipts and expenditures for the year 1892:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Nov. 20, 1891,	$2,133 30
Dues and fees from Chapters and Mark Lodges,	5,700 00
Interest on investment,	800 00
Sale of Constitutions, Certificates, Dispensations, etc.,	10 00
Charters,	100 00
Total,	$8,743 30

EXPENDITURES.

Rent for 1892, twelve months,	$1,275 00	
Expenses M. E. Grand High Priest,	1,500 00	
" D. D. Grand High Priests,	750 00	
Salary of Grand Secretary,	750 00	
" Clerk,	400 00	
" Grand Tyler,	150 00	
Masonic Clothing, etc.,	100 00	
Printing, Annual Proceedings, postage, stationery, etc.,	700 00	
Tuning organ for 1892,	40 00	
Balance due on appropriations for 1890,	1,213 75	
		6,878 75
Showing an apparent surplus of		$1,864 55

The Committee offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That appropriations be made for the year 1892 as follows:

For expenses of the M. E. Grand High Priest,	$1,500 00
For expenses of the D. D. Grand High Priests in visiting Chapters,	750 00
For rent,	1,275 00
For printing, including Annual Proceedings, postage, expressage, stationery, etc.	700 00

For salary of Grand Secretary,	$750 00
" Clerk,	400 00
" Grand Tyler,	150 00
For tuning organ,	40 00
For Masonic clothing, etc.,	100 00

Resolved, That the M. E. Grand High Priest be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrants on the M. E. Grand Treasurer for the amounts named in the foregoing resolution, as they become due and payable.

WILLIAM J. KELLY,
M. RICHARDS MUCKLÉ,
SAMUEL W. WRAY,
ELLSWORTH H. HULTS.
Committee on Finance.

On motion the report of the Committee was received and the resolutions attached thereto unanimously adopted.

The Committee on By-Laws presented the following report:

To the M. E. Grand High Priest, Officers and Members of the M. E. Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania:

BROTHERS AND COMPANIONS:—Your Committee on By-Laws, to whom was referred the By-Laws and amendments to By-Laws hereinafter mentioned, having carefully examined the same, respectfully report the following resolutions for your consideration, to wit:

BY-LAWS.

Resolved, That the proposed By-Laws of Chapter No. 180 be amended by striking out the whole of Article III; by striking out the whole of Section 1 of Article V; by striking out of Section 1 of Article VI the words "payable before the Mark degree is conferred;" by striking out of Section 1 of Article VII the figures and character "$1.50," and inserting "$3" in their place; by striking out of the same section all after the word "dues;" by striking out the whole of Section 3 of the same article; by striking out of Article IX, the words, "There shall be no charge for a dimit," and as thus amended said By-Laws be approved.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Resolved, That the proposed amendments to the By-Laws of Chapters Nos. 150, 208, 228, 235, 237 and 252 be approved.

Fraternally submitted,

J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON,

PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1891. *Chr. Com. on By-Laws.*

On motion the report was received and the resolutions adopted.

The Committee on Printing and Publishing presented the following report, which was ordered spread upon the Minutes:

To the M. E. Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania:

COMPANIONS:—The Committee on Printing and Publishing report having approved the bills of work done during the year, viz.: Proceedings of Grand Chapter for 1891, notices and stationery for Grand High Priest's and Grand Secretary's offices, amounting to $699.77.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES BLELOCH,

PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1891. *for Committee.*

The Committee on Work and Jurisprudence submitted an amendment to Section 72 of Constitution, which, after amendment, was adopted, to read as follows:

LIFE AND HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.—Page 32, Sec. 72. No Chapter shall confer the privileges of life membership for a less sum than *twenty-five dollars*, except as herein provided. Where a member has paid full annual dues for *twenty years*, he may be made a life member upon the payment of not less than *fifteen dollars*, should the By-Laws so provide.

A Chapter, as an acknowledgment of meritorious service for at least

one term as its M. E. High Priest, or, to a member having paid full dues for *twenty-five years*, may grant the privilege of life membership without the payment of any fee, if provided for in the By-Laws; but in either of such cases the motion therefor shall be made in writing at a stated meeting of the Chapter and, upon being seconded, shall be read and entered upon the minutes and shall lie over until the next stated meeting when, if such motion shall receive a two-thirds vote in the affirmative, it shall be adopted. The members shall be notified of the pendency of such motion (1889).

Chapters by their By-Laws may provide for the election of any of its members an honorary member, but such election shall not exempt the member from the provisions of this section requiring the payment of a fee or a term of service to become a life member.

Honorary membership may be conferred upon Royal Arch Masons, members of other Chapters, for meritorious services rendered to Royal Arch Masonry, but such an election shall not carry with it any of the privileges of active membership. The members shall be notified of the pendency of any motion relative to honorary membership, and in such case it shall require a two-thirds vote in the affirmative. The Chapter may recall such honorary membership at its pleasure (1891).

This being the time fixed by the Constitution for the election of Grand Officers, to serve Grand Chapter for the ensuing Masonic year, beginning at St. John's day next, Tellers were appointed to conduct the election.

The Tellers reported the following Companions duly elected:

M. E. Comp.	ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, . .	*M. E. Grand High Priest.*
"	EDGAR A. TENNIS, ...	*M. E. Grand King.*
"	EZRA S. BARTLETT, ...	*M. E. Grand Scribe.*
"	THOMAS R. PATTON, . . .	*M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
"	CHARLES E. MEYER, . . .	*M. E. Grand Secretary.*

And they were duly proclaimed as such.

The Grand Chapter was closed in peace at six o'clock P.M.

CHARLES E. MEYER,
Grand Secretary.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia (St. John's Day, December 27, 1891, having fallen on Sunday), Monday, December 28, 1891.

PRESENT:

Comp.	ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, . . .	*M. E. Grand High Priest.*
"	EDGAR A. TENNIS, ...	*M. E. Grand King.*
"	EZRA S. BARTLETT, ...	*M. E. Grand Scribe.*
"	THOMAS R. PATTON, ...	*M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
"	CHARLES E. MEYER, ...	*M. E. Grand Secretary.*
"	J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON, . . .	*Asst. Grand Secretary.*
"	REV. HENRY S. GETZ, ...	*Grand Chaplain.*
"	HARRY M. VAN ZANDT, ...	*D. D. Grand High Priest.*
"	L. HASSELL LAPP, ...	*Grand Captain of the Host.*
"	J. NEWTON MARSHALL, ...	*Grand Principal Sojourner.*
"	JOSEPH S. MILLER, ...	*Grand R. A. Captain.*
"	WM. H. MANEELY, ...	*Grand Master of 3d Veil.*
"	ROBERT J. LINDEN, ...	as *Grand Master of 2d Veil.*
"	N. FERREE LIGHTNER, . . .	as *Grand Master of 1st Veil.*
"	J. HARRY OSMOND, ...	as *S. G. Master of Ceremonies.*
"	LOUIS WAGNER, ...	as *J. G. Master of Ceremonies.*
"	HARRY T. KINGSTON, ...	*Grand Marshal.*
"	FRANK M. HIGHLEY, ...	*Grand Pursuivant.*
"	THOMAS A. WOODBURY, ...	*Grand Tyler.*

Past Grand High Priests.—CHARLES E. MEYER, HIBBERT P. JOHN, and MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON.

Representatives of Chapters Nos. 3, 43, 52, 91, 152, 169, 183, 186, 202, 208, 217, 232, 240, 243, 244, 250.

The Grand Chapter was opened in ancient and solemn form at six o'clock P.M.

General returns were received from a number of Chapters, which were ordered to be entered and filed.

A communication was read from Comp. William J. Hughan, Representative of Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania near the Grand Mark Lodge of England, which was ordered printed in the annual Proceedings.

TORQUAY, England, December 7, 1891.

M. E. Grand High Priest:

As Representative *at* the Mark Grand Lodge of England *from* the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, and as honorary member of No. 3 Chapter, Philadelphia, allow me to report to you officially that Mark Masonry is in a very flourishing condition in this country.

We have now one of the finest Masonic buildings in England, as the home or headquarters of the degree, viz., "Mark Masons' Hall," Great Queen street, London, adjoining the Freemasons' Hall, of the Grand Lodge of England (Craft), which is owned by that body.

Our Grand Secretary's and the Secretarial offices are there, and many Lodges, Chapters, etc., also assemble in the building.

The R. W. Bro. C. F. Matier (P. G. W.) is the present Grand Secretary, and is a most efficient officer, ritualist and exponent of the ceremonies of Mark Masonry and the "allied degrees."

In evidence of the intimate union subsisting between the Craft, Arch, Mark, Temple and Ancient and Accepted Rite, I may mention that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is the Grand Master of the Craft, Mark and Temple, Grand First Principal of the Arch and Grand Patron of the A. and A. Rite, and the present *Pro*-Grand Master of England (equivalent to the G. M.), is a Past Grand Viceroy of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine.

Since the appointment of the zealous Grand Secretary, Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, who is officially the Grand Scribe E., the Royal Arch degree has considerably increased in prosperity, and the lowering of the *minimum* fee for exaltation from three to *two* guineas ($15.75 to $10.50)

has worked most beneficially. As you are aware, the R. A. is recognized by the Grand Lodge of England as the completion of the third degree, and hence it is felt that there should be no financial barrier to the ceremony being generally conferred on eligible Master Masons.

In Scotland it is not officially recognized, *but the Mark is*, and in Ireland these two and the K. T. and A. and A. Rite are all part of one great and exclusive system (as well as *inclusive*) adopted by the Grand Lodge.

In England there are now 627 R. A. Chapters, 153 being in London or Metropolitan district, and 474 in the Provinces, or the "Country," as it is called. There are also 116 abroad, making a grand total of 743, being a net increase of 17 on the former year. *Each Chapter must be under the wing of a Craft Lodge on the English Register.*

I enclose my latest paper on the early history of Royal Arch Masonry.

The Mark Grand Lodge has some 430 subordinates on its roll, and has immensely prospered during the last twenty years, financially and generally. My esteemed friend, M. E. Comp. C. E. Meyer, was the first Representative appointed for abroad, and the writer was the first to act in a similar capacity in this country. Your esteemed Grand Secretary can tell you all about our jurisdiction, and therefore my remarks are not really needed, only that I desire to prove my appreciation of the compliment thus paid me, and exhibit the fact of my being an active Representative.

On my being "advanced" as a Mark Master some thirty years ago there were but 60 Lodges on the roll. *There are now seven times that number!* Believe me *M. Excellent*,

Yours fraternally,

WM. JAMES HUGHAN,

Grand Representative.

The Committee on Correspondence asked for time to prepare their report (see Appendix), which, when prepared, was referred to the Grand Officers with power to print.

M. E. Comp. Alexander H. Morgan, Grand High Priest, then read the following report, which was listened to with marked attention by the Companions:

COMPANIONS OF THE GRAND CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA:—We meet to-day at the beginning of a new Masonic year to perform the duties laid down in the Constitution of the Grand Chapter, and to review the work done during the past year, a report of which it is my duty to lay before you.

First let us offer our humble acknowledgments to the Giver of all good "gifts and graces," through whose mercy we have been spared and whose beneficence has given us health and strength to pass safely through another year of this mortal pilgrimage. It is a source of congratulation that since our last Annual Communication none of the officers of the Grand Chapter have been called away, nor have any of the Past Grand Officers been made to pay the debt of nature, but all of those officials, whose names appeared upon the roll on St. John's day, 1890, are still with us, able and willing to assist in the government of the Grand Chapter with the light of wisdom and experience.

But while we rejoice in the immunity of the present and past Grand Officers, in the subordinate Chapters death has asserted his resistless power, and many of our Companions have passed into the undiscovered country. I may pause a moment to refer to one who for many years was an active member of all the Masonic bodies of this jurisdiction—Companion Henry R. Colomb; distinguished for his energetic character, strict integrity and unfaltering devotion to his Masonic duties, we can remember Companion Colomb as one who was a Freemason, not for the titles and honors bestowed upon him by Lodge or Chapter, but from a sense and belief and feeling of its everlasting truths. Let us pay the fitting tribute that true fellowship and brotherly love demand, not only to Companion Colomb, but to all those who are with him; cast the mantle of oblivion over their faults, and living strive to imitate their virtues, so that when the summons comes, which no mortal can evade, we may meet it in the consciousness of duty well per-

formed, of obligations completed alike to our Maker and our fellow-men.

New R. A. Chapters.

During the year 1891, two new Chapters were constituted: Butler Chapter, No. 273, at Butler, Butler county, and Bangor Chapter, No. 274, at Bangor, Northampton county.

The first mentioned was constituted March 24, and the second, October 28, 1891. Circumstances preventing me from leaving Philadelphia at the time appointed for the constituting of Butler Chapter, I issued a dispensation to Comp. John McKain, District Deputy G. H. P. of the Second district, who proceeded to Butler on the 24th of March, accompanied by a number of Companions from Pittsburgh and vicinity, constituted the new Chapter, installed the officers and conferred the order of High Priesthood upon Comp. William C. Thompson, H. P. of the Chapter. Sixteen of the charter members were present besides the officers, and from the report of District Deputy McKain I have no doubt but Butler Chapter will be a worthy accession to the R. A. Chapters of Pennsylvania. On the 28th of October, accompanied by the Grand Officers, I went to Bangor, Northampton county, to constitute Bangor Chapter, No. 274. At Easton I was joined by District Deputy Luther M. Fine and a large number of Companions from the Chapters at Easton and Bethlehem, all of whom assisted at the constituting of the new Chapter. Bangor Chapter, No. 274, was constituted in ancient and solemn form at 1.30 P.M.; the order of High Priesthood was conferred upon Comp. William E. Lloyd, the High Priest chosen for the Chapter, and the other officers duly installed. I also conferred the degree of a Mark Master Mason upon eighteen applicants for initiation and membership to the new Chapter, and from the energy and ability displayed by the officers and members of Bangor Chapter, it may be expected to rank high among the Royal Arch Chapters of this jurisdiction.

Visitations.

I have endeavored to comply with the mandate of the Constitution relating to visitations so far as is practicable, and while it is scarcely possible for the Grand High Priest to visit all the Chapters during his term of office, yet I am sensible of the importance of the presiding officer of the Grand Chapter holding frequent intercourse with the several Chapters and shall do all that lies in my power to carry out the law and the Constitution. On Wednesday, February 19, I made a Grand Visitation to Columbia Chapter, No. 91. The Royal Arch degree was conferred by P. G. H. P. James S. Barber, assisted by the Grand Officers, and I delivered an address on "The Word and Emblems of the Royal Arch Degree." There was a large attendance of members and visiting Companions, and the visitation was satisfactory to all concerned. On the evening of April 8, I paid a Grand Visitation to Fernwood Chapter, No. 256, located at Fernwood, Delaware county.

April 13, I made a Grand Visitation to Norristown Chapter, No. 190, at Norristown, Montgomery county, and on Monday, April 20, to Chester Chapter, No. 258, at Chester.

On Monday, May 4, I left Philadelphia at 9 A.M. for the purpose of visiting the Chapters in the Tenth and Sixteenth districts, those districts being respectively in charge of District Deputies Luther M. Fine and William L. Connell. Nearly all of the Grand Officers were with me on this excursion. Arriving at Bethlehem, I was met by District Deputy Luther M. Fine and Comp. Edwin L. Klase, H. P. of Zinzindorf Chapter, No. 216, and a large number of the members of the Chapters at Bethlehem and Easton. At 2 P.M., I made a Grand Visitation to Zinzendorf Chapter, at Bethlehem, specially convened for the occasion. The Mark degree was conferred by the officers of the Chapter. The attendance was large and the work well done. I left Bethlehem at 5.30 P.M. for Easton, and visited Easton Chapter, No. 173, at 7.30 P.M. The

R. A. degree was conferred by the H. P. of the Chapter, Comp. Henry H. McCracken, the ritual being correctly rendered.

From Easton I proceeded to Allentown on Tuesday, May 5; from Allentown to Mauch Chunk, May 6; from Mauch Chunk to Pittston, May 7, and from Pittston to Scranton, May 8. At all of the above-mentioned places Grand Visitations were made to the Chapters. The attendance generally was large and in some cases exceptionally so; the officers of the several Chapters, vigilant in the performance of their duties, and the report of the Grand Secretary upon the Minutes of the several Chapters showed, with one or two exceptions, that the requirements of the Grand Chapter were complied with and that the general condition of Royal Arch Masonry, in the two districts visited, was satisfactory. August 25, I made a personal visitation to Media Chapter, No. 234, at Media, Delaware county, and though this was the season when the Freemason generally rests from his labors, yet I found the Chapter at work conferring the Royal Arch degree, which was done in a satisfactory manner, by P.H.P. Samuel H. Appleton.

During the month of September I made Grand Visitations to Oriental Chapter, No. 183, on the 18th; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, on the 21st, and Keystone Chapter, No. 175, on the 28th.

On the Grand Visitations referred to I had with me all of the Grand Officers who were able and willing to give the time requisite for that purpose, although it was a loss to them, owing to the consequent interruption of business; not desiring to encroach unreasonably upon the devotion of those officials, I determined to make a personal inspection alone of the Fourth and Sixth districts, the first comprising the counties of Lancaster, Adams and York, and the second the counties of Dauphin, Cumberland and Franklin, and Chapter No. 266, at Gettysburg. October 5, I started on the above visitations and commenced with Perseverance Chapter, No. 21, at Harrisburg; on Tuesday, October 6, St. John's Chap-

ter, No. 171, at Carlisle; October 7, George Washington, No. 176, at Chambersburg; October 8, S. C. Perkins Chapter, No. 209, at Mechanicsburg, and October 9, Good Samaritan Chapter, No. 266, at Gettysburg; all of these Chapters being included in the Sixth district under the charge of District Deputy G.H.P. Comp. Michael W. Jacobs. On Tuesday, October 13, I visited Corinthian Chapter, No. 224, at Columbia; Wednesday, October 14, Howell Chapter, No. 199, at York, and Thursday, October 15, Chapter 43, at Lancaster, thus concluding a series of personal visitations beginning on the 5th of October and ending on the 15th. It is gratifying to be able to state to the Grand Chapter that I found the Chapters in the Fourth and Sixth districts generally in good condition, and while there was not as much work being done as could be desired, yet financially the Chapters were prosperous, intelligently officered and the membership composed of the best class of men in their busy communities.

On Tuesday, November 3, I made a Grand Visitation to Tristram B. Freeman Chapter, No. 243; on the 6th of November, to Harmony Chapter, No. 52, and on the 27th, to the three Mark Lodges—Columbia, No. 91; Girard, No. 214, and Excelsior, No. 216—the three Lodges meeting in Renaissance Hall for the purpose of receiving the Grand Officers. I have also in addition to grand and personal visitations mentioned, visited informally all the other Chapters meeting in the Temple at Broad and Filbert streets.

At each of the Grand Visitations a degree was conferred or exemplified, and I delivered an address or lecture on one of the Capitular degrees, imparted such advice and instruction as was deemed requisite, and the general results were highly satisfactory. In concluding this part of my report relating to grand and personal visitations, I may say to the Grand Chapter that in all the Chapters visited, either in the city or in the several counties of the State, I have been received and welcomed on all occasions

with the courtesy and respect due to the presiding officer of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania.

A Custom that Should be Abolished.

In my several visitations to the subordinate Chapters, especially to those outside of Philadelphia, I have found a custom prevailing detrimental to the good standing of the Chapter and not creditable to the activity or intelligence of the officers; I allude to the custom of depending upon a Past High Priest to do the work of conferring the degrees. This practice seems to have been followed so long in some of the Chapters that it has become a law apparently, and Companions are elected to the several offices of Scribe, King and High Priest, pass through the chairs and wear the honors without ever conferring a degree. The fault of this anomalous condition of affairs lies in my opinion with the members themselves, who, in selecting their officers, should be careful to choose only those capable and willing to discharge the duties and obligations of the office, and no one should aspire to sit in the Oriental Chair of Lodge or Chapter unless he can fill it creditably to himself and those he governs. The work of the Capitular degrees being largely illustrative of certain events recorded in the sacred writings, is of easy attainment to the Masonic student; no extraordinary degree of intelligence is necessary to a correct rendition of the ritual, while the knowledge acquired in the study of Masonic history and traditions will amply repay for the time employed in their consideration. I have endeavored to impress upon the officers of the Chapters the necessity of qualifying themselves in what we call the *work* of Freemasonry, and I shall continue to do so on all favorable opportunities.

Dispensations.

I have granted several dispensations, some to hold special elections and others to remedy errors into which officers have fallen by

not consulting the Constitution of the Grand Chapter, which, if more generally done by High Priests and Secretaries, would save trouble to themselves and to the Grand High Priest.

The Question of Jurisdiction.

One of the contentions formerly arising between Chapters meeting outside of the cities was the claiming of jurisdiction over applicants living in their immediate vicinity, and when I was installed Grand High Priest I found several of the Chapters in controversy over that vexed question. For the purpose of settling if possible those disputes, I issued an edict on the 16th of February, 1891, which I insert here for the information of the Companions.

"Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania.

"*Office of the M. E. Grand High Priest,*
Masonic Temple,

Philadelphia, February 16, 1891.

"To the M. E. High Priests of the Royal Arch Chapters of Pennsylvania:

"*Companions:*—That there may be a perfect understanding as to the relations of the several Chapters towards each other in the matter of applications for initiation and membership, the following is submitted to the Officers and Members of the Royal Arch Chapters in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania for their guide and instruction:

"*First.* Jurisdiction in this State belongs only to the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter.

"*Second.* A Master Mason, duly qualified, has the right to apply for the Capitular degrees, consisting of the Mark Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch degrees, to any Chapter within the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, without regard to his place of residence.

"*Third.* If there is a Chapter whose place of meeting is nearer to the residence of the applicant than the one to which he has

applied, that Chapter must be informed of the application, and asked whether there is any *Masonic* objection to the applicant, and it should be understood and made known at that time to the Chapter that the question of jurisdiction does not rest with the Chapter inquired of, but only so far as the personal character of the applicant is concerned, he otherwise being qualified.

"*Fourth.* Distance from the residence of the applicant to the nearest Chapter must be measured on a straight line from point to point, without regard to roads or lines of communication.

"*Fifth.* The High Priests of Chapters are referred to Sections 112, 113 and 114 of the Constitution of the Grand Chapter, also to the resolutions, adopted by the Grand Chapter, June 9, 1888."

A copy of this edict was sent to each Chapter in this jurisdiction, and it appears to have answered its purpose, as there have been no further controversies in the matter of jurisdiction.

At the Quarterly Communication held June 4, 1891, I presented and read to the Grand Chapter a paper on "Honorary Membership in the Subordinate Chapters." After considerable discussion, the question was referred to the Committee on Work and Jurisprudence, with instructions to embody the principle of Honorary Membership in an amendment to the Constitution and report at the Communication in December.

The amendment as reported was adopted and is now a part of the organic law, and I mention it here for the purpose of reminding the High Priests of the several Chapters that this amendment should not be confounded with the conferring of Life Membership, which is already provided for in the Constitution.

Grand Representatives.

The cultivating of friendly relations with the Grand Chapters of other jurisdictions comes within the pale of Masonic Friendship and Brotherly Love, and I have endeavored to keep alive that fraternal spirit by selecting as Representatives of this Grand Chapter

to the several Grand Chapters throughout the United States Companions of known intelligence in their respective jurisdictions, and have appointed the following Companions as Representatives of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania near the Grand Chapters hereinafter named:

Henry S. Raines,	Grand	Chapter	of	New Jersey.
Leonard A. Rose,	"	"	"	North Dakota.
George H. Rathenan,	"	"	"	South Dakota.
James Z. Conner,	"	"	"	Vermont.
J. B. Christian,	"	"	"	Virginia.
Charles W. Bardum,	"	"	"	Wisconsin.
Leon M. L. Baldwin,	"	"	"	Nevada.

As Representatives near this Grand Chapter:

Ezra L. Bartlett,	representing	the	Grand	Chapter	of	New Jersey.
Michael W. Jacobs,	"	"	"	"	"	N. Dakota.
Harry M. Van Zandt,	"	"	"	"	"	S. Dakota.
Louis Wagner,	"	"	"	"	"	Vermont.
Conrad B. Day,	"	"	"	"	"	Virginia.
John Keller,	"	"	"	"	"	Missouri.
Luther M. Fine,	"	"	"	"	"	Wisconsin.

Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland.

At the Quarterly Communication, held March 5, 1891, a missive was received from the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, appointing Comp. Thomas R. Patton the Representative of that Grand Chapter near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, to succeed Comp. Charles E. Meyer, M. E. Grand Secretary, who had asked to be relieved after many years of service. The appointment was accompanied with a handsome insignia to be worn by the Grand Representative, and with which I had the pleasure of investing the new appointee.

The Grand Chapter of Scotland, in selecting our worthy Grand

Treasurer as its Representative, has honored both itself and him, and drawn still closer the bonds that unite the two Grand bodies in fraternal relationship.

An Extra Meeting of the Grand Chapter.

The Companions are aware that at each of the Communications of the Grand Chapter one of the degrees is exemplified. This ancient and useful custom is maintained for the purpose of instructing the Subordinate Chapters in the correct and authoritative work of the Grand Chapter. That it has been of great benefit goes without saying, but it happens that all of the Chapters are seldom, perhaps never, represented at a meeting of the Grand Chapter, and it has been to me, and no doubt to my predecessors, a source of consideration and anxiety how to present the work of the Grand Chapter to all of the Subordinate Chapters at one and the same time. This not being possible, I determined to reach the several Chapters through the District Deputies, by convoking those officials to meet at an extra Communication of the Grand Chapter, to be held on the morning of December 3, at which meeting the floor work of the Capitular degrees would be given by the Grand Officers, for the special instruction of the District Deputies. I am gratified in being able to state that every District Deputy was present and also a very large number of the Officers and Representatives of the Chapters. The Mark and Most Excellent degrees were exemplified, and I regret that the Royal Arch had to be omitted, owing to want of time, but it is a satisfaction to know that those two important degrees can be given by the District Deputies to the Chapters in their districts in the correct work of the Grand Chapter. Of the general condition of Royal Arch Masonry throughout the State, I am happy to say that it is satisfactory.

The Chapters are, with few exceptions, prosperous, and while some appear to have more than a proportionate share of the work,

yet that is a condition of affairs which depends upon the applicants, and time, no doubt, will bring about a more equal distribution. Peace and harmony prevail, and it is a source of congratulation that between the one hundred and fifteen Subordinate Chapters owing allegiance to the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, that no contentions exist except that "wise contention or emulation of which can best work and best agree." Also with the Grand Chapters of other jurisdictions the most cordial relations continue to exist and those feelings have been manifested by courtesies extended to myself as the representative head of this Grand Chapter.

While felicitating ourselves on the prosperous condition of Royal Arch Masonry in this jurisdiction, we may turn aside a moment from the beaten path of an official report to call your attention to a Masonic institution which, if not working under a warrant or charter granted by Grand Lodge, or Grand Chapter, is yet constituted under a still higher and broader warrant of Masonic philanthropy—I allude to the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania. This institution, now securely established and sheltering within its walls a number of our aged brethren whose declining years are made happy through the care bestowed upon them, should have the assistance and encouragement of all the Masonic bodies and also the individual Companions of this jurisdiction. We have a Masonic Temple which in extent and magnificence is without a rival, and the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania should not suffer in comparison with those of the other States. In looking over the report of the condition of the Masonic Home, for the year 1890, I was surprised to find that the Royal Arch Chapters, borne on the roll of membership, were so few and disproportioned to the number of Lodges, and I avail myself of this opportunity to urge upon the Subordinate Chapters the importance of becoming members of the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania, and do not doubt but this Grand Chapter, as soon as the state of its finances will permit, will also follow the

example of the Grand Lodge by a liberal donation to the Masonic Home.

In concluding this report I desire to express my acknowledgments both to the elected and appointed Grand Officers for their assistance and support so freely rendered during the past Masonic year. The several Committees have discharged their duties with intelligence and fidelity to the interests of the Grand Chapter; the report of the Committee on Correspondence is creditable alike to the devotion and Masonic learning of that Committee and worthy of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.

The District Deputies, several of whom were new appointments, are to be commended for the efficient manner in which they have attended to their arduous and responsible duties and upon the intelligence and activity of the District Deputy largely depends the good or bad condition of Royal Arch Masonry in his district.

The Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, sovereign and independent in its sphere of action, continues to grow and increase with the passing years.

It extends to the Grand Chapters of other jurisdictions its cordial and fraternal greetings, and rejoices with them in the onward march of Masonic principles. Its ritual is accessible to the average intelligence of mankind, and is illustrative of those historical events which have come down to us unimpaired and unaltered through all the changes of forty centuries. Its teachings are the everlasting truths promulgated from Sinai and given to the startled shepherd from out the Burning Bush. To bring together a union of good men and true; to teach those doctrines leading to the Omnipotent Source of Light and Knowledge is the mission of this Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter, and it will continue to govern its subordinates, keeping free from all "entangling alliances" that might endanger its sovereignty. The experience of many years has taught the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania the wisdom of its independent

condition and no doubt its future course will be along the same road it has so long and so successfully traveled.

So much of the Minutes of the last Quarterly Communication of December 3, 1891, referring to the election of Grand Officers, was then read.

All but Past High Priests, who had received the order of High Priesthood, having retired,

Comp. ALEXANDER H. MORGAN was installed as MOST EXCELLENT GRAND HIGH PRIEST of the GRAND HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING.

He was duly proclaimed as such, and received the salutations of the Companions.

The Companions who had retired were readmitted, when the following Grand Officers were severally installed, and were each duly proclaimed and received the salutations of the Craft:

Comp. EDGAR A. TENNIS, ... *M. E. Grand King.*
" EZRA S. BARTLETT, ... *M. E. Grand Scribe.*
" THOMAS R. PATTON, ... *M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
" CHARLES E. MEYER, ... *M. E. Grand Secretary.*

The M. E. Grand High Priest announced the following appointments for the present Masonic year, commencing this day:

Grand Captain of the Host,

Comp. L. HASSELL LAPP, of Chapter No. 91.

Grand Principal Sojourner,

Comp. EDWARD B. SPENCER, of Chapter No. 250.

Grand Royal Arch Captain,

Comp. EDWIN H. COANE, of Chapter No. 240.

Grand Chaplains,

Comp. Rev. HENRY S. GETZ, D.D., of Chapter No. 53.
" " WILLIAM B. WOOD, D.D., of Chapter No. 240.
" " JOHN N. McGONIGLE, of Chapter No. 236.
" " JOHN P. NORMAN, of Chapter No. 249.
" " ALBERT W. RYAN, of Chapter No. 235.

Grand Master of Third Veil,

Comp. J. NEWTON MARSHALL, of Chapter No. 262.

Grand Master of Second Veil,

Comp. JOSEPH S. MILLER, of Chapter No. 248.

Grand Master of First Veil,

Comp. GEORGE HALE, Jr., of Chapter No. 246.

Grand Marshal,

Comp. HARRY T. KINGSTON, of Chapter No. 251.

Senior Grand Master of Ceremonies,

Comp. MATTHIAS SEDDINGER, of Chapter No. 233.

Junior Grand Master of Ceremonies,

Comp. WILLIAM H. MANEELY, of Chapter No. 175.

Grand Pursuivant,

Comp. FRANK M. HIGHLEY, of Chapter No. 183.

Grand Tyler,

Comp. THOMAS S. WOODBURY, of Chapter No. 91.

Committee on Work and Jurisprudence,

M. E. Comp. AUGUSTUS R. HALL, P. G. H. P.,
" HIBBERT P. JOHN, P. G. H. P.,
" MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON, P. G. H. P.,
" JAMES S. BARBER, P. G. H. P.

In conjunction with the Most Excellent Grand High Priest.

Committee on Finance,

Comp. WILLIAM J. KELLY,
" M. RICHARDS MUCKLÉ,
" SAMUEL W. WRAY,
" JAMES P. MALSEED,
" ELLSWORTH H. HULTS.

Committee on Correspondence,

Comp. MICHAEL ARNOLD,
" STOCKTON BATES,
" CONRAD B. DAY,
" R. HOPEWELL HEPBURN,
" JOSHUA L. LYTE.

Committee on By-Laws,

Comp. J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON,
" HENRY J. McCARTHY,
" PHINEAS GARRETT,
" DAVID A. STEVENSON,
" J. MILES JAMISON.

Committee on Appeals,

M. E. Comp. SAMUEL C. PERKINS, P. G. H. P.,
" LOUIS WAGNER,
" JOHN KELLER,
" IRVING P. WANGER,
" JOHN F. GWINNER.

Committee on Charity,

Comp. EDWARD J. JAMES,
" N. FERREE LIGHTNER,
" SAMUEL J. DICKEY,
" FRANKLIN B. SPEAKMAN,
" ALEXANDER McCUNE.

Committee on Printing and Publishing,

Comp. JAMES BLELOCH,
" CHARLES CARY,
" ARTHUR THACHER,
" JACOB GLASER,
" JAMES L. BROWN.

District Deputy Grand High Priests.

1. The County of Philadelphia will be under the M. E. Grand High Priest, Comp. Alexander H. Morgan.

2. Comp. John McKain, of Pittsburgh, for Counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong.

3. Comp. John K. McMillan, of Washington, for Counties of Washington, Green, Fayette, Westmoreland, Somerset and Cambria.

4. Comp. Joel S. Eaby, of Lancaster, for the Counties of Lancaster, Adams and York, except Chapter No. 266 at Gettysburg.

5. Comp. William Campbell, of Media, for the Counties of Delaware and Chester, except Chapter No. 198 at Phœnixville, and No. 267 at Coatesville.

6. Comp. Michael W. Jacobs, of Harrisburg, for the Counties of Dauphin, Cumberland and Franklin, and Chapter No. 266 at Gettysburg.

7. Comp. Thaddeus S. Adle, of Norristown, for the Counties of Montgomery and Bucks, and Chapter No. 198 at Phœnixville, and No. 267 at Coatesville.

8. Comp. Jesse Orr, of Reading, for the Counties of Berks and Lebanon.

9. Comp. Charles F. Derr, of Pottsville, for the County of Schuylkill.

10. Comp. Luther M. Fine, of Easton, for the Counties of Lehigh, Northampton, Carbon and Monroe.

11. Comp. Samuel L. French, of Plymouth, for the Counties of Luzerne, Pike and Columbia, except Chapter No. 182 at Wilkesbarre, and No. 242 at Pittston.

12. Comp. James H. Codding, of Towanda, for the Counties of Bradford, Sullivan and Tioga.

13. Comp. Caleb C. Thompson, of Warren, for the Counties of Warren, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest.

14. Comp. William K. Jones, of Coudersport, for the Counties of McKean, Potter, Elk and Cameron.

15. Comp. Daniel B. Else, of Williamsport, for the Counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Snyder, Centre, Union, Northumberland and Montour.

16. Comp. William L. Connell, of Scranton, for the Counties of Lackawanna, Wayne, Susquehanna and Wyoming; Chapter No. 182 at Wilkesbarre, and Chapter No. 242 at Pittston.

17. Comp. Martin L. Shaffner, of Huntingdon, for Counties of Mifflin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Juniata, Fulton, Perry, Clearfield and Blair.

18. Comp. Henry W. De Witt, of Erie, for Counties of Erie, Crawford and Mercer.

The Grand Secretary appointed Comp. J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Assistant Grand Secretary, which appointment was approved by Grand Chapter.

Grand Chapter was then closed in peace at seven o'clock and fifty minutes P.M.

CHARLES E. MEYER,

Grand Secretary.

On steel by Sartain, Phil.ª

Michael Nisbet

M. E. Grand High Priest.

1870=1871.

In steel by John Sartain Phil.a

James S. Barber

M. E. Grand High Priest.

1889 - 1890.

PAST GRAND HIGH PRIESTS

OF THE

Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania.

1795, William Ball.†
1796–1797, William Moore Smith.†
1798–1802, Jonathan Bayard Smith.†
1803–1805, Israel Israel.†
1806–1813, James Milnor.†
1814, Richard Tybout.†
1815, Samuel F. Bradford.†
1816–1817, Walter Kerr.†
1818–1821, Bayse Newcomb.†
1822–1823, Josiah Randall.†
1824, Michael Nisbet.†
1825, John Steele, Jr.†
1826, Tristram B. Freeman.†
1827, Joseph S. Riley.†
1828–1830, John M. Read.†
1831–1832, Samuel H. Perkins.†
1833, Enos S. Gandy.†
1834, John Y. Black.†
1835–1839, Joseph R. Chandler.†
1840–1841, Alexander Diamond.†
1842–1843, William Whitney.†

1844–1845, William Barger.†
1846, John W. McGrath.†
1847, John J. Krider.†
1848, James Simpson.†
1849–1850, David C. Skerrett, M.D.†
1851–1852, Edward P. Lescure.†
1853, Anthony Bournonville, M.D.†
1854–1855, Harman Baugh.†
1856, John C. Smith.†
1857–1858, Daniel Thompson.†
1859, Benjamin Parke.†
1860–1861, Harman Yerkes.†
1862–1863, Jeremiah L. Hutchinson.
1864–1865, George W. Wood.†
1866–1867, Samuel C. Perkins.
1868–1869, George Griscom.†
1870–1871, Michael Nisbet.
1872–1873, Charles E. Meyer.
1874–1875, Andrew Robeno, Jr.†
1876, George E. Wagner.
1877–1878, Alfred R. Potter.†
1879–1880, William C. Hamilton, M.D.
1881–1882, Hibbert P. John.
1883–1884, Augustus R. Hall.
1885–1886, George W. Kendrick, Jr.
1887–1888, Matthias H. Henderson.
1889–1890, James S. Barber.
1891–1892, Alexander H. Morgan.

Those marked † are deceased.

Report on Correspondence.

Again we take up the working tools and enter the quarries. Fortunately for us, we know that we shall find not only good, true and square work, but also beautiful work that we can use in our structure. While we trust that we too may have inspiration that may lead to the production of some worthy and graceful designs which may be submitted as our own and entitle us to reward, we are at least sure that there is no lack of good material in the regions we are about to prospect.

One cannot but be impressed with the spirit of deep, religious feeling that manifests itself in the addresses of the Grand High Priests of the several jurisdictions. The solemn tones, rich in trustful dependence and adoration of the one true and living God, swell into a grand diapason that fills and reverberates through all the temples of Royal Arch Masons.

From the summit and perfection of Ancient Craft Masonry in Pennsylvania, we look out over the landscape and see rising in beauty and majesty the peaks of sister heights. We know that in the quarries and on the mountains over this vast expanse are earnest workers; toiling, shaping and fitting for the builder's use, materials for a living temple. We may not know any of these except by their marks; but, by these we do know them. So, all hail! fellow-Craftsmen. "There's a chiel among ye taking notes."

Time, that perverse contrivance, made for slaves, that hurries when we would not and lags when we would speed, menaces us.

We have an ideal of a report on fraternal correspondence.

And, at the risk of giving a good thing away, we hint, that it is a combination of the valuable and painstaking work of that able reviewer, Companion William H. Mayo, and the "topical" suggestion of Companion Fellows.

Let us blame the alphabet for much of the repetition in the make-up of our reports and for divorcing the jurisdictions of Arkansas and Louisiana, Maine and Vermont, California and Nevada, Illinois and Missouri. From Alabama to Arizona is a longer and rougher road than from Babylon to Jerusalem.

For statistics, what more perfect means of information can be suggested than Companion Mayo's tables? But statistics are not readable literature, and a letter composed of facts and figures, however ably tabulated, will not give sufficient scope to the "mutual admirationists," nor induce the seeker for the lost word to dig and delve therein. See how Companion Mayo relies on his tables!

WEST VIRGINIA.

"The Nineteenth Annual was held in the city of Wheeling. Address of G. H. P., also Proceedings short and of local interest only; all that is of general interest is to be found in our statistical table."

Even this much was unnecessary. "See Statistical Table" would have covered the ground.

We are not sure that any one, except the Grand High Priests and the several reviewers, ever reads a report on correspondence. The "topical treatment" might attract readers, but even that is uncertain. Did you ever try to read a dictionary? If you acquire the habit it becomes wonderfully fascinating.

Time does not permit, however, and so we follow the beaten path. Alabama, Arizona and Arkansas are not within the range of vision, no reports having reached us; hence,

CALIFORNIA.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of California commenced its Thirty-seventh Annual Convocation

at the Masonic Temple, in the city of San Francisco, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, A.D. 1891, A.I. 2421, at 10 o'clock A.M.

And, now, listen to the Grand High Priest as he opens his address :

"Through the loving kindness of the Supreme High Priest of the Universe we are permitted to assemble on this, the Thirty-seventh Annual Convocation of this Grand Chapter, to deliberate on matters appertaining to the Royal Craft; and while the hand of brotherly love and companionship is being extended, one to another, may it meet a responsive chord in the breast of every Companion, that will insure a continuance of our present harmonious relations; and may our deliberations be governed by that spirit of love and charity so strikingly exemplified in the life and character of Him whose name we revere, whose precepts we are taught to obey, and to whom we should look for wisdom and guidance on this occasion. Let us then, Companions, humbly acknowledge our dependence on Him and invoke His blessing on our labors."

This is the first chord of the religious anthem which will grow to a mighty concord of sweet sounds as our review progresses.

A dispensation is necessary to permit the use of "substitutes" in California. This may have been said before; but, under our ideal plan, the labor of thrashing old straw would be prevented.

As a matter of interest to Pennsylvanians, a commission was issued April 25, 1890, to Comp. J. Simpson Africa to represent this Grand Chapter near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.

We condense the following decisions :

"It is not proper for a Past High Priest to open a Chapter for regular business in the absence of the High Priest, King and Scribe."

"Having dimitted from his Lodge, and more than six months thereafter having elapsed without any attempt to affiliate with another, a Chapter Mason is not a Master Mason in good standing in this jurisdiction; and while remaining so, he is debarred from all the rights and privileges of Royal Arch Masonry."

"Can a Chapter receive the petition of a clergyman without fees? *Answer.* No. (See Article xvii, Section 5, of Constitution.) Should the Chapter desire to present the reverend gentleman with the amount which the degrees cost, it can do so in the form of a donation after the degrees are conferred, but the application for degrees must, *in all cases*, be accompanied by the entire fee."

"Can we take a note from a candidate for the fees? *Answer.* No.

A note is merely a *promise* to pay and does not comply with the requirements of the Constitution."

We find in the report of the Grand Secretary that

"Another of our old-time Chapters, Oliver, No. 23, surrenders to the inevitable after years of fruitless struggle for life."

Why the "inevitable," Comp. Grand Secretary? Chapters need not necessarily die. They should not die. Immortality is the birthright of Chapters. Companions die but Chapters surrender their charters.

Comp. Thomas Hubbard Caswell, submits the report on correspondence.

"Owing to the crippled condition of the right hand of the Chairman, which he was unable to use for any purpose for five weeks previous to this present Convocation,"

Pennsylvania could not be included, as was the case with a number of other jurisdictions.

You have our sympathies Comp. Caswell, and may your right hand not forget its cunning.

Hand or no hand, you go for the non-affiliates.

We clip this out under Arkansas:

"Poor, unfortunate non-affiliates, how we do pity them. California has been most unmercifully scored by the tender-hearted sympathizers with the down-trodden non-affiliate . . . . and we are pleased to see that Arkansas falls into line and says to her Royal Arch Masons, you must cling to the rock which is the foundation of all Masonry, or we will make Arkansas travelers of you."

Under Colorado the sharp eyes of the reviewer "catch on to a new wrinkle."

"The Deputy Grand High Priest directed the Grand Captain of the Host to inform the Grand High Priest, M. E. Samuel H. Thompson, that the Grand Royal Arch Chapter was opened and awaited his presence. Samuel was so informed, came in, was received with the Grand Honors, assumed his station, and the business of the Convocation was proceeded with. This is altogether a new wrinkle. We always believed that it was the duty of the Grand High Priest, when present, to open the Grand Chapter in person. That, at least, is the way we have always seen it done."

The following explains itself:

"We cannot and never could see the impropriety of allowing Chapters U. D. to add to their membership. We have never heard one valid argument adduced against it. If Chapters are allowed to add to their membership by conferring the degrees upon worthy applicants, why, in the name of common sense, should they be deprived of the privilege of increasing their numbers by affiliation? But the regulations of the General Grand Chapter settle the matter definitely."

And so say we.

The "Mississippi Plan" under Iowa receives this fling and California is exonerated from the charge of having adopted it.

"A body of Masons so intelligent as the Grand Chapter of Iowa cannot fail to understand and appreciate the disastrous results of an adherence to the exploded 'Mississippi plan,' now repudiated even by the jurisdiction that gave it birth. . . . . California never did adopt the plan, and our Grand Council has never ceased to question the integrity of its organization."

This is what Comp. Caswell thinks of our Kentucky Comp. Staton's approval of the "topical" plan:

"It is very true that a topical report would facilitate the reference to any particular subject, but such a report would be read by comparatively few Companions. Reports on Correspondence are food for the mind, which requires seasoning in order to make it palatable, as much as does the food we eat for our physical sustenance. The little pleasant compliments with which Masonic correspondents are wont to greet each other are only *sauce piquante*, thrown in to give an appetizing flavor to the intellectual dish served up to our Companions, which does no harm, but rather tends to intensify that harmony and good-fellowship which should ever exist among the brethren of the guild."

Here is one of the "topics" in regard to the necessity for signing the By-Laws to make a *bona fide* member. Comp. Caswell thus discourses:

"If the theory of Comp. Schultz be correct, what need is there of By-Laws at all? We contend that the By-Laws are a compact which binds in common the candidate with the rest of his Companions of the particular Body with which he seeks to unite himself. The obligations we take bind us to the general laws and usages of the Fraternity. The By-Laws are made for the government of a particular Lodge or Chapter, and one desiring to become a member of said Lodge or Chapter must agree to conform to the laws by which the rest of his brethren are governed. It

would be an anomalous state of affairs if a part of the members were governed by a code of laws to which another part declined to subscribe. A man may become a Mason by taking upon himself the obligations imposed by the laws of the Craft, but he can never become *bona fide* a member of a Lodge until he signs its By-Laws, and thereby agrees to submit to the same rules and regulations which govern his brethren. Suppose I employ an architect to build me a house, a contract is drawn up by which we mutually agree to abide, but do not sign it. Of what use would that contract be in law or equity should either party fail to comply with its terms? On the same principle, of what earthly use are By-Laws unless they are signed?"

Another topic. The non-payment of dues. We clip this under Maryland:

"Here Comp. Schultz goes farther than we do, and acknowledges that there are cases where a member neglects or refuses to pay his dues which would justify expulsion. Our Constitution says: 'No member shall be expelled for the non-payment of dues,' etc. The name of John Smith is read in the Lodge as delinquent for dues. That is the charge against him. John Smith is duly notified by the Secretary that unless he pays up before the next stated meeting, or appears and shows cause why he is unable to pay, he will be suspended. This is the summons to appear. John Smith neither appears nor shows cause; that is contempt of Court; off goes John Smith's Masonic head. 'So much for bucking' against the laws which he has solemnly promised to obey. John Smith can resume his Masonic head at his own sweet will by simply complying with the law. So much for John Smith, and California's 'cruel law of suspension for non-payment of dues.'"

Over on the North Carolina corner of the quarries we come upon this heap of chips and spalls:

"'The Report on Correspondence is again from Comp. Caswell and is equal to his best in former years. He courts criticism and handles a massive cudgel in discussion. He never gets impatient, is ever "pious" and intensely religious at times, all of which may be attributed to the "salubrious climate" of his great and glorious grape-growing State.'

"Well, who wouldn't be 'pious' in such a climate; and who wouldn't be 'intensely religious at times,' as he contemplates the goodness of God in fixing his destiny in the veritable land 'flowing with milk and honey?'

"Again, he says:

"'Comp. Caswell is a noble defender of Capitular faith as he looks at it, but sometimes he stirs up the Companions to the discussion of points which ought to have been settled long ago by the General Grand Chapter. The question of non-affiliation will, perhaps, never cease to be a matter of difference, and, while we concur with this Companion in his argument from the text, "It is the duty of every Mason to belong to some Lodge," we go further, and say it is the duty of every Mason to attend his Lodge meetings. The presence at the Lodge frequently accom-

plishes as much as the money paid for dues. Under Arkansas he goes heavily for the Companion who did not believe "that the soul of man became immortal until after the resurrection of the body, and could not, therefore, join with his brethren in depositing the emblem of immortality in the grave of a deceased brother."'

"We couldn't help going for that Arkansas traveler, who evidently belonged to the damphool family, and was a first-class crank. Of all the unendurable cranks, the religious crank 'takes the cake,' and we always like to sit down on one whenever we find him.

"After quoting our little graveyard illustration, Comp. Southgate attempts to throw cold water on our theological discussion. What the deuce else is there to discuss? Those old twin abominations, non-affiliation and non-payment of dues, are worn threadbare; we must find some new subject to wrangle about, and theology is as good as any, because few of our Companions, like ourself, know anything about it. Behold how he goes for us:

"'We think it is time, Companion, to cease the discussion of what you term a "theological dogma." You think the Companion is mixed on the soul-sleep business and so do we, but we also think you are somewhat mixed on the doctrine of the resurrection, and if you will read up on St. Paul's views of this subject, you will find that two well-informed minds may differ on important questions. If a sparrow cannot fall without the notice of our Creator, and the very hairs of our heads are all numbered, why may not the atoms of our bodies of clay be raised from the grave and transformed in the "twinkling of an eye at the last day" after they are raised from the grave?'

"St. Paul, my dear Companion, was tolerably level-headed, as the average man went in his time, but he was by no means infallible. The sparrow's fall and the numbering of hairs are merely figures of speech to illustrate the omniscience of the Deity. Do you believe that the Almighty cares a brass farthing whether your head or mine is covered with a luxuriant capillary growth or is bare as a billiard ball? Do you believe that He spends His time watching sparrows while He is hurling millions of worlds through space and guiding them safely on in their respective orbits? We, for one, do not; nor do we believe that He cares for one moment for the old battered and shattered caskets of clay in which He enshrines a spirit or soul of man, after that spirit has departed from it."

Grand High Priest, Milton Hills Myrick; Grand Secretary, Thomas Hubbard Caswell.

Alphabetically in place, but at the other end of about three thousand miles, and over the border at that, and, in addition, owing no allegiance to a General Grand Chapter comes

CANADA.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada, held in the Masonic

Hall, Toronto street, City of Toronto, on Friday, the 24th day of July, A.D. 1891, A.I. 2421.

How says the G. Z.? Do you hear the melody of acknowledgment?

"Companions, another year has rapidly passed away, and through the beneficence of our Great High Priest, we are graciously permitted to assemble in this our Thirty-fourth Annual Convocation, to give thanks for the many mercies vouchsafed to us, to seek the assistance of the Most High in our labors, to review the events of the past year, and to look forward with hope to the years that are to come."

We clip this from the "decisions" as to physical qualification:

"During the year I have been called upon to give very few decisions and generally of an unimportant character. Amongst the decisions was one relating to physical qualification, where I decided that a Master Mason who had lost his right arm was not eligible for the Chapter degrees. It is true that there is no reference to this question in the Constitution, but it appeared to me that the rule of Craft Masonry should apply."

Grand Superintendents of Districts. These correspond, we presume, with our District Deputies. But we get no detail reports. We read these with great interest and quote from Comp. A. E. Cooper's report on the London District.

"I visited all the Chapters in the district, with the exception of Minnewawa, No. 78, Parkhill, and Beaver, No. 74, Strathroy. The former is dead, beyond all hopes of resuscitation, and I would strongly urge upon Grand Chapter the necessity of immediate and decided action in disposing of this 'Masonic corpse;' and as there has been no meeting held for over six years, I say that in justice to the other Chapters in the district, its Charter should at once be recalled. I visited Strathroy and looked up some of the members of Beaver Chapter, but their utter indifference to the fate of their Chapter and R. A. Masonry in general, completely discouraged any further efforts on my part; from what I can learn, the affairs of this Chapter appear to be in the hands of a few old members who apparently will not give way to younger and necessarily more progressive Companions. This should not be, and I would recommend that Grand Chapter make a special inquiry into its affairs with a view to its reorganization or canceling its Charter. There is a large and rich field in Strathroy and surrounding country for a good, live Chapter. Many worthy Craftsmen have expressed their desire to me to take the Chapter degrees, but are prevented from so doing in consequence of being in the jurisdiction of Beaver Chapter. This is unjust to them, as it

is manifestly unfair to the more progressive and ambitious Chapters in the district, as they thereby lose a great deal of good and useful material, and the sooner and more promptly Grand Chapter takes action in this matter the better it will be for the future welfare of the Royal Craft in the London District. Last returns made to Grand Chapter were in 1883.

"BRUCE, No. 53, Petrolia.—This Chapter has the dry rot in its worst form. It is poorly officered, and consequently badly managed. Through the indifference of its principal officers and Companions it has been allowed to lapse into 'innocuous desuetude.' Early in the year I wrote the Ex. Z. to give me some information regarding its condition. His reply was as polite as it was ambiguous and unsatisfactory. In answer to my inquiry if he thought a visit from me would prove beneficial, the reply was something in the shape of 'If you see what you don't want, ask for it.' However, I paid it a visit and found matters in a very disorganized condition."

From the report on the condition of Capitular Masonry we clip the following, which is good advice and does not prove that "rotation in office" is always the most desirable custom.

"Every Royal Arch Mason should endeavor, by his presence at least, to encourage those who preside, and when officers perfect themselves and become well skilled in the work, they should not only be cheered, but have the approval of re-election, until others come who show a like interest."

Comp. Henry Robertson presents the report on correspondence.

The scissors and paste-pot have been diligently plied and a clear epitome of Royal Arch doings has been presented.

On the question of substitutes he says, under District of Columbia:

"If their standing resolution, forbidding the use of substitutes in conferring the Royal Arch degree, was repealed, this practice of 'lending candidates' to make up a class of three would fall into desuetude, and there would be no necessity for any special legislation to control the practice."

Under Maine, and referring to Comp. Drummond's report on correspondence, we find the following relative to secret associations and the right (?) of the profane world to be informed as to their principles:

"Comp. Josiah H. Drummond reports on correspondence with his accustomed ability. Comp. Hungerford's address of 1889 is character-

ized as 'a wonderfully concise and clear statement of his official action, with wise suggestions.' Several extracts are given from our report, and in commenting upon one of them he holds that 'no association has a right to exist whose principles are not made known to the public.' We presume that he means to infer that there is danger to the Commonwealth in secret associations whose objects and aims are not known to the world, and that in civilized society the right of the individuals to combine must be limited to purposes which are not detrimental to the general good. So far, so good, but the right to combine must be upheld until it is shown that such combination is injurious to the public weal. That portion of the public which desires to join our Masonic association has a right to know our objects and aims and principles before joining. But as we do not seek members, as we do not solicit any one to join our society, and as we are forbidden to parade our goodness in order to induce others to join us, we are under no obligation to make known our principles to the general public, and the public at large has no right to know anything about us, so long as we perform our duties as citizens, and do not contravene the laws of the State."

Under Ohio, we clip this extract :

"'*Resolved*, That hereafter this Grand Chapter will recognize no cases of emergency.

"'*Resolved*, That the Royal Arch Degree should not be conferred on candidates at the same meeting at which such candidates have received the degree of M. E. Master, and that Rule 27 be amended so that instead of declaring that "All the degrees may be conferred on an applicant on the same day," it shall read, "And all the degrees except the Royal Arch may be conferred on an applicant on the same day."

"'*Resolved*, That membership in a Chapter shall be dependent upon and co-existent with membership in a Lodge of Master Masons.'

"The last three of the above are decidedly arbitrary. It is an unwarrantable interference with the rights of Chapters to say that there can be no emergency in which they might desire to admit a candidate in a shorter time than one month. If some of the Chapters were abusing this privilege, it would be proper to place some additional restrictions upon the use of it, but it is not fair to punish the whole of the Chapters for the fault of a few. As to conferring all the degrees in one day, we do not see what possible objection there can be to that. The last resolution is the worst of all, but we have written so much on that subject that we are tired of it. One would think that in some localities the progress is not towards the enlightenment of freedom, but towards the darkness of prejudice."

A dispensation from the Grand Chapter, paid for by the applicant, would cure the first trouble in event of emergency.

We agree with Comp. Robertson that there can be no possible objection to conferring all the degrees in one day if "Barkis is willin'."

As to Lodge membership being requisite to Chapter membership, we shall have to vote with Ohio. The apex cannot stand without the base. But keep it up, Comp. Robertson! Be not weary in well doing.

From Pennsylvania, which is reviewed kindly, and from which a quotation is made from Comp. Meyer's review of 1889, in reference to recording marks, we have this tribute to our late Comp. John Thomson, P. G. M.:

"Among the deaths reported is that of Comp. John Thomson, P. G. M., at the ripe age of ninety years. He had been connected with the Masonic body over sixty-two years. He was a wise and skillful Craftsman and was loved and honored throughout his long and useful life."

Grand Z., Comp. J. J. Mason; Grand Scribe E., Comp. David McLellan.

COLORADO.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Colorado met in Annual Convocation (Sixteenth) at Masonic Temple, in Denver, Thursday, September 17, at 10 o'clock A.M.

From the address of the Grand High Priest we catch this minor strain:

"Once more we have met in Annual Convocation; another year has been recorded in the book of time; and by the blessings of the Grand High Priest of the universe, we are permitted to assemble on this, the Seventeenth Annual Convocation of this Grand Chapter."

From the dispensations granted we gather that they *install* Masters of the Veils and the Principal Sojourner and that it is permitted under this authority "to wear aprons and jewels to church on St. John's Day, and to *publicly* install the officers on eve of same day in their hall."

How is this for a difficulty? Do not locomotive engineers have homes?

"I have received several communications from Leadville Chapter, No. 10, wherein they claim that Keystone Chapter (located at Aspen) has invaded the jurisdiction of Leadville. It seems to be one of those cases where it is almost impossible to determine the residence of a Brother, he being a locomotive engineer in the employ of the railroad. As the evi-

dence at hand is not sufficient to make the matter clear to me, I recommend that it be referred to the Committee on Grievances."

This answers our question above:

"Your Committee on Grievances beg leave to report that from the evidence adduced before your Committee in the case of Daniel Given, we find that the applicant's residence at the time of his petitioning Keystone Chapter No. 19, was within their jurisdiction. Being a railroad engineer and a single man, and having no permanent residence, only such as he may from time to time in the discharge of his duties select, and having selected Aspen as his residence for the time being, we, therefore, are of the opinion that he was within the jurisdiction of Keystone Chapter, No. 19, and was therefore entitled to receive the degrees in said Chapter."

The report on correspondence comes from the pen of Comp. Ernest Le Neve Foster.

We have marked so much to quote that we fear our space will not hold out.

Colorado, like Pennsylvania, does not permit either resignation or dimit of any officer during his term of office. In Alabama it is permissible.

Under Massachusetts we find this in reference to re-elections of a Grand High Priest:

"We also believe that it is more beneficial to a Grand Chapter to re-elect a competent Grand High Priest. During his first term of office he learns much which would be useful to him afterward, but in a large jurisdiction it is asking much of a Companion to request him to serve two or three terms in that important office. Unless he is a man of means and leisure, he can scarcely afford the time, when honor alone is his fee and reward."

Referring to a decision under Michigan, to the effect that a Chapter cannot remit the whole or any part of a Companion's dues, we find the following:

"This seems a harsh provision, and one which prevents a Chapter from extending kind and fraternal aid to a worthy, though unfortunate Companion. There are times when dues should be remitted to younger men than those who have reached the allotted three score and ten years' life, and we think such matters can very safely be left to the judgment and wisdom of subordinate Chapters. Further on in the proceedings we see that Jurisprudence Committee approved all decisions but this, believing that the exigencies of a case may require remission of dues, and that the Chapter was the sole judge of this."

We commend the Committee on Jurisprudence. In Pennsylvania dues may be remitted at the discretion of the Chapter.

Ah! ha! What is this? Free silver is it? Or, is it only bimetalism? But this is not a Masonic subject.

"We copy from the opening of his report:

"'For the information of some of our Eastern Companions, who think our report too short, and not sufficient space given to their particular Chapters, we can only say they cannot regret it more than we do. Wait! When the white metal product of our mines occupies its proper place by the side of the yellow metal, then thousands of sturdy miners will inhabit our mountains, delving and producing silver, and a like number of our fertile valleys, raising food for them. Then Nevada will flourish, so will the Royal Craft, and we can then give the Committee on Correspondence unlimited sway, and send out a report equal to that furnished by our more opulent brethren.

"'Stand in and assist us in this great and glorious undertaking, and, unlike our ancient brethren, you will receive both fee and reward, together with the blessings of Nevada.'

"We do it because we know its truthfulness, having traveled from north to south and east to west of that State, and visited almost every mining camp, both those that are active and those in innocuous desuetude; we know that it is no idle boast that its wealth will flow out to enrich the country, when, as of old, silver is permitted again to occupy its inheritage as the peer of gold. Colorado will stand in with you."

The above specimen was found under Nevada.

"Well, Companion, we all live and learn. In this jurisdiction [Colorado] there is a By-Law of the Grand Lodge that the non-payment of dues by one who is able is un-Masonic conduct. If it is not un-Masonic conduct to fail to do a duty which we are well able to do, we would like to know by what name it should be called."

And this under New York. Let it go as un-Masonic conduct, Companions.

Pennsylvania is fully reviewed and we find this advice which we will apply personally and also recommend it to be taken by the reportorial corps generally:

"The death of Comp. J. Frank Knight, Chairman of the Correspondence Committee, was announced. Thus the reaper is gathering in those of the reportorial corps. During the last year how many of us have been taken; who knows to whom the summons will come next. Let us, therefore, so regulate our lives by the plumb line of justice, ever squaring our actions by the square of virtue, that when the Grand Warden of heaven shall call for us we may be found ready."

While you have left out the writer's name as one of the authors of the report on correspondence, as witness this extract:

"The Report on Correspondence this year is by Comp. M. Arnold."

you pay us an unwitting compliment by quoting our views on the "substitute" question and "free discussion" and crediting them to Comp. Arnold.

We think you state the case on the subject of "higher" and "lower" degrees, and reproduce your words on the subject:

"There is nothing higher than the Master Mason. Has not the Grand Master always authority over the Grand High Priest or Grand Commander, but the latter have not necessarily any authority over the Grand Master. The misnomer, higher degrees, we think, does injury to the Masonic Craft, and often leads to a misconception in those who do not weigh and understand the beauties of Freemasonry."

Under Wisconsin we find this, which proves that Comp. Foster is not afraid of taking a responsibility:

"He does not like our opening, which he considers aping the Commandery. Well, Comp. Swain, at the risk of excommunication for heresy, we will say that we agree with you; and this year we intend to take the bull by the horns, as Grand Master of Masons in the Grand Lodge, where a similar custom has prevailed, and assert our prerogative, if we have any, by opening the Grand Lodge ourselves."

Grand High Priest, William W. Roller; Grand Secretary, Alphonse A. Burnand.

The proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Connecticut and of the District of Columbia have not reached us, so we turn to

DELAWARE.

The Twenty-third Annual Convocation of the M. E. Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Delaware was held in the Masonic Hall, in the City of Wilmington, on the 21st day of January, A. D., 1891, A. I. 2421.

Again we catch the strain of religious fervor:

"We have assembled in this, our Twenty-third Annual Convocation, to review the work of the year just ending, and legislate for the future prosperity of Capitular Masonry in this jurisdiction, reverently acknowledging the never-failing mercy of the Great Creator who so tenderly cares for us and who has spared our lives to meet at this Annual Convocation with unbroken ranks. It is eminently fitting, then, as we meet here under these favorable auspices, that we should give expression of our gratitude and appreciation to the Giver of all good for preserving our lives thus far, and crowning us with blessings so rich and abundant."

These brethren had evidently heard of making Masons at sight. If this power was a prerogative of the G. M., why not of the G. H. P.? If Masons could be so made, why not Royal Arch Masons?

"The brethren at Delaware City contemplated organizing a Chapter at that place, and requested me to visit them and give them information as to what course they would have to take. On May 26, accompanied by the Grand Secretary, I visited that place, the brethren having appointed a meeting for that date. I found them laboring under a very grave mistake. They were of the opinion that the Grand Chapter would confer the degrees of Capitular Masonry on them. I informed them that they would have to petition one of the three subordinate Chapters meeting in Wilmington and become Chapter Masons before they could organize as a Chapter. Similar questions were asked by the brethren of Georgetown, and same answers given as was to the Delaware City brethren."

The report on correspondence is from R. Henry Young, T. Benton Craig and Thomas J. Day, Committee.

On the subject of the Cryptic degrees, as conferred under the ægis of the Grand Chapters of some jurisdictions and of a Grand Council in others, the Committee thus expresses itself:

"On this subject we will venture to say we think the interests of Cryptic and Capitular Masonry, too, would be better served by retaining the Cryptic degrees in the Chapter. When segregated and given to separate Councils, they are an extra and unnecessary expense to Craftsmen, and we find the Councils have hard work to sustain themselves. They soon die out, interest is lost, and the time is not far distant when the degrees themselves will be lost. We know they are now pretty generally controlled by Councils, but we believe they should be controlled by the Chapters. In fact, our own private opinion is, that if the Past Master's and Most Excellent Master's degrees were dispensed with, and the Royal and Select Master's degrees adopted in their place, we would have

a better system, and the Royal Arch degree when received would be perfectly intelligible. It would be the seventh and last, and the repository of that which was lost. The R. & S. M. would make plain to the M. M. how lost, and how preserved, as well as how and when discovered. The reflections and teachings contained in them are really very impressive. We may be hooted by some for thus expressing our opinion, but many intelligent Companions in possession of the R. & S. M. degrees will see that the subject is worthy of serious consideration."

Under Iowa the Committee quotes:

"'*Resolved*, That this Grand Chapter hereby memorializes the General Grand Chapter, and urges upon its attention the propriety of surrendering jurisdiction of the Past Master's degree, and that the same be eliminated from the Capitular ritual.'"

And then says:

"Poor thing! Many of the Chapters do not want it, and quite as many (if not more) of the Grand Lodges are ready to part with it. It seems to be losing friends. For our own part, personally, we should not feel sorry to have both the P. M. and the M. E. M. eliminated, and the Royal and Select substituted in their places as more consistent with the system and explanatory of the R. A."

We in Pennsylvania do not know anything about a Past Master's degree. A Mason becomes a Past Master by service or dispensation to pass the Chair. He is then, after having been a Mason six months, entitled to receive the M., M. E. and R. A. degrees.

Pennsylvania is fraternally reviewed for 1889.

Grand High Priest, John L. Clark; Grand Secretary, James H. Price.

FLORIDA.

As the report of the proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Florida did not reach us, we content ourselves with a fraternal mention of her territorial jurisdiction. We also express the hope that if we are permitted another opportunity to review the Capitular doings of these United States, that Florida's report will reach us for review.

GEORGIA.

The Most Excellent Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the State of Georgia met in the Sixty-ninth Annual Convocation, in the Masonic Temple, in the city of Atlanta, at 10 o'clock A.M., Wednesday, the 29th day of April, A.D., 1891, A.I. 2421, and was opened in ample form, and with prayer by the Rev. A. I. Leet, Grand Chaplain.

We miss from Comp. G. H. P. Taylor's address the opening anthem of adoration, but there is a minor chord of fervor and dependence on the one true and living God that entitles him to a place in the choir.

The temporal success of the Grand Chapter of Georgia is referred to, and he says:

"We come imbued with that fraternal feeling, the guiding star of our institution, which extends the hand of cordial friendship to every one, however humble his condition, who bears the mark of Capitular Masonry upon his brow. We come animated by that spirit of broad and enlightened Masonic philanthrophy which transcends all bounds of time and space, which looks above and beyond the mere petty and temporary distinctions of locality or financial condition so frequently observed in daily intercourse with our fellow-man, which extends its charitable influence to men recognizing all men as members of a common brotherhood, and which seeks for its ultimate object the uniting of the whole human race by a common bond of sympathy and brotherly love."

The fraternal dead receive tender consideration. He exhorts the Companions to so live as to benefit others, that when they too come to die they may leave their "footprints on the sands of time."

An account of the work is given for the Capitular year, and a number of dispensations were granted, several being for new Chapters.

The report on correspondence is from the pen of Comp. William Abram Love. As we read what follows, we cannot have any other feeling than that of companionship. We are always ready to discuss questions; but, though our views may differ, we cannot abide acrimonious debate. Read Comp. Love on this head:

"In the discussion of any questions that may arise in the progress of our work, we hope to do so fraternally, respecting at all times the opin-

ions of others who may, perchance, occupy a different position. No word will be penned in a spirit of contention, nor will any point be presented or idea advocated save such as may be conceived to be conducive to the common good of the Capitular Craft."

Under Colorado, and in reference to a second ballot, where a black ball appears, we clip the following:

"It has been the custom in Georgia. In many of our Chapters the *black balls* are *cubes*, and the sense of touch distinguishes at once the one from the other, and mistakes cannot well occur, the *white balls* being *spheres*."

In our jurisdiction the use of cubes, or any other shape than balls, is not permitted. A second ballot cannot be taken after the result is announced, but if the H. P. sees fit, or a member asks that it be done, a second ballot may be ordered prior to the announcement of the result by the H. P.

Comp. Singleton having taken Comp. Love to task for using the word "tablet" instead of "grove" in a Biblical extract, this is what he gets for it:

"Words are pegs upon which our ideas hang, and like bars of steel left long in one position become *polarized* to one particular *dip* and *deviation* from the *true magnetic poles*. So with the words of our *Authorized Version*. Fixed by Royal Mandate, held in position by Parliamentary edict, at whatever *dip* or *deviation* from the *Great Truths* of the *linguæ sancta*, or the *sacred symbolisms* with which it abounds—they are to-day so strongly polarized that it would require an immense amount of *gloss* to *depolarize* them, or change the angles of the *dip* and *deviations*.

"Symbols were and are used to conceal, as well as to reveal, certain greater or lesser truths. They had and have their esoteric meanings and their exoteric uses.

"The prejudice of modern society and the dictates of artificial decency preclude the proper and correct rendering, here and there, of this *linguæ sancta*, and especially in its allusions to ancient Phallic worship with proper explanations of its symbolic teachings; the symbols of the wise will ever be the idols of the vulgar, and they will be received with less reverence than were the sacrificial fires of the Aryan Agni worshipers in the days of the Vedic Bards.

"While the '*gloss*' to which our Comp. Singleton alludes is not in any sense a *ghost*, we will say with *Marcellus* in *Hamlet:*

"'Thou art a scholar, Speak to it, Horatio.'

"And for verification of our own position cite:

"'And Abraham planted a grove in Beer-Sheba, and called there on the name of the Lord, the everlasting God.'

"'He did nothing of the kind! He, Abraham, set up,—AS*e*L*—*a tablet* (or stele) in Beer-Sheba, and (K*a*RA, read; also wrote) engraved it with the name of I*e*HO*ua*H to perpetual duration.'

"Here take note the original for 'grove' is AS*e*L.—*Gliddon in Types of Mankind.*

"'Abraham *planted* a grove.'

"Manasseh *made* a grove.

"2 Kings xxi. 3: 'And he (Manasseh) reared up altars to Baal, *and made a grove*, as did Ahab, King of Israel.' Again, in verse 7: 'And he set a graven image *of the grove that he had made* in the house.''

"In both these verses the original for *grove* is AS*he*R*a*H.

"'A wooden image dedicated to *Astarte* or *Venus*.'—*Castel.*

"By other interpreters called *Ashterath.—Clark's Commentaries.*

"xxiii. 6: 'And he (Josiah) brought out the grove (AS*he*R*a*H) from the house of the Lord . . . . and burned it . . . . and stamped it to small powder, etc.

"Let us call again our *Horatio* to the front:

"'A word occurs frequently in the text, written in two ways, *a*ST*t*URT*t* and *a*S*h*T*t*RUT*t;* which is punctuated, by the Massora, Astoret and Ashtarot. At other times, according to the peculiar provincialism (*patios*) of each Biblical writer, the same word appears in the form of AS*e*RA, or plural AS*he*RIM. These are all proper names of one person, and that person is no other than the goddess Astarte of the Palestineans; Hathor of the Egyptians; *a*TYR of the Himyarite Arabs; the Venus of Greco-Roman mythology and our vernacular. Now here the word for "grove" is AS*he*R*a*H and our translators, deed in rendering AS*e*L by "grove" in one place, and AS*he*R*a*H by "grove" in another, is cecity, if not worse.'—*Gliddon in Types of Mankind.*

"The Egyptian and Phœnician symbols were Hebraized in the Mosaic rites into which they carried much of their hidden meaning. There they were modified and used to conceal their peculiar esoteric teachings, while at the same time they were made to serve the exoteric purposes peculiar to the *Abraham-im.*

"The seventy Hellenized-Jews, of doubtful identity, but all brought up and educated in the Hellenic schools—in giving the renderings for the Alexandrian Septuagint—(B. C. 280–270), Hellenized for the Greeks, but did not promulgate the Hebrew symbolisms, if indeed they had knowledge of the esoteric teachings of those symbols.

"Of the forty-seven translators appointed by King James I (A.D. 1607), only one (Lively) was a ripe Hebrew scholar, and he died soon after the commencement of the work. The survivors (refusing the services of Hugh Braughton, then the only ripe Hebrew scholar left in England), turned to the Hellenized Greek Septuagint, and to the Latin Vulgate (of Jerome, A.D. 400), from which the renderings were made (and published A.D. 1611).

"In all these translations and retranslations, the translators rendered as Jerome himself says: *Uterque juxta proprietatem linguæ suæ* (*Each according to the idiom of his own tongue*), hence it is that so many texts prove 'to the Greeks foolishness' and 'to the Jews a stumbling block'—the Hebrew symbols were to the votaries of Greek mythology 'foolish-

* "Our printer not having suitable fonts of Hebrew type, we must depend upon capitals, with *italics* for compound letters and to supply the place of Massoretic points."

ness,' while the myths of mythology proved 'a stumbling block to the Jews.' Hence, too, here and there, now and then, some *gloss* may be not only admissible but may prove essential. Yet, from the *polarization* alluded to above, any effort to alter the text of this *Authorized Version* is met as though it bore within a spectre—an apparition of hideous mien.

"But this has carried us into fields of philology, paleography and symbology much further than we intended or dreamed of in the outset, so we must desist.

"We do not wish to be misunderstood, and will say, just here, in conclusion, that we write reverently and with an abiding *faith* in *our* Great Light. We wend our way with the *hope* that the '*gloss*' which may yet be added here and there, will serve to illumine many of the passages through which we have groped in darkness, and will make them bright and cheery to the pilgrim traveler in search of *light*. So with *charity* for all who may view these things from a different standpoint, we bide here, clinging to the faith that is in us, under the light as we see it."

Having received instruction from a perusal of the above we submit the work for the inspection of Pennsylvania Craftsmen.

Under Georgia, Comp. Love gives an exemplification of his ideas on the "domestic" feature of his proposed "foreign and domestic correspondence" by reviewing Grand Lodge, Grand Council, General Grand Council, Grand Commandery, Grand Encampment A. and A. Scottish Rite Northern Jurisdiction, A. and A. Scottish Rite Southern Jurisdiction, and A. and A. Scottish Rite, S. J., U. S. A., with a memorial page to

"ALBERT PIKE
NOBLEST
OF
THE ROYAL AND MILITARY ORDER
OF
THE HOUSE OF THE TEMPLE."

Very true, Comp. Love. We agree with you.

"One great fault of the Craft is, they read too little, too many read *not at all*."

We clipped the above under Illinois and this on the foreign and domestic correspondence subject:

"We have hoped to be able, in time, to diffuse more light through the establishment of a *foreign* and *domestic* correspondence, the *domestic* feature of it serving to induce more readers interested in the *local* affairs

of the Craft to press their investigations beyond the bounds of their own Order. We still hope to accomplish the work."

* * * * * * * * * *

"Each Correspondence Committee should be empowered to review '*the Proceedings of the several Grand Bodies of their respective States or Territorial Jurisdiction*'—that is, of the *Grand Lodge*—the *Grand Council* (if one), *the Grand Commandery* (if one), and once in three years the *Grand Encampment*, and the *General Grand Council*, and once in two years the transactions of the *Supreme Council, 33°, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite*, for the *Northern* and for the *Southern Jurisdictions*. The Proceedings of the General Grand Chapter triennially come under review as it is, so where is the great labor added to the work of the Correspondence Committee—just a little over four volumes for review at the most."

Pennsylvania is fully reviewed for 1889, and Comp. Love thinks that His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Grand Master of the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, gave our Comp. Meyer a *great big* contract when he appointed him "Representative near the several *Grand Chapters in the United States*."

Our action in the "Cerneau" business is commended, and extracts are made from Comp. Meyer's report on correspondence on the subjects of printing rituals and paying dues.

We like Comp. Love's method of heading his several reviews, and we give that for Pennsylvania as a sample:

XCIV.		PENNSYLVANIA.		1889.
Chapters,	112	Organized	Members,	12,467
Represented,	18	December 17,	Exalted,	921
Assets,	$23,188 18	1795.	Gain,	458

This is Comp. Love's conclusion:

"In winding up this report we feel that it is due to ourself to say, that while the research essential to its preparation has been a labor of pleasure and profit, yet the writing has been done in the midst of the thousands of interruptions and anxieties incident to the life of a busy professional worker.

"For the sins of omission and the sins of commission interwoven within it, we have done much pennance while doing the penning; still, for such errors as may by chance yet remain, we crave the coupling of fraternal charity with the judicial criticisms of the critics—but 'What is writ, is writ!'"

Grand High Priest, James W. Taylor; Grand Secretary, A. M. Wolihin.

ILLINOIS.

The Forty-second Annual Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Illinois, convened in the Armory Hall of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 29th day of October, A.D. 1891, A.I. 2421, at 10 A.M.

After a most eloquent prayer from the lips of Grand Chaplain Comp. Edwin B. Randle, we hear again from the opening words of the address of the M. E. Grand High Priest this song of praise and thanksgiving:

"The year which has just closed has been one of unusual prosperity. The garners are filled with golden grain, the cattle upon the hills roll in fatness, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Prosperity has not only visited us with abundant harvests, but our Order has flourished and grown strong, and the records of the Grand Secretary will probably show it to have been one of the most prosperous years in its history. Let us devoutly thank the Great Being, from whom comes every good and perfect gift, for His goodness and mercy. Let us reverence His teachings and obey His law.

"We are again assembled in Annual Convocation. Standing, as we do to-day, in the shadow of the closing year, let us for a moment look over the past; let us, in the light of the present, compare our actions with our resolutions of one year ago, and see if our work has been such as to recommend us to the favorable consideration of the Grand Overseer, who requires of us true work, square work and perfect work."

But there is no song of gladness that has not an undertone of sorrow. And so we read that

"While this has been a year of almost unprecedented prosperity with the Royal Craft, murmurings of sorrow and sadness come to us from many sections of our country. Almost every breeze is laden with lamentation. The shadow of the 'destroyer' has fallen on many homes, and bright and cheerful circles have changed from rejoicing to mourning. Loved forms have been taken from the fireside, and grief and woe fill the hearts of desolate mourners. While to many this is a world of joy—to others it is one of sorrow—to all it is one of vicissitudes."

A liberal space in the M. E. G. H. P.'s address is given to eulogy of the departed.

From the decisions we gather that in Illinois, membership in the Chapter is dependent upon and coexistent with membership in the Lodge; that suspension or expulsion from the

Lodge works similar penalties in the Chapter without action on the case.

"I received notice from the Secretary of Washington Chapter that a Companion of that Chapter was suspended indefinitely by his Lodge for non-payment of dues, August 4, 1882. The Chapter was notified of such suspension August 18, 1882, as shown by the records. While still under such suspension, charges were preferred in Chapter for a similar offense, and he was indefinitely suspended there. I took the position and so decided, that as the offense for which he was tried in the Chapter was not greater than that for which he was suspended in his Lodge, that the action of his Chapter was superfluous and illegal. . . . . In this case I further decided that the dues of the disciplined Companion ceased to accrue in his Chapter at date of suspension by his Lodge."

So far as it relates to the question of dues, it seems to us that this decision was "superfluous" also.

The purpose of suspension for "non-payment of dues" is surely to get rid of dead wood. If the limb is lopped off the sap can't run either way.

They have such contrivances as "quorums" in Illinois Chapters, or at least we find the negative thereof given as a sufficient reason for not holding the regular election for officers.

"One Chapter that failed to elect, on being written to, stated that there was no quorum present on election night, and they had concluded to let the old officers hold over. I returned the answer that 'no quorum' was not a sufficient excuse for not holding elections. The High Priest has the power to enforce attendance and should do it in all such cases."

The M. E. G. H. P. strongly recommended the use of "substitutes" to enable the work of the R. A. to proceed without unfortunate and disastrous "waits."

He went to great trouble to ascertain the customs of other jurisdictions, and to learn the results of the practice where their use was permitted. Out of thirty-eight responses, but four were against the use of substitutes.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, however, negatived this wise suggestion, as will be seen by the following report:

"The matter of using a substitute or substitutes in conferring the Royal Arch degree, which was referred to your Committee one year ago, has received our careful consideration. An examination of the proceedings of Grand Chapter of former years shows that previous to the year 1866 it was the practice in this Grand Jurisdiction to employ substitutes, and in the report of the Committee on Chartered Chapters for that year forty per

cent. of the Chartered Chapters of the State were reported as having used one or more substitutes in the conferring the Royal Arch degree. This led the Committee, M. E. Comp. James A. Hawley, Chairman, to present a resolution prohibiting their further use. This resolution was carried as a standing resolution on the records of the Grand Chapter until 1874, when it was formulated into a By-Law, and of so much importance was it considered by those who had witnessed the effects of the practice on the subordinate Chapters, that it was made the duty of the Grand High Priest at once to arrest the Charter of a Chapter violating its provisions. At the time of the adoption of the resolution to which we have referred, the Grand Chapter had been in existence sixteen years, and had grown from its small beginning to number on its roll a constituency of eighty-nine Chapters, with an aggregate membership of 4000. Since that time we have increased our roll of Chapters to more than 200 and the membership to 13,500, showing an unprecedented growth both in Chapter and membership, and placing us second in rank amongst the Grand Jurisdictions of the United States; thus conclusively showing that the discontinuance of the practice has not retarded the material prosperity of the Grand Chapter, but, on the contrary, has, in the opinion of your Committee, proved to be one of the factors in procuring the grand results which this Grand Chapter has attained.

"We believe the experience of the Grand Chapter, while the use of substitutes was allowed, would be repeated if it was again permitted.

"We believe the dignity and impressiveness of the ceremonies of the Royal Arch degree would be seriously marred by employing substitutes for actual candidates.

"We believe that the actual candidate or candidates would discover he or they had been imposed upon by such substitution, and that the law, as it now stands, is good law and should not be repealed."

This has the true ring:

MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

"This noble and worthy charity has come to be regarded as almost a ward of this Grand Chapter; donations have been freely made, and I feel sure they could not be made to a more worthy object. Generous and earnest spirits are engaged in this great work, and should have the cordial support of the fraternity throughout the State. I cordially and earnestly commend it to the fraternal consideration of the Committee on Accounts."

We clip the following from the report of the D. G. H. P. Comp. Jacob Krohn:

"Upon the discovery of the Lost Word is, as we know, based the symbolism of the Holy Arch, and that Word, we cannot too often declare, is in Masonry the symbol of Truth. From first to last this truth is the great object of pursuit in Masonry—the promised reward of all research and labor. With all our labor, therefore, and with all our cares, if we do but

patiently and faithfully perform our allotted tasks, whether as Officers and Standard-bearers, or as Companions, the Lost Word shall be revealed to us in due time, and Truth, the inestimable prize, shall be made our own."

The Grand Master of the First Veil makes a report, and we gather this from it for a theme on "good work" and "visitations."

"I have good reasons for believing that a goodly number of Chapters have not had for many years, if ever, a visit of inspection from a Grand Officer. Having had an active and extended experience in the management of Cryptic Masonry in Illinois, and being personally cognizant of the great benefits arising from such official visitations, I feel justified in asserting that good results would follow such a policy if adopted by the Grand Chapter.

"An occasional visit from a Grand Officer and an inspection or rehearsal of the work would remedy errors, should they occur, and probably prevent their repetition, and at the same time afford every officer an opportunity to acquire a literal knowledge of the ritual.

"The benefits resulting therefrom would be immediate and lasting.

"Many of the Chapters are already proficient in the work, and in such cases no official visits would be expected or required."

The Grand Scribe, Comp. J. W. Hutchinson, has this on schools of instruction:

"A few live schools of instruction would be of immense benefit to the Chapter work; they would impart life and form and beauty to our ritual, which I fear is, in some cases, in danger of being reduced to a mere lifeless skeleton."

A Committee on Obituaries, which is a new Committee to us, devotes six pages to mention of departed Companions. The subject is treated under the call of States, and brief but feeling mention is made of the "loved and lost."

From the decisions approved for 1891 we find

"That the Mark Master degree, *i. e.*, the first and second sections, can only be conferred on one candidate at a time. The Most Excellent can be conferred on as many as can be handled conveniently."

Comp. John M. Pearson, worthy member of the ancient and honorable fraternity of "mutual admirationists!" All hail! We quote you under District of Columbia.

"Under Massachusetts, referring to a decision of the Grand High

Priest, that a blind man could not be received into the Chapter, he (Comp. Singleton) says, and we think correctly, on the ground that the question of physical qualification had already been passed upon by the Lodge, and losing his sight, after being made a Mason, should not hinder his advancement."

And we want to add our little "think" to yours and Comp. Singleton's and say that we three do agree that the question of physical perfection should not be raised after the initiate has passed the ordeal of the symbolic degrees.

Referring to the work of Comp. Love, which, in this case at least, was not Love's labor lost, we "cut and clip" the following:

"In writing this report, Comp. Love has given the subject much thought. Evidence of this is found from beginning to end. All of 'us' know how easy it is to 'cut and clip' here and there, but to read and digest and reproduce in brief, with intelligent comment, is another matter."

We agree with you in the above and also with what follows:

"The financial condition appears to be sound, but involves a practice of remaining in debt, while carrying 'stocks and bonds,' more than sufficient to pay, which has never seemed wise to us. We do not suppose the Grand Chapter was organized for speculative purposes and the printer's bill should be cash."

Too many Masonic bodies are run on the plan of saving funds and as if financial accumulations were the sole evidence of success. A snug balance in bank against the inevitable rainy day is a good thing—a very good thing; but a fat bank account and hungry creditors and lean stomachs is unwise economy.

Under Maryland we clip this:

"Under Maine, replying to Comp. Drummond, he revives the old question of Pharaoh to Jacob, 'How old art thou?' and, of course, answers it to the full satisfaction of all the Companions in Maryland, just as Companion Meyer does for the Companions of Pennsylvania—and yet—(?)"

What doth it profit (we finish the sentence for you) that an hour sooner or later found us at work in the vineyard; for doth not every man receive a penny?

Under Missouri we clip this (Mayo's):

"The table of statistics we have frequently viewed with longing eyes, and this year we will venture to use it, with the strict injunction to our Companions to preserve it, for they may never see its like again. We also use his table of big and little Chapters, filling in one vacancy, that of Pennsylvania."

Thanks for your hint, Comp. Pearson! We too will appropriate Comp. Mayo's statistical table.

Pennsylvania thanks you for your fraternal notice and as a member of 183 we puff with pride that

"You learn . . . . that 'Oriental' Chapter No. 183, of Philadelphia, has 871 members, crowding close to Providence, No. 1, of Rhode Island, with 875 members."

We note also what you have to say *in re* the decisions of our P. G. H. P. Barber and quote you as follows:

"Neither of these decisions is good law in Illinois. In the first case, the Chapter might be punished, but the innocent neophyte would be a R. A. M. in good standing. In the second case, all our forms of law are set at naught. The Grand Master, by suspending the warrant of a Lodge, does not and cannot suspend Master Masons. They are, individually, entitled to trial in due form."

We do not know how better to take our leave of you than by giving back your own words and say that

"One of the pleasures of writing these reports is that thereby we establish almost personal relations with the various writers 'whom having not seen, we love.'"

Grand High Priest, Comp. Edward C. Pau; Grand Secretary, Comp. Gil. W. Barnard.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Second Annual Convocation of the M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Indian Territory convened in Masonic Hall, in Oklahoma City, Thursday, August 20, A. D. 1891, A. I. 2421, at 10 o'clock A.M.

M. E. Comp. G. H. P. Edmond H. Doyle transposes, and we find his faith and hope expressed in the closing words of his address :

"And may we one and all meet in that heavenly home where we shall know as we are known."

The address is short and the proceedings are condensed into forty-one pages of readable type, giving fully all necessary statistics.

Comp. R. W. Hill gives a report on correspondence, and says :

"Your Committee on Fraternal Correspondence has not deemed it wise to use the limited funds of the Grand Chapter in printing a review of the proceedings of the several Grand Chapters which have so cordially and fraternally extended recognition and greeting to the Grand Chapter of Indian Territory. Pleasant as it would be to spread before this Grand Chapter all the friendly words spoken by our Companions of other Jurisdictions, we must bear in mind the fact that our revenues are not sufficient for more than necessary expenses. The time is near at hand when we may make such a report on correspondence as we would like to do, but now we can only say to the General Grand Chapter and such other Grand Chapters as have sent us their proceedings, that we treasure their kind wishes for our prosperity, and will do our best to deserve them."

We bid you good speed.

From the following we learn that 'tis not in the bleak December, but in the leafy month of June,

"That Chapters constituent to this Grand Chapter be required to elect their officers at their last regular meeting before the 24th day of June, and install their officers on the 24th day of June or the first regular meeting thereafter."

We thank you, Comp. Hill, for your eulogy on Comp. Albert Pike, and quote from it :

"ALBERT PIKE.

"BORN DECEMBER 29, 1809—DIED APRIL 2, 1891.

"VIXIT.

"'*Laborum ejus superstites, sunt fructus.*'

"He has lived. The fruits of his labors live after him.

"The above is the simple and beautiful epitaph written for himself by our venerated and beloved brother. What shall we add to it in this brief

notice of his passing? Who that knew him but will ever have his form and kindly face deeply engraven on the tablet of memory? Who that was ever privileged to listen to his voice, or read his words, can forget this Master? It seldom falls to the lot of any man to make so deep an impression on men of intellect as was made by Albert Pike. In whatever light we consider him, whether as Mason, or scholar, or poet, or lawyer, or philosopher, he was easily a leader. His varied accomplishments and his profound knowledge made him peerless in Masonry, and won for him all the honors it has to bestow. Of positive temperament, his convictions made him a warrior for truth. Nothing could turn him aside when right demanded his services. Thus it happened that in his later years much of his literary work was polemic in its nature, and till the very last his pen was busy in defense of what he believed was the truth. And yet his was a kindly heart.

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"As a poet, his worth was early recognized, but much of his poetry is now out of print. Latterly his poetry all had the suggestive undertone of sadness. Out of his wide experience he realized the heavy burdens of sorrow which fall to all in this lot, and when his genius expressed itself in song, the sad minor was there, but

"'Does any one know what we have in the heart,
Our life's every motive, an intricate part
Of chance and of fate?
The sound of fond voices that ever respond
In tones soft and low,
To the prayer we are breathing into the beyond
Does any one know?'"

Grand High Priest, M. E. Comp. Edmond Henry Doyle; Grand Secretary, Joseph Samuel Murrow.

INDIANA.

The Forty-sixth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Indiana was held in Masonic Temple, commencing at 2 o'clock P.M., on Wednesday, the 21st day of October, A. D. 1891, A. I. 2421.

From M. E. G. H. P. Jacob W. Smith's address we learn that

"Since the last Convocation our land has been blessed with abundant crops and the country is enjoying a state of prosperity such as has not been experienced in recent years. Truly, we should be ungrateful did we not lift up our voices in praise to the All-wise Ruler of the Universe for these manifestations of His goodness and mercy."

He makes mention of the fraternal dead, recounts his official acts, and tells us that

"On the 18th of May, 1891, he received notice from the Secretary of Evansville Chapter, No. 12, that the High Priest, King and Scribe of said Chapter had *resigned* their offices."

In Pennsylvania an officer of a Chapter cannot *resign*.

He further says, as Representative thereto,

"The business of the General Grand Chapter was mostly of a routine character, nothing of special importance being transacted except the adoption of a new ritual. This was particularly interesting to your Representative, as the work therein laid down is quite different from our Indiana work. A cipher copy will be prepared for presentation at the next triennial Convocation of the General Grand Chapter. The use of the new ritual has not been made obligatory upon State Grand Jurisdictions."

We can only say of this piece of work that Pennsylvania owes no allegiance to a General Grand Chapter; that "new rituals" have no place with us, and that "cipher" or other copies of any ritual are an "abomination."

On the subject of official visitation we learn that

"A measure was before this Indiana Grand Chapter at the last Convocation, proposing to divide the jurisdiction into thirteen districts, and providing for an Inspector for each district, who should personally visit and inspect the Chapters therein at least once a year, the actual expenses of such officer to be paid by this Grand Chapter. This question was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and upon recommendation of the Committee, it was laid over until this Convocation.

"I have given much thought to this question of official visitations, and I admit there are some complications to contend with. This Grand Chapter, if called upon to pay expenses and per diem of many Inspectors annually, would be compelled to make a slight advance on its subordinates for Grand Chapter dues."

That is the way it is done in Canada. In Pennsylvania the Grand H. P. makes his annual visitation to the Craft, accompanied by the Grand Officers, and at no other cost than the actual expenses incurred.

Indiana, also, has a Committee on Necrology.

The report on foreign correspondence is from the pen of Comp. Thomas B. Long, who says that

"Six thousand pages of printed matter had to be examined and

digested to accomplish the end desired. This involves an immense labor, but it is the task that every reviewer must undergo; and the statement can be profitably read by those cynical Companions who take delight in underestimating the services rendered by reporters of correspondence."

And we quote it for the same reason that he wrote it.

Under District of Columbia and with reference to "Grand Honors" and the failure to accord these to a Grand H. P., while Comp. Larner was General G. H. P., and present in a subordinate Chapter, we find that

"Thereupon a circular letter was issued to constituent Chapters, directing them in the future to receive each of such officers and past officers 'with all the honors to which his rank entitles him, regardless of the fact that a Companion of higher rank may be present.' The circular makes a distinction, however, between Present and Past Grand High Priests, in that the latter 'will be received by calling the Chapter up and extending an invitation to a seat in the east, *omitting the grand honors.*' In reporting the matter to the Grand Chapter, Comp. Holmes, nevertheless, says: 'It is a question with me whether *any* Past Grand Officer should be received with the grand honors, as it seems to me that only Present Grand Officers should be received with that mark of distinction.' He then turns the subject over to the consideration of the Convocation. At a later period in the transactions the recommendation of the Grand High Priest—presumably that contained in the circular letter, notwithstanding his subsequent doubts?—was adopted. *Mons parturit nascitur ridiculus mus.*"

We are with you, Comp. Long, on the substitute question and say with you that

"A Grand Chapter must be imbued with a wonderful degree of conscience if it cannot avail itself of the action of the General Grand Chapter permitting the use of substitutes."

This under Delaware.

Here again you strike a sympathetic chord. Under Illinois you say:

"It is no unusual thing to find a Mason severely criticised for carrying a dimit for a considerable time before affiliating, and it is sometimes nearly regarded as a crime. The writer has seen such ominous looks when such a dimit was presented as to almost threaten rejection. It must be admitted that it is a fault, but there may often be reasons for it

that only the non-affiliate knows. He is bearing an honorable discharge. He may become careless about reënlisting, and defer the period unusually long, but when Masonic patriotism is again aroused, when the fervor again revives, when the old love comes back again, when the wanderer desires to return to his home, the arms of the brethren should be stretched forth in brotherly greeting, and the welcome should be earnest and cordial. In this we should all endorse what Comp. Pearson says, under Massachusetts."

Under Iowa and alluding to Comp. T. R. Ercanbrack's report and his claim that

"It 'has been made to read.'"

He tearfully exclaims:

"Alas! we all make them to be read, and all entertain such hopes as his. Indeed, we flatter ourselves that they are read, and take consolation in the fact that we do not *absolutely know* anything to the contrary."

Under New York we clip this:

"Comp. George J. Gardner presents his second report on correspondence, an extensive document of one hundred and ninety-two pages. He emphatically declines to discuss any question from his own standpoint, and insists that Committees on Correspondence should limit their labor to compilations from the proceedings of the several Grand Bodies. He says: 'We know that for this "new departure" we shall open up an issue with the old war-horses of some of the Correspondence Committees, who have kept their swords whetted and their pens filled with gall, who are always restless unless embroiled in controversy,' and says that he will 'take the responsibility.' Well, it is a brave resolve, according to Comp. Gardner's conception of it, but after all, the whetted swords and bitter pens are all 'in *your* mind's eye, Horatio.' The great reviewers, who entered most willingly into debate, and engaged in it conscientiously, were Corson, Cottrill and Gurney, and Harper and Pierson and Dadmun and Ogden—to say nothing of those who are with us yet—and it sounds ungenerous (though, of course, it is not so intended) to say that these were 'always restless unless embroiled in controversy.' Now, Comp. Gardner, please don't consider these remarks as 'opening up an issue with an old war-horse,' but regard them simply as the expression of one who feels that he has learned more of Masonry from the discussions, essays and published researches, contained in the reports prepared by the Companions named, and by such as Drummond and Caswell and Schultz and a host of others, than in all other ways combined."

And we ask what are we here for if not to discuss and elucidate. How shall stones be fitted for the builder's use if we do

not trim and dress, polish and adorn. We cannot all be overseers, and if this is the role Comp. Gardner prefers he shouldn't talk about "whetted swords" and "gall-filled pens."

Pennsylvania is reviewed in a little over five pages. Comp. P. G. H. P. Barber is quoted and allusion is made to Comp. G. H. P. Morgan's inaugural and his allusion therein to foreign or fraternal correspondence.

You are right, Comp. Long; it was Comp. Arnold who wrote the introduction and we feel complimented that so much thereof found its way, by aid of your scissors, to your columns.

Again we quote you under Wisconsin on the subject of the Cryptic degrees:

"The writer hereof in his report last year, in speaking of the Cryptic degrees, said that they were absolutely worthy of being preserved in separate organizations; that the 'Mississippi Plan' had been 'weighed in the balance and found wanting;' that if as much interest had been shown, and as much time spent, in endeavors to promote the welfare of existing organizations by counsel, encouragement and practical assistance, ten years ago, as was devoted to the ill-timed and misjudged efforts to merge them into Capitular Masonry—which was at all times in contravention of the Grand and General Grand Royal Arch Constitutions—Cryptic Masonry would be in the full-tide of prosperity to-day; and that valuable years were lost to it by this course.

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"The disputatious gauntlet is thrown down, challenging the writer to name a single State with a Grand Council that is truly an active, energetic aggressive body. Well, the Grand Council of Indiana is most confidently named in answer to this challenge. It is named with the assurance that, as success is the test of the qualities named, it is a healthier and more aggressive body than even the *Grand Chapter* of Wisconsin. That Grand Chapter in 1890 had a membership of 4468; it exalted 270 Companions, which is more work than has been done by the Chapters of that State since 1884. The increase of membership over 1889 was 157, or 3.64 per cent. The Grand Council of Indiana, with a membership of 1981, greeted 185 Companions, while the increase of membership was 100, or 5.31 per cent. But let us make the comparison with another Cryptic Grand Body, so as not to appear selfish. The Grand Council of Massachusetts, with a membership of 3800, conferred the degrees on 423 and gained 367, or 10.69 per cent. Let Comp. Swain figure for himself on the returns for 1890 of the following Grand Councils subordinate to the General Grand Council: Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee. Indeed, it is claimed by persons who have given more attention to the matter than the writer can at this time give, that Cryptic Masonry, in its present organization, is making a greater percentage of gain throughout the United States than any other branch of the institution."

And now from your conclusion,

"With the exception of the Church, there is probably no institution on earth that so surely and constantly accompanies the progress of industry and civilization as that of Masonry. Wherever its seats are established there is the greater assurance of just and equitable government, of business honor and personal integrity, and of domestic virtue and general happiness. With what honest pride and sincere satisfaction must these observations fill the breasts of all true and zealous Craftsmen! With the benign influences thus established in every portion of our broad domain, its many sections and innumerable localities furnish distinct advantages, but equal inducements, for the exercise of every enterprise the citizen may see fit to engage in, for wherever Freemasonry is duly established, social enjoyment and commercial safety can be regarded as secure in the largest sense that is possible to human nature. Let us always, therefore, by moral deportment, manly dignity, business integrity and prudent zeal, earnestly devote our best energies to its maintenance and advancement."

And so say we all of us.

Grand High Priest, M. E. Jacob W. Smith; Grand Secretary, William H. Smythe.

Iowa not being on our table, we pass to

KANSAS.

The M. E. Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Kansas, convened in the Twenty-sixth Annual Convocation, in the hall of Fort Scott Chapter, No. 3, at 3 o'clock P.M., at Fort Scott, February 16, A. D. 1891, A. I. 2421.

An eloquent prayer from the Grand Chaplain, Rev. Samuel E. Busser, opened the ceremonies.

From the Grand H. P.'s address we learn of the prosperity of Royal Arch Masonry in Kansas, but joy is blended with sorrow and the tear of mourning flows o'er the smile of happiness, because our Companions are borne hence, to be with the G. H. P. above.

Comp. Samuel W. Wray was commissioned as Representative of the Grand Chapter of Kansas near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.

Comp. Jacob DeWitt, Grand Lecturer, an office not in existence in Pennsylvania, visited thirty-eight Chapters and reported on them to the Grand Chapter.

Comp. John H. Brown (for the Committee) presents the report on correspondence. From his Preface we gather that active work is in progress, for he says:

"The sacred motto, 'Holiness to the Lord,' has been heard by willing ears and echoed by devout hearts; skilled workmen are leading the van and new recruits, men of intelligence, sound morals and manly purposes, are falling into line to go and work in the quarries."

On the subject of life membership, we clip the following under Arkansas:

"We regard life membership in any branch of Masonry as wholly out of place, and, where fostered or tolerated, tending only to demoralization and decay. That such is the fact, the Masonic history of those jurisdictions where it has obtained or now does, will amply prove."

Bless you, Comp. Brown! It all depends! It all depends!

If a life-membership fund is created, and to this fund is paid all life-membership fees (it being, of course, provided that the cost for a life membership shall be such a sum, the interest on which in *perpetuo* will be an equivalent for annual dues), no harm can result either to the institution or its constituents. On the contrary, the results here in Pennsylvania have been eminently satisfactory. During what life-insurance people call the productive period, the payment of a life-membership fee is a comparatively light matter, but in the day when the "sound of the grinding is low," an annual tax becomes a burden too heavy to be borne.

"We favor substitutes rather than defer conferring the R. A. D. for any great length of time, since candidates sometimes become indifferent, if not disgusted, from the cause of delay, which they are not expected to comprehend."

And so do we.

Under Colorado, we clip this:

"Alluding to a report on correspondence, he (E. LeN. Foster) wisely remarks:

"'We admire just criticism, and believe that the discussion of questions among correspondents often brings to light matters that otherwise might be buried for years.'

"It is not too much to say that, through such discussions, three-fourths of the rubbish which has been accumulated about the temples of Grand Masonic Bodies has been removed, and, since what has been may again

become apparent, we maintain that reports on correspondence are a needed means to expose the false and bring to light 'the good, the beautiful and true.'"

Under Delaware we clip the following and echo: Yes! just so!

"Just so. If you wish to have good work done, employ only competent Craftsmen. Where ignorance prevails and want of skill is apparent, the result is not only bad for the present, but worse for the future. Let degrees be conferred correctly and earnestly, then an impression will be made which will fail only when memory fades away. To insure this, let no brother be advanced till he proves thorough acquaintance with the work of the preceding degree or degrees, and let no one of the council be installed until he shows himself qualified to confer the degrees, and accurately perform the duties of his station."

We are glad to learn this:

"In Kansas, no bodily defect or physical disability occurring to a brother after he has been made a Mason disqualifies him for advancement."

Right! Stand fast and hold fast to the traditions.

"The cry of Progress! which is uttered by a few pseudo-reformers in Masonry, has never attracted more than passing notice in that State, and then only to be discountenanced as the petulant shriek of some one seeking notoriety rather than wholesome change in method or law. If the past gives any clue to the future, it may be safely predicted that the Masons of Iowa will stand as they have thus far stood, fast by the ancient oracles, with a firmness that will proclaim their faith in those oracles."

Under Maine we clip the following, and as the word is spelled the same way four times, we ask what authority gives *Sovranty?*

"Kansas (1890) receives attention. In some of our views he concurs, but not on those respecting the *sovranty* of Grand Bodies. This does not surprise us. *Sovranty* and prerogative with him are the suns that obscure all other lights, and, we fear, even that of conscience. He has so long discoursed upon them that he seems to believe in the delusions he so pertinaciously extols and dogmatically defends.

"In the remarks he refers to, we very distinctly pointed out how Grand *Sovranty* arose, what constitutes it, noted its limit and the *sovran* rights of constituents. Without blotting out a word, or erasing a line or a paragraph, we stand firmly by the whole."

Under Pennsylvania for 1889 we quote:

"Comp. Charles E. Meyer made the report on correspondence, in which he reviewed the Proceedings of thirty-eight Capitular Grand Bodies, Kansas (1889) being among the number, and receives a notice of fourteen lines. We tender our best thanks."

As you have just halved Comp. Meyer's notice of fourteen lines by giving Pennsylvania just seven, we split the complement of thanks and have tried this time to be more generous in both space and appreciation.

This is unquestionably true and we quote with every word endorsed.

"But we gravely suspect that much of the disregard too often noticed is due to exaggerated representations of the utility of Chapter degrees, the poorness of the work and the indecent frivolity in conferring the degrees. Let the truth be told, let the work be done with becoming dignity and seriousness, and especially let all indecent levity and foolish trickery be excluded and interest will not wane. At every Convocation, whether there is, or is not, a candidate present let some one of the degrees be worked and soon every well Companion will be in the hall to participate in the evening's exercise. Brains and repeated sound work will arrest attention and ensure general attendance."

Grand High Priest, Matthew M. Miller; Grand Secretary, John H. Brown.

We regret to find that Kentucky has not presented itself to us for review, so, with this passing reference to the Blue Grass State, we turn to

LOUISIANA.

The Most Excellent Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Louisiana convened at 12 o'clock M. At the Grand Lodge Hall, 30 Perdido street, New Orleans, Tuesday, February 10, 1891, in its Forty-fourth Annual Grand Convocation.

Again we hear the song of thanksgiving from the lips of the Grand High Priest. Referring to several favorable conditions of Royal Arch Masonry in Louisiana, he says:

"All these things give us cause for devout thankfulness, but above

them all must arise in the breast of every one of us an earnest rejoicing that it hath pleased Almighty God to give us health and strength, warding far away from our Grand Jurisdiction the fateful Archer. No death has during the year broken the number of our present or past Grand officers."

The Grand High Priest evidently believes in a future life and that, too, as the only true life, for which our present existence is merely probationary. We must die to live even as the seed yields up its form of existence to make the growing plant.

"After dying for years Comp. John Calvin Parish, Emeritus Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Iowa, began to live beyond the Veil, September 20, 1890."

With reference to the vexed question of creating life memberships, as a reward for service as a member of a Chapter, we clip the following:

"The other pending amendment has to do with life membership There are several propositions. One increases the time a Companion. must serve from ten to fifteen years; while another repeals the provision and substitutes a prohibition against the creation of life members. I would not again argue this question, but I deem it my duty to report to you certain facts bearing on this issue that have come to my knowledge and that I think should be known and considered. I found a Chapter within the year where every member but one had been affiliated over ten years, and were consequently entitled on the law to exemption from dues. Had it been enforced, had a demand been made for its enforcement, that one member would scarcely have consented to pay rent, salaries, etc., all by his own lone self. A provision that acts in this way ought to be repealed, for it is an invitation to suicide.

"Now what is found true of that Chapter might readily become true of a majority of the Chapters. Indeed, two-thirds of our membership are now exempt from the payment of dues. It is within the bounds of reason to imagine nearly every Chapter emasculated like the one cited. Surely we cannot be too urgent to remove this rock that threatens the wreck and ruin to all of us. The proposal to increase the term from ten to fifteen years may be a move in the right direction, but it does not go far enough to be effective. In my opinion, carefully formed, it will not be safe, equitable or just to make the term less than twenty-five years. Yet I think life membership an important provision, as a kindly reward to the veteran and as a beacon to encourage continued affiliation."

Among the practical ways of doing good, in which Masons go hand in hand, the establishment of "homes" stands first;

and yet it is within our recollection that good and true men opposed the establishment of the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania as tending to induce pauperism.

It was in the face of great influences that this worthy charity was established. Now, its power to do good is recognized by those who labored the most earnestly to prevent its success.

Louisiana steps forward in this work and we clip the following as showing how it is regarded:

"Ex. Comp. George O. Elms submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion, were received and laid over to the next annual Grand Convocation, viz.:

"'WHEREAS, This Grand Chapter has heard with profound satisfaction of the efforts now being made by our brethren of the symbolic degrees towards the erection and maintenance of a Home for Aged and Sick Master Masons, their Widows and Children;

"'*Resolved*, That in view of such object this Grand Chapter directs its subordinates to collect from all candidates hereafter exalted to the H. and S. degree of R. A. M., in addition to all other charges, the sum of four ($4) dollars, said amount to be collected and turned over to the Grand Secretary, and by him turned over to the proper authorities representing said Home.

"'*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary shall remit to subordinate Chapters blank receipts, showing on what account said sums have been paid.'"

A Committee on Foreign Correspondence is the only record we can make, as there appears to be no report.

Grand High Priest, William Tolbert Benedict; Grand Secretary, J. C. Batchelor, M.D.

MAINE.

The M.E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine assembled in its Sixty-sixth Annual Convocation at Masonic Hall in Portland, on Tuesday, May 5, A.D. 1891, A.I. 2421, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

From the address of the M.E. Grand High Priest we quote the simple melody of trustful gratitude. He says:

"With hearts filled, I trust, with gratitude to Him who doeth all things well, we have knelt at our common altar and returned thanks for the many blessings vouchsafed to us as an organization and as a people.

"The three great blessings of health, peace and prosperity have been ours."

We quote with approval, from the decisions rendered, the following :

"An applicant for the Chapter degrees, to be eligible, must be a member in good standing of a Lodge of Master Masons. Registration in the Grand Lodge is not sufficient.

"An application having been regularly received and referred to the Committee of Inquiry, cannot be withdrawn without a ballot."

This, too, is we think a correct opinion, and although there may appear to be no reason why such security as a Companion may have to offer for assistance rendered should not be taken, still the rule laid down is safe for Chapters to follow. The case is stated thus :

"We have an aged Companion in poor financial circumstances. He wishes to turn over to the Chapter two policies on his life. One a paid-up policy of $400, the other of $1000, the premium to be paid as long as he lives. He wants the Chapter to take these policies and advance him money from week to week to live upon. The Chapter to take the policies as collateral and either furnish the money to him to pay the premium, or to see that it is done through a Committee."

And the question is asked :

"'Can a Chapter either directly or indirectly have anything to do with life insurance with any individual member? We would like your decision.'

"To which the M. E. Grand High Priest replied, in substance, as follows :

"'I think such an arrangement might lead to complications which the Chapter would do well to avoid. I decide that it is not competent for a Chapter to take the assignment of a life-insurance policy of a Companion, agree to pay the premiums as they come due, and advance money for the support of the Companion making the assignment.'

"I say this under the law of the Grand Chapter :

"'The property of a Chapter is held in trust for the payment of the ordinary necessary expenses of the Chapter, and for charitable purposes.'

"These are the only purposes for which a Chapter can appropriate money. If our aged Companion should need, of course, the Chapter would relieve him, but the assignment of the policy would seem to me to take all the grace from the act of charity, and make it a business arrangement, by which the Chapter would have a mercenary interest in the early death of the Companion. It would be neither wise nor prudent for the Chapter to take the proposed action."

The report on correspondence comes from the pen of Comp. Josiah H. Drummond.

Under Arizona and with reference to the requirement of an obligation from the entering incumbent of office in the Grand Chapter, as is evidenced by the following quotation, we clip:

"'All officers of the Grand Chapter and of its subordinates, before entering upon the duties of their respective stations, shall take a solemn obligation that they will maintain and support the Constitution and Regulations of the General Grand Chapter of the United States of America, and of the Grand Chapter of Arizona."

"We are reminded that this provision and the practice under it have been the cause of quite a surprise to us. As they have existed in our jurisdiction during our whole Masonic life, we naturally assumed that they were of long standing, and were greatly surprised to find mention of them only at a comparatively recent date, although we are not satisfied that we have found the origin of them.

"Of course, we saw the resemblance of the obligation to the civil oath of office and had assumed that the Masonic obligation was taken from it. Oaths of civil office are of ancient date, and we supposed that the same was true of Masonic official obligations. It is true that there always seemed to us an incongruity in having substantially the same matter in the charges to the Master and High Priest and in their official obligations; and also that the order of administering them was clumsily arranged.

"So far as symbolic Masonry is concerned we find no reference to it in the editions of Webb's Monitors published in his lifetime. In the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, published in 1798, there was a provision requiring the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens to 'solemnly promise upon the honor of a Mason that in the office of ——— I will, according to the best of my abilities, strictly comply with the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge and all other ancient Masonic usages.'

"This is the earliest mention of it that we find. This was afterwards extended to all officers of the Grand Lodge and of the Lodges, but when, we have not ascertained; perhaps it was in anti-Masonic times. We understand that the practice does not exist in Virginia and other jurisdictions.

"It was first introduced into the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine in 1847; and was undoubtedly taken from the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; it was in the following terms:

"'I solemnly promise upon the honor of a Mason, that in the office of ———, I will, according to the best of my ability, strictly comply with the Constitution and Regulations of this Grand Lodge, and all other ancient Masonic usages, so far as the same shall come to my knowledge.'

"The General Grand Chapter, in 1806, introduced into its Constitution a provision that officers of Chapters, before they entered upon the discharge of their duties, the members of every Chapter, and every candidate upon his admission, should take an obligation to 'support and maintain the General Grand Royal Arch Constitution.' While the same Constitution gives forms for installation of officers, this obligation is not incorporated into them but stands as a distinct and independent provision.

"The Constitution was revised in 1829, and while the Forms for Installation were not changed, the obligation was changed by substituting 'the Constitution of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the United States of America' for 'the Grand Royal Arch Constitution.'"

"The Constitution was amended in 1850, but no change was made in the forms or in the obligation.

"In 1856, forms were adopted for the installation of Grand Officers, and the obligation was incorporated into them to 'serve as ——— of the Royal Arch Masons of ——— for the term for which I have been elected, and will perform the duties of that office to the best of my abilities, and will support and maintain the Constitution of the Grand Chapter of ——— and that of the General Grand Chapter of the United States of America.'

"The promise to serve for the term, etc., appears to have been an addition to the obligation made by the author of the Form, for the constitutional provision had not then, and has not since been changed: we have examined the requirements and forms of quite a number of the Grand Lodges, and but a small proportion of them have this feature; the obligation almost always relates to the faithful performance of official duty and obedience to law.

"We believe that Mackey was the author of the Form in the Constitution of the General Grand Chapter, and that the promise to serve for the term, etc., was never in use until he introduced it.

"We hope our Companions who are interested in knowing the origin of Masonic usages, will give us the history of this one in their several jurisdictions."

Some day, Comp. Drummond, we want a word with you on the topical subject.

As to the introduction of any *jeu d'esprit*, we quote your quotation from the divine of the olden days who said:

"Wisdom without wit is meat without salt; and wit without wisdom is salt without meat."

And agree with you that:

"This gives a good rule for these reports."

We quote you, under California, on the subject of "public installations." While they don't go with us, yet Masonic breadth makes us give the custom of other jurisdictions fair play.

"To attend public worship, etc., in Masonic clothing, numerous dispensations are annually granted in his jurisdiction. There is one other

thing to be said about 'public installations:' they are opposed only by those *who have no practical knowledge of them* or their effect; we have never seen a word written against them (so far as we can remember) by any one familiar with them, or belonging to a jurisdiction in which they are practiced; this is a significant fact."

Under Colorada we find the following and clip it with a "so say we."

"At the annual Convocation, the Grand Chapter was opened by the Deputy Grand High Priest, who directed that the Grand High Priest be informed that the Grand Chapter 'was opened and awaited his presence;' thereupon he 'was admitted, assumed his station, and was received with the Grand Honors.' We have no doubt that this ceremony was impressive, but nevertheless we dislike the introduction of new methods; in this case the Deputy, as such, had no authority, for his chief was present, and the Grand High Priest might just as well have designated any other Royal Arch Mason to have opened the Grand Chapter. These 'new departures' are in conflict with one of the fundamental principles of the Institution and should not be tolerated."

And this of Chapters U. D., quoting a Companion reviewer who says:

"'We do not think that Chapters U. D. should elect to membership. They are only the creatures of the Grand High Priest and are, in reality, opened by his proxy and by no other authority. He states in his dispensation who the Companions are that are thus authorized to open a Chapter, and as they act for him, they should not be permitted to add to their number whomsoever they pleased without consulting him, except by exaltation, which he gives them express authority to do.'"

Comp. Drummond then says:

"Such undoubtedly was originally the law; indeed, even Companions exalted were not members; but now, in many jurisdictions, the matter is regulated by enactment, and a dispensation from the Grand High Priest *creates a body*, with powers enumerated in the law, or given in general terms in the law, among which is the power to affiliate members. See Constitution of the General Grand Chapter, Sec. 16."

On the subject of "public installations," and under Delaware, Comp. Drummond quotes:

"'In regard to "public installations," we beg to say that every part of the ceremony of installation of officers, both in the Lodges and Chapters,

in every State in the Union, except in Pennsylvania alone, is printed in our manuals; hence there is no exposition of secret work.'"

"'That is all true, but the obligations are secret work, administered in a peculiar manner, and in open Lodge or Chapter, to which the "profane" cannot be consistently admitted.'"

And then he adds this from his own pen:

"This last may be true in Delaware and in Pennsylvania, but it is not true in any other jurisdiction in the United States; moreover, the forms for installation, prescribed by the General Grand Chapter and recommended to the constituent Grand Chapters, expressly provide for public installations."

Comp. Drummond thinks that the interests of Cryptic and Capitular Masonry would not be served by retaining the former in the latter, which is done in some jurisdictions.

He then goes on to say that:

"To place the R. and S. Master's degrees *before* the Royal Arch reverses the Masonic mode of teaching, in which the explanation *follows* the event; the *work* is intended to impress the mind of the neophyte, but if the regular order of events is followed, there is an entire absence of surprise, and the work becomes tame beyond expression; the Cryptic degrees *are* necessary for a correct understanding of the Capitular degrees, and that is a reason for conferring them in the Chapter; but for the same reason both they and the Chapter degrees should be conferred in the Lodge; but that would be too much for one body, and we are satisfied that the best method is to divide the degrees among the three bodies—Lodge, Chapter and Council."

On the bestowment of the grand honors we find these sensible words:

"Of course we do not dispute the right of the Grand Chapter to adopt a rule for the government of its subordinates in this matter, but we have always understood that only a visitor having jurisdiction as an officer in the place where he is to be received is *entitled* to the grand honors, and that in other cases the giving of them is a courtesy within the discretion of the presiding officer, to bestow or not as he may determine, provided, of course, that the visitor has attained the proper rank."

We mingle our regrets with yours, Comp. Drummond. We think a reëlected or reappointed official should be regularly installed, and so expressed ourselves in a previous report.

"We regret to see that a resolution was adopted, providing that an

officer reëlected or reappointed need not be installed; besides encouraging *slouchiness* in the business and work of the Chapter, the practice violates the Constitution, which provides for *annual* elections, because such officers hold office under their old election and installation, and *not under their reëlection;* the performance is equivalent to voting that the officer hold over another year and that no election and installation be had."

Referring to the exchange of representatives between the Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia and the Grand Mark Lodge of England, he says:

"This action was certainly open to criticism, and we are surprised to learn the fact; such action was not authorized by that of the General Grand Chapter, which merely recognized the Grand Mark Lodge as having rightful jurisdiction over the Mark degree and the members of its obedience as regular Mark Master Masons."

Under Florida, we quote from a report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, following it with some very sensible remarks made by Comp. Drummond by way of criticism.

"'Believing that the law as it stands is rather too rigid for practical utility with all the Chapters, we recommend that Regulation 21 be amended by adding thereto the following words, to wit: '*Provided*, that the High Priest may call meetings of the Lodges respectively, to confer the Lodge degrees upon duly elected candidates, and do the work with the working quorums, Mark Master's Lodge, Past Master's Lodge, and Most Excellent Master's Lodge, and all of whom are not necessarily required to be Royal Arch Masons; and for such purpose the Chapter, like a court of chancery, is always open, and must always be expressly recognized in the records of meetings.'

"The blanks were filled in such manner that five make a Mark Master Mason's Lodge, three a Past Master's Lodge, and two a Most Excellent Master's Lodge.

"The last clause of the regulation strikes us as absurd and ridiculous; under our present system of *charters* the *body* is the Chapter, which may be opened on any one of the four degrees; the Lodge is a *body* which may be opened on the first, second or third degree, and while, when opened on the first degree, it is *called* an E. A. Lodge, no more is meant than that the *Lodge* is open on the first degree, so in case of the Chapter; while, when open on the fourth, fifth or sixth degree, it is called a *Lodge*, all that is meant is that the body, the Chapter, is open on one of those degrees. The assumption that the Chapter is a Chapter only when open on the seventh degree, finds no support in the law or the Charter. We note that when our Florida Companions are not expressly struggling with this matter, they recognize the sensible view of it. In these proceedings are various forms, and we read, 'The Chapter will meet in its hall and open *on the Royal Arch degree*,' 'The Chapter being open *in the Royal Arch degree*,' 'The High Priest opens the Chapter *in the Royal Arch degree*,' etc. Truly, their *practice* is better than their *theory*."

Under Iowa, and *in re* a revised Constitution, we clip the following:

"We are surprised that we find in it no allusion to the General Grand Chapter, but more surprised that it contains provisions utterly in conflict with any allegiance to that body, and which in effect declare, in general terms however, its entire independence."

And this fact, that in jurisdictions nominally under the control of the General Grand Chapter, there exists pseudo-allegiance, is one of the reasons that Pennsylvania can see no good result to come from yielding her jurisdictional independence for a nominal subserviency.

Under Kentucky, and having reference to the custom of appointing Grand Representatives near the Grand Chapters of sister jurisdictions, he quotes the Grand High Priest, Comp. Henry B. Grant, as follows:

"'It takes more correspondence to attend to 'Grand Representatives' than to all the other correspondence between State Grand Bodies, hardly excepting the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. The energy thus expended might be of some benefit, if turned towards building up our own waste places.

"'If I should recommend anything on this subject it would be to wipe out the absurdity, cut off the barnacle, and give old Masonry a chance. The appointments made by me will be found in the Grand Secretary's tables.'"

And then says:

"Most of his objections are the result of perversions of the system when adopted, and not inherent in the system itself. Then each jurisdiction appointed its own Representative to other Grand Bodies; then only a member of the other Grand Body was eligible, and when he ceased to be a member his commission expired; then if anything specially affecting the interests of his constituent came before his own Grand Chapter, he looked after those interests and made special report thereon at once, but left no other matters to be communicated through the more satisfactory channel of the published proceedings. We hold that Grand Secretaries are at fault for some of the evils of which he complains; we concur in his opinion that the issuing of new commissions once in three years is an expensive nuisance that ought to be abated. The Committee to which his address was referred, concurred in his views, but were not ready to abolish the system, although willing to act in concert with other Grand Chapters in so doing."

Under Mississippi for 1890, we find this:

"One decision was made by the Grand Chapter upon the report of the Committee on Capitular Law, which seems to us of questionable correctness. A member of a Chapter, suspended from Masonic rights for non-payment of dues, moved into another jurisdiction and there committed an offense; the Chapter was directed to file charges against him, make service by mail and try him. But suppose the Chapter should acquit him, and the Chapter, within whose jurisdiction he committed the offense and was residing, should also try him and convict him, which judgment would stand? We do not believe a Chapter should try a Companion for an offense committed in another Grand Jurisdiction, except upon complaint and request of the Chapter within whose jurisdiction the offense was committed. The report in this case is very meagre, and it may be that we misapprehend the case, but such is our understanding of the report."

On the question of the *right* of any Master Mason to the subsequent degrees, we quote, with our approval, the following:

"We have nowhere claimed that a Master Mason has a *right* to the Chapter degrees, or a Royal Arch Mason a *right* to the Cryptic degrees; not even if he has been elected and has not received a degree. But we do hold that when a Mason has been elected to receive all the degrees, and has received one of them, he is no longer an '*out*' but an '*in*'—*he is in the Chapter*. We hold that the obligations of a Master Mason to an Entered Apprentice are very different from his obligations to a profane; and in like manner that the obligations of a Royal Arch Mason to a Mark Master are very different from his obligations to a Master Mason; but the logic of Comp. Savery's apparent position is, that so far as advancement is concerned, the obligations are precisely the same.

"When a candidate petitions for the Chapter degrees, he petitions for all of them, and when he is accepted (whether on the one ballot system or the other system), he is virtually accepted for all the degrees. It would be a fraud for a member to vote for him to have the first degree, with the intention of stopping him there. It follows that he has the right to be advanced, unless some reason to the contrary arises, or is discovered after he has received that degree; having that right, it equally follows that he should not be deprived of it, except for a reason which the Chapter shall deem sufficient."

With reference to the "actual presence of the Charter," we quote:

"That a very large majority of Masonic writers agree with Comp. Wait that its actual presence is not necessary, we are not prepared to deny, but do not believe that it is correct, for if Comp. Mayo will take the trouble to investigate he will find that the law of 'a very large majority' of the Grand Lodges is the other way, especially if we include only the older jurisdictions; unless recently changed, the law of Comp.

Wait's own Grand Lodge requires the presence of the Charter, precisely as it does in Maine, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania."

Under New Hampshire, we should like to quote the entire matter relative to the relation of Chapters to Grand Chapters, and of Grand Chapters to General Grand Chapter, but time and space both forbid. If there is any one subject in Masonry upon which the Masons of different jurisdictions get *mixed* on, it is this subject of allegiance.

As the origin of Freemasonry is in the shadowy past, we must content ourselves with the expression that, "In the beginning" men instituted the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, no matter when, no matter how. As shadowy as its origin is the idea of an unquestioned *ipse dixit.* Whether in the beginning these men voluntarily parted with what we now recognize as the "consent of the governed," or whether these dictatorial powers were assumed by the leaders, can never be known. We know, however, that everywhere over the globe Masons do acknowledge "authority." But this authority is itself subject to a higher and more widely diffused idea—that of the "landmarks."

Obedience to the Master, that is the thought. The Master, however, must himself be obedient to the unwritten law, and be dependent upon the will and pleasure of the Grand Architect of the Universe.

Under New York we find the following, which is apropos. Referring to Comp. George J. Gardner's introduction to the correspondence report, in which he deprecates the expression of any personal opinion by any member of the reportorial corps, he says:

"We take several exceptions to this; he misapprehends what has been suggested to him; no one asks him to become a 'censor,' or a *censorious* critic; but to express his views in relation to the correctness of decisions, the agreement of legislation with the landmarks and usages of the Craft and its probable effect for good or for evil, with his reasons, and generally the discussion of questions in which the entire Craft are interested.

"If each Grand Jurisdiction was so separate and distinct from the others, that no one of them would have any more interest in the affairs of the others than neighboring civil nations have in each other's affairs, the position of our esteemed Companion would be the correct one. But we have been taught that the several Grand Jurisdictions are parts of one great whole: that the Craft is greater than any jurisdiction; that, in a word, each Grand Jurisdiction is not merely administering its own affairs, but the affairs of the Craft universal; and therefore, that the whole

Craft are interested in the affairs of every jurisdiction to the extent of having them administered according to such laws of the Institution as are of universal obligation; if this is so, the Craft have a right to note the manner in which each jurisdiction administers these laws, to consider the methods, and, if they are deemed erroneous, to endeavor by courteous discussion to correct the errors; and, should these errors be deemed fundamental and be persisted in, to exclude the offending jurisdiction from Masonic recognition.

"Custom has assigned to these Committees the duty of observing such proceedings, giving information in relation to them, pointing out alleged errors and giving reasons for their conclusions. Many questions have been discussed, in relation to which an agreement has been reached.

"Bro. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, once well said that these Committees are the sentinels upon the watch towers to guard the Craft against error and innovation. None of us presume, by an '*ipse dixit*,' to overrule the combined wisdom of Grand Bodies; but we do hold that no Grand Body, even after the procedure indicated by our Companion, is infallible, but that all, through the imperfection of humanity, are liable to error, and that, in many cases, the error may be perceived by mortals equally fallible and the suggestion of it lead to its correction. 'In a multitude of counselors, there is wisdom;' and the examination and discussion of important questions by many tends towards reaching the truth. Again, these decisions are taken as precedents, and for this reason also, if they are erroneous, that should be ascertained and declared. We repeat, we have a right to question such decisions, because they affect the whole Craft; and it is not presumption to question their correctness, because the tribunals making them are not infallible.

"We might ask in what manner, practically, 'action as established by local authority' can be 'modified or annulled by a higher power,' when the 'local authority' is a Grand Masonic Body?

"Our Companion's predecessor held to views similar to our own and did yeoman's service *for the whole Craft;* and we shall regret to see his successor practically declare that Comp. Ogden misapprehended his duties and overstepped the bounds of propriety in the preparation of those splendid reports which will stand as a monument to his memory as long as his Grand Chapter exists. We trust that, upon reflection, Comp. Gardner will not deem it his duty to lower the functions of his position to becoming a mere epitomizer of truth and error alike, without a word of support for the former or a word of correction of the latter."

Pennsylvania is fully and ably reviewed. The retiring Grand High Priest, Comp. James S. Barber, is complimented in the following words:

"The address of the Grand High Priest (James S. Barber) shows that, in spite of severe and long continued illness, he had been a most efficient and faithful officer. He had made a very large number of visitations, and it is not surprising that he reports the condition of Royal Arch Masonry to be very satisfactory."

He quotes from his decisions and disapproves of the Penn-

sylvania custom that all "failure to comply with the law" in making Masons must be considered as an illegal mode of making Masons and is hence void.

Of the address of the incoming Grand High Priest he says:

"The Grand High Priest elect (Alexander H. Morgan) delivered an address of great practical value to the Companions of that jurisdiction. His exposition of the powers and duties of the Committees of the Grand Chapter is exceedingly instructive."

The report on correspondence is quite freely reviewed and extracts are made from it, both critical and appreciative, for which we express fraternal acknowledgment.

On the subject of Masonic titles and the degree of Past Master we quote his reply to Comp. Arnold:

"He discusses the question of Masonic titles, and bases his ideas upon the practice in the church. We demur. The system of Masonic titles is not, or at least should not be, based upon the practice of *any* church, but upon the Symbolism of Freemasonry. The Grand Master is Most Worshipful, because he is the head of the Institution. A Past Grand Master has the same title only because generally when one gains a title he is always after entitled to it, yet we are not sure that Massachusetts has not the correct system: in that Commonwealth only the Grand Master is Most Worshipful.

"He is considerably exercised over 'the degree of Past Master.' As his criticism (as we understand it) applies to Maine, we will say that, outside of Pennsylvania, the practice is entirely different from that in that State. The *Chapters* confer a degree, which they style 'Past Master's degree.' In the installation of a Master of a Lodge, a part of the ceremony is called the Past Master's degree. As the Chapter (except in Pennsylvania) knows no degree (except the symbolic) not conferred in it, it does not recognize the Lodge ceremony as its 'Past Master's degree;' on the other hand, a Lodge can recognize as a Past Master only one who has been installed as a Master of a regularly chartered symbolic Lodge. So we have *two degrees of the same name.* The fact is, that the original theory of the Royal Arch degree required that candidates for it should be Past Masters: Lodges did not turn them out with sufficient rapidity; to avoid this difficulty Pennsylvania invented the plan of 'passing the chair by dispensation' or the installation of a merely nominal Master; in all the other jurisdictions a 'Past Master's degree' was invented for the Chapter: in both cases there was a 'whipping around the stump,' and which is the least objectionable it is difficult to say, but we are rather inclined to the Pennsylvania method, only that it is too late to attempt a change. No Grand Lodge would now inaugurate such a practice.

"Companions have only to recollect that, outside of Pennsylvania, an 'actual Past Master' is one who has been elected and installed as the *actual* Master of a chartered symbolic Lodge: while a 'Chapter Past

Master' is one who has gone through a ceremony in the Chapter, which is called 'the Past Master's degree,' and about which no one, save those receiving it in a Chapter, can lawfully know anything more than what we have stated."

We quote the following suggestions as to the Grand Representative system and agree that the modifications would be productive of good results.

"We propose, for the consideration of our confrères, the following modifications of the present system: there must be a concerted movement or it will be of no avail.

"A Representative must be a Past High Priest and affiliated in one of the two jurisdictions concerned; in many jurisdictions Past High Priests are members of the Grand Chapter; in nearly all, they are at least allowed seats in the Grand Chapter and eligible to office therein; this would give a sufficiently wide range of appointment to avoid 'bunching' the commissions in a few hands.

"The appointment shall be during pleasure, but absence from an annual convocation, unexplained to the satisfaction of the appointing power, shall be deemed a resignation.

"The Grand Secretary should examine the Proceedings annually and report vacancies made by death, resignation, removal from the jurisdiction or other causes.

"If the same Companion is recording officer for all the four Grand Bodies in a State, he must issue more than fifty commissions annually on the average, if the 'three years' rule' prevails in all the cases.

"We believe that a change for the better is imperatively demanded."

Grand High Priest, Charles I. Collamore; Grand Secretary, Ira Berry.

MARYLAND.

The Ninety-fourth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Maryland was held in the old U. S. Court House, Baltimore, Tuesday, November 10, A. D. 1891, A. I. 2421, at 7½ o'clock P.M.

We quote from the address of Grand High Priest William H. Clark:

"The Grand High Priest above has, in His mercy, permitted us, with almost unbroken ranks, to assemble at this Convocation in harmony and with great prosperity and peace, as our portion, and for these things should not our hearts glow with gratitude to the Great Beneficent Author of all good? And should we not, my Companions, endeavor to erect

our moral and spiritual temple agreeably to His designs as laid down in His law, so that it may be approved by Him, and merit the plaudit of *workmen that need not be ashamed?*"

From what follows it will be seen that Comp. Clark wants to shut the stable-door before a horse is stolen.

"In this connection, while holding our present Grand Treasurer in highest esteem, I think it would be well that this Grand Chapter should look more carefully into the securities of the Grand Treasurer.

"I am informed that under the laws of the State of Maryland, it would be impossible to obtain judgment against either or all of such securities, should there be any default on the part of the Grand Treasurer, provided it could be shown that for the receiving and disbursing of the funds he received no stipend, and yet this is the condition of this Grand Chapter at the present.

"I would recommend that the difficulty be overcome by making such law or passing such a resolution as will give to the Grand Treasurer a nominal sum for the performance of such duties as pertain to his office.

"I have taken the liberty of calling your attention to this matter, because I believe it to be of material interest to this Grand Chapter, and also because of my well-known personal friendship and regard for the present Grand Treasurer, and besides it is with his full understanding and consent."

We are, however, rather glad that the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers did not concur, as witness the following:

"Noting the suggestion for a nominal compensation to the Grand Treasurer as a consideration to support the obligation of his official bond, your Committee are of the opinion that the fact of the Grand Chapter being an unincorporated body renders the bond entirely safe from successful attack under any circumstances, and that it would not be worth while to attempt to reinforce it in the manner suggested. As the funds of the Grand Chapter are deposited in bank, subject to the joint order of the Grand High Priest and Grand Treasurer, we do not think the bond is a matter of consequence, at least in the present state of the finances of the Grand Chapter."

We believe in checks and balances, auditing committees, sureties and even bell-punches, but we are also convinced that the only real security against all forms of defalcation, misappropriation and general wrong-doing is an *honest* man. The honest man courts investigation and does not shun evil ways because he fears he will be found out, but because he knows the right and loves the approbation of his own conscience.

The report on correspondence comes from the pen of Comp. E. T. Schultz, and glancing over the pages which have passed under review, we find that we have marked a great deal for quotation and comment.

We think this ought to settle the matter as to Comp. Schultz's views on the non-payment of dues question. Surely what we quote below is clear enough.

"Some Companions of the correspondence corps either cannot or will not understand our position on this subject. We are *not* opposed to punishment for non-payment of dues. We only differ with them as to the *grade* of punishment, holding that it is unjust, as well as un-Masonic, to inflict the same penalty upon a delinquent in this regard as upon one guilty of the grossest crimes."

And so say we. Nothing gives us a sharper pang than when in a Masonic body the delinquent list is under consideration. We want to remit every one's dues in the hope that the delinquents may not be made to suffer so great a loss as deprivation of the rights and privileges of the fraternity. While it is true that "every one should pay his footing," if able, we do read of a Good Samaritan who settled the bill of the brother fallen by the roadside.

Under Connecticut we clip this as to the custom in Maryland.

"Our Grand Lodge *does* require Lodges to pay dues on life members."

And so does ours.

Under District of Columbia we clip this:

"We regret that in this we must also disagree with our good Comp. Singleton. We hold that if at *any stage after initiation* "physical disabilities occur" that would render the Brother unable to comply with the requirements of the subsequent degrees, he should not be advanced. To *attempt* to confer the Royal Arch degree upon a Brother who is 'a blind man,' for instance, or upon one who has lost an arm or a leg, would be to enact a farce or worse."

And we regret that we agree with Comp. Singleton; because, in doing that, we must disagree with so good a reviewer as Comp. Schultz. Mental sight would surely enable a blind man to comprehend all that is taught in the Royal Arch.

Even a wooden leg would enable its wearer to travel from Babylon to Jerusalem.

Under Mississippi he says :

"We do not hold to the views which were entertained by the late Comp. Pierson, that 'a dimit is nothing more than a Secretary's receipt for dues.' Nor do we concur in his views, that a dimited Mason has no claim on the fraternity."

And neither do we.

We agree also with this :

"The views of your Committee, relative to the duties of Reporters on Correspondence, are quite divergent from those entertained by Comp. Gardner. As we have heretofore stated, we hold that it is not only the privilege but the duty of the Masonic correspondence writer to express his opinions upon the acts and doings of the Grand Bodies submitted to him for review, and to criticise their acts and doings whenever in his judgment and belief they are contrary to the general regulations, usages and customs of the fraternity. Of course, this should be done in a courteous and fraternal manner.

"To do so, is not '*arrogance*' on the part of the correspondent, although such opinions be the *ipse dixit* of the arguments and they are binding on no one."

Pennsylvania comes in for a share of both criticism and comment.

Referring to Comp. Past Grand High Priest Barber's statement :

"That it is an axiom in Pennsylvania that where a candidate has been made without a strict compliance with the law, his making is illegal."

He says :

"This ruling is similar to that of the Grand High Priest of New Jersey, the one from which we dissented, holding that a simple *healing* would have corrected the irregularity."

Quotation is made from the address of Comp. Grand High Priest Morgan relative to the disproportion between Lodge and Chapter membership.

Comp. Schultz, your presumption was wrong that all the work in the report on correspondence was done by Comp.

Arnold. You quote from our work in several instances, which is gratifying.

And now as to your inability to understand Pennsylvania Masonry, we first quote you as follows :

"We labored under the impression that in Pennsylvania the Mark degree is not recognized by the Chapter, and we still believe such is the fact. But we are now told by Companion Arnold that the Royal Arch Masons who are not members of the Mark Lodges, received the degree, '*in Mark Lodges held by the Chapter.*' We confess we can't understand this and must give it up. Some one has said, and it really seems true, 'No one but a Pennsylvania Mason can understand Pennsylvania Masonry.'"

Formerly, in ye olden times, before Royal Arch Masonry had crystallized into its present form, the degree of a Royal Arch Mason was conferred under authority of the symbolic Lodge. We can think of no better way to lead you by a way ye know not than to quote to you from an address of Comp. Benjamin Parke, M. E. Grand High Priest, at the time the address was delivered, before the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania at its Annual Grand Communication held December 27, 1860.

From this able address we submit a portion that is historically correct.

The Pennsylvania Mark degree is recognized by the Chapter and is conferred as one of the three comprising the system. The three Mark Lodges that formerly worked this degree are all that remain of the old system and these are now working under original warrants from the Grand Lodge, but owe allegiance to the Grand Chapter.

"Royal Arch Masonry, as a separate and independent organization, is of comparatively modern date. It is believed that a large majority of the best informed Companions, as well in Europe as America, regret that it was ever so separated. The Royal Arch is in truth founded upon and but a part of the Master's degree, as is the Mark but an appendage of the Fellow Craft. The separation grew out, and was one of the results of the memorable schism in England, which occurred in the forepart of the last century, about the time Masonry was introduced into America. This schism was not completely harmonized there until 1813. The remembrance of it *here* is imbedded in the phraseology of our ritual, in the term '*Ancient York Mason.*' The effects of it, as a precedent for overlegislation, change and innovation, may be recognized everywhere.

"The earliest mention of the Royal Arch as a separate degree, is in

1740. It is there noticed as one of the results of the schism of England, and as a difference between the work of the two opposing bodies. The seceders from the Grand Lodge of England called themselves '*Ancients*,' and stigmatized the Grand Lodge and its adherents as '*Moderns*.' They organized as 'The Grand Lodge of all England,' cut off the Royal Arch from the Master's degree, invented a system of writing by characters, and assumed to themselves the honorable title of 'Ancient Masons, acting under the old York Constitutions, cemented and consecrated by immemorial observance.' The claim of regular descent and authority from York, where Masonry was first established by *charter*, and the first Grand Lodge was held in A.D. 930, added to the great activity and ability of Lawrence Dermott, their leader, gave this body great popularity, both in England and this country, although their opponents were undoubtedly the constitutional and regular Grand Lodge, and patronized and sustained by the Royal Family and Nobility.

"The first Lodge in Pennsylvania, of which Dr. Franklin was Master, was under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, called *Moderns*, being No. 89 on their registry. Lodge No. 2 and those following were, in connection with the other body, called *Ancients*. The Franklin Lodge died out in 1786, and its number was not replaced; unless, as some contend, it was then assumed by the Grand Lodge.

"The first Royal Arch Chapter ever opened in America, of which any account has been published, is that of No. 3, in this city, under their Lodge warrant, about the year 1758. This Lodge and Chapter derived their authority from and held communion with the 'Grand Lodge of all England,' called *Ancients*, in which body the Royal Arch, as a separate degree, undoubtedly had originated and been arranged *not twenty years before*. Our Royal Arch Masonry, therefore, was derived both as to date and authority, from the fountain head. If we have preserved it as we received it, those who differ from us must have innovated or changed it. As it was a *new* arrangement, it may have been in some features changed, revised and *improved*, without infringing upon the landmarks of Masonry.

"The Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania is the oldest on this continent, having been formed by our Grand Lodge on the 23d of November, 1795, William Ball, then Grand Master, as Grand High Priest. A communication on the subject of the government of Grand Chapters was immediately addressed to the Grand Lodge of all England. The reply from that body, enclosing a copy of the rules and regulations for the government of Royal Arch Chapters, was received and read in our Grand Lodge, May 30, 1796.

"Thomas Smith Webb, in the earlier editions of his Monitor, concedes that our Grand Chapter is the oldest, but dates its formation in September, 1797, nearly two years too late. The Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania continued under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge whose Grand Master was *ex officio* Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, until 1824, when the Grand Chapter was made an independent body, electing its own officers as at present."

* * * * * * * * * *

"The character of Pennsylvania Masonry is that of rigid conservatism, and opposition to change—a dread of innovation, and a jealousy of much

that is called progress and improvement, even in matters not touching the landmarks. Her maxim is, that as Masonry is unchangeable, we are to look backward towards the fountain head to learn what is Masonry in its purity. That the *errors* of the present are to be corrected by a reference to the *truth* of the past, instead of the popular opinion of the day, which seems to be in favor of abolishing and forsaking the *old*, and constructing and adopting something *new*.

With reference to the powers of Chapters U. D., he incidentally remarks :

"We say, however, in passing, that the Grand Master *does not* nor *cannot* 'make members' of a Lodge."

But he can and does make Master Masons, you will, of course, admit. And this is what he thinks of allegiance to General Grand Chapter :

"Although we believe the attitude assumed by the Grand Chapters of Rhode Island and Texas to be entirely untenable, and that their allegiance to the General Grand Chapter is as binding upon them as the allegiance of their own subordinates to themselves, yet we are greatly pleased that the milder course suggested by the committee was adopted.

"It was also resolved that the General Grand Council be constituted a committee to prepare a letter to the Grand Chapters of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia—the only jurisdictions never heretofore holding allegiance to the General Grand Chapter—and also to visit them in their official capacity and seek to induce them to associate themselves with the Body and thus complete the entire family of American Royal Arch Masons in one general national organization."

So far as we are concerned, we should enjoy without stint a meeting such as is here suggested :

"The idea has suggested itself to the writer that if it were possible for the writers of correspondence of the various Masonic Bodies to meet together in convention every few years, many of the conflicting opinions among them might be harmonized, and they might also be able to agree upon a code of regulations for the government of the fraternity that would be acceptable to all the Grand Bodies of our country. Then Masonry would be what it claims to be, one universal fraternity, governed everywhere by the same general rules and regulations."

Grand High Priest, Comp. William H. Clark ; Grand Secretary, Comp. George L. McCahan.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Quarterly communications, as in Pennsylvania, were held in March, June and September, and the Ninety-third Annual Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts was opened in Sutton Hall, Masonic Temple, in the City of Boston, on Tuesday, December 9, A.D. 1891, A.I. 2421.

Pursuing our plan of evidencing the harmony of devotion and thanksgiving, we quote from the address of Comp. J. Albert Blake, M. E. Grand High Priest. He says:

"First: It will be our duty and joy, to give thanks to the Great Ruler for all the blessings that have been so bountifully bestowed upon us. Let us ask that the Divine favor may rule and guide us in all our actions, and that strength be given us to carry on the great work in which we are engaged. That we may be united and strong in our belief, and so conduct the affairs of this Grand Chapter in our day and generation that when the time shall come for us to lay down the work it may be truly said of us, 'They have kept the faith.'"

Touching allusion is made to the death of Comp. Alfred F. Chapman and John W. Dadmun.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand High Priests are complete and give a clear view of the condition of the craft in Massachusetts.

Comp. Seranus Bowen, who submits the report on foreign correspondence, says, in opening:

"This report is undertaken with a feeling of profound grief and an overshadowing sense of great personal loss in the death of Alfred F. Chapman, who was appointed to fill the place made vacant by the death of Rev. John W. Dadmun. Both of these Companions were intimate friends of the writer, and each was peculiarly fitted to write attractive and readable reports, containing much that was of great value to the Craft. Their life work is ended, but who can estimate the effect of the labor and example of each of these Companions upon the future of the Fraternity they loved and served so well?"

Under Iowa we clip this:

"Comp. T. R. Ercanbrack, as usual, writes the report on correspondence, and he does it in a style peculiarly his own. We started in to read it, and began to make quotations, but there are so many good

things in it that we wanted to copy the whole report, indeed we should be obliged to in order to give an idea of his quality."

Which leads us to remark, "How good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Who would not be a "mutual?"

Under Missouri we find this:

"We believe that tinkering with rituals is productive of more discord than almost any one thing in all the Grand Bodies. No one will suit everybody, and if it is changed to suit one man's fancy, another feels hurt if he can't have his pet phrases put in. If you have one that is fairly good, better let it alone. You will never get it perfect, no matter how many changes you make."

Which is true enough.

Pennsylvania is fully reviewed and quotations are made from our last report and proper credit given to both Comps. Arnold and Bates.

Of the degree of Past Master conferred by Chapters in some jurisdictions, Massachusetts among the number, we find that:

"In Massachusetts, every man who receives the degree of Past Master is told that—'It is conferred in the Chapter for Chapter purposes only; and entitles none who receive it to the honors accorded to one who has regularly passed the chair of a subordinate Lodge.'"

In concluding, Comp. Bowen says:

"In preparing this report we have labored under many difficulties, chief of which have been a constant overpressure of business and the fact that we have been called to occupy the place which has been made doubly vacant by the death of two of the most competent correspondents that have ever written in this connection."

And we have to say that we are preparing this report under similar pressure or "overpressure" as you put it. Further, we desire to say that you have used the scissors with rare discrimination, but your own views are so tersely expressed and so interwoven with other matter that you have left us but little opportunity to quote you.

Grand High Priest, Comp. J. Albert Blake; Grand Secretary, Comp. Seranus Bowen.

We do not find Michigan on our table, and so pass regretfully, because of this absence, to

MINNESOTA.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Minnesota convened in the Masonic Temple, at St. Paul, on Tuesday, October 13, A. I. 2421, A.D. 1891, at 10 A.M., in its Thirtieth Annual Convocation.

We are told that

"The Grand High Priest opened a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons preparatory to the opening of the Grand Chapter."

We are at a loss to know whether he did this in order to open the Grand Chapter, which is an anomaly, or for some other purpose.

From the address of Comp. A. Brandenburg, G. H. P., we clip these lines:—

"Another milestone has been passed on our onward journey, never to return; another year has come and gone, with all its privileges and enjoyments; we have again knelt around our sacred altar; formed that fraternal chain that binds us into one band of friends and brothers and invoked the blessing of the Grand High Priest of the universe in all our laudable undertakings."

Evidently, the city of St. Paul was not built after the manner of Solomon's Temple. Read this:

"Companions of this saintly city, well may you feel proud of your achievements! But a few short years ago there could *not be heard the sound of axe or hammer* where to-day stands this magnificent temple; and within these walls we hear the sound of the gavel calling us from refreshments to labor in the most useful tenets of our profession—brotherly love, relief and truth."

We chip off this practical thought on the subject of too rapid and inconsiderate advancement.

"I have been asked by several Chapters to grant dispensations allowing them to receive, ballot upon, and, if elected, to confer the several

degrees upon the candidates the same evening. In each and every instance I have refused to do so, for the reason, Companions, when a brother resides for years in the vicinity of a Chapter and does not feel a sufficient interest in or love for Masonry to apply for the degrees, and only becomes alive to its beauties and advantages at the last moment, just as he is on the eve of taking some journey, emigrating to some other State, using the Chapter as a stepping-stone to get into the Commandery, or just before some Masonic gathering he knocks at our outer door, he can hardly be said to be uninfluenced by mercenary motives. As a class, such material will hardly produce work that will pass the overseer. It is not the amount of work, but the kind you receive and mold into Royal Arch Masons, that builds up your Chapter."

We are sure, very sure, that work of this kind will pass inspection:

"MASONIC HOME.

"On motion, the following committee was appointed on a Masonic Home, to confer with a similar committee which may be appointed by the Grand Lodge, viz.: Comps. A. P. Swanstrom (1), Thomas Montgomery (22) and Solon Armstrong (3)."

Pictures of Comp. Alonzo Brandenburg, Grand High Priest, and Comp. E. A. Hotchkiss, Past Grand High Priest.

The report on correspondence is given by Comp. Thomas Montgomery. We have marked more material than we can use; so we bring up a few specimens for inspection.

From the salutatory we knock off this specimen:

"We found our time too limited to indulge in the discussion of various subjects brought to the front by our Companion correspondents of other jurisdictions, and have hence mainly confined this report to selections of the brightest thoughts of Grand High Priests and correspondents for the perusal and information of our Minnesota Companions.

"Its preparation, though tedious and ofttimes wearisome, has been a source of much mental pleasure and profit to the writer, and we trust its perusal will prove of interest to each of our readers."

"Tedious and ofttimes wearisome." Yea, verily, Comp. Montgomery! We are with you on that; but we would have been afraid to express ourselves without your lead. And just here, the horrible thought presents itself, that now, at this very moment, we too are making the path of some future reviewer a rough and rugged one.

Under California we find the following on the laziness or indifference that leads to

"This practice of writing to the Grand High Priest or other Grand Officer for information, which could be had by a reference to the printed laws, which seems to be quite general and adds to the cares and labors of such officer. Either the writers are without the law in their subordinate body, which is inexcusable, or they are too lazy to look it up, and hence write to the Grand Master, Grand High Priest or Grand Commander, as the case may be, and oftentimes to the Grand Secretary, as the easiest way."

Under California and in reference to signing the By-Laws, we quote:

"Comp. Schultz has no objection to members of Lodges or Chapters affixing their names to the By-Laws, but objects to the position of Comp. Caswell, that until a candidate has signed the By-Laws he cannot be considered a member of the Chapter.

"Comp. Caswell then retorts, 'What need is there of By-Laws at all?' and insists that they are of no use unless signed. We incline to the views expressed by Comp. Schultz. Surely, if a brother or Companion is recognized as a member of a Lodge or Chapter, participates in its business, makes motions, votes and holds office, he is as much a member thereof and amenable to its By-Laws as if he had affixed his signature thereto. There are hundreds of our best members in this, and doubtless other States, who never signed the By-Laws of their Lodge or Chapter, and yet by an acceptance of the privileges of membership, are as fully bound by them as are those whose signatures had been affixed thereto.

"In this State, under our Grand Lodge Constitution (not so in Grand Chapter), signing the By-Laws is enjoined; but, in the judgment of the writer, where this has been neglected, a person elected to degrees or membership in any Masonic body and receiving said degrees, is, by virtue of accepting the privileges of membership and paying dues therein, as truly a member thereof, and is generally so regarded, as the member who signed the roll."

The affixing of the signature to the By-Laws is, in our judgment, the final act necessary to complete the compact between the one who prays to have and receive the privileges and the body of Masons in a position to extend them.

In Pennsylvania, it is possible that the degrees may be conferred on one who does not ask to become a member of the Chapter conferring them and perhaps never intends to become a member.

If, however, an applicant, in his application, asks for mem-

bership, he should sign the By-Laws and it should be the business of the H. P. to see that this final ceremony, perfecting the contract, is performed. Willful neglect or refusal would, in our judgment, be un-Masonic conduct punishable by due process. Mere unintentional failure to sign the By-Laws would not work forfeiture of membership.

Under Mississippi, Comp. Montgomery notes that:

"The idea of establishing Masonic homes is being discussed in several States, Mississippi among the number. On this subject Comp. Savery gives utterance to these beautiful thoughts in his conclusion:

"'Each of these houses is like a beautiful temple erected to the service of God. Inside its portals is dispensed charity—blessed charity—while the exterior shineth with light and glory unsurpassed by temples built with mortal hands, for the builder's work is prompted by the purest and most disinterested motives that ever actuated human hearts. It is a work that will be blessed by God, and the generations that follow after will accord the builders a record of good and faithful Masons, worthy of their hire. Mississippi must and will have this treasure within her own jurisdiction. The determination of zealous Companions who are tireless in their endeavor to promote the cause of good everywhere—who, though ofttimes defeated, never despair, but press on—right on to the accomplishment of the desired end, invoking the blessing of God upon their labor—will surely succeed at last, and the copestone will be set with joy and gladness. God speed the day when the home shall be completed and dedicated to its high and holy work."

And under Missouri, on the same subject, he quotes the G. H. P., who says:

"Every Mason's heart should throb with delight when he knows that we have a hearthstone around which our fathers and mothers and the little ones who seek our protection can cluster in safety. The home was opened July 12, 1889. At our last convocation there were fourteen inmates and to-day thirty-one enjoy our bounty. Four are from the city and twenty-seven from the country. I hope that the 24th of June, which is orphans' day, will be remembered by all."

Pennsylvania has received her fair share of attention at the hands of Comp. Montgomery. Mention is made of our custom of quarterly communications and the exemplification of degrees thereat.

He says that Comp. G. H. P. Morgan delivered a very interesting address and quotes him and then goes on to say:

"He then contrasts the membership of Lodges and Chapters, which are nearly as three to one, and thinks this disproportion should not exist. He

hopes the time is not distant when Pennsylvania shall lead the other States in membership, being now third. He then defines the duties of the several committees and District Deputies and exhorts High Priests and Companions to renewed exertions in behalf of the order. His portrait on steel, with that of Comp. Thomas R. Patton, G. T., adorns the proceedings."

He quotes from the report on correspondence and picks us up on "landmarks." No, Comp. Montgomery, a "landmark" cannot be changed. You are right about that and a "custom" is not a "landmark." We have the memory of men on record, when, not so very long ago, here in Pennsylvania, the Grand Master of symbolic Masonry was by virtue of his office the Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter.

In those days the election of a Grand High Priest did not take place at all. But, we will quote you :

"He answers our question as to what are the landmarks of Royal Arch Masonry.

"And goes on to say, that our custom of the past of going into convention for the election of officers is to us a landmark. We understand that a landmark cannot be changed, whereas the custom above referred to has not been followed for the past two years. Comp. Bates states that it is the custom in Pennsylvania for the Grand Master and Grand High Priest to be elected for a second term of one year, and that therefore the elections for the second year are merely perfunctory affairs. Do we therefore understand that said custom is considered a landmark by our Pennsylvania Companions?

"We deem the introduction so worthy of reproduction that we give it place to the exclusion of many other excellent matters found here and there in the way of comment."

Thanks! many thanks! for your good opinion of Comp. Arnold's introduction. When you say it is worthy of reproduction, we, who now write the report on correspondence, agree with you.

Under Virginia, we find that :

"Three hundred and fifty dollars was contributed towards the endowment of the Masonic Home of Virginia."

To restore to membership after this has been lost on account of non-payment of dues :

"It requires petition and unanimous ballot. This has been our usage in Grand Lodge from the first, and to be consistent, the Grand Chapter

STATISTICS OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1890, COMPILED BY WM. H. MAYO, GRAND SECRETARY OF MISSOURI.

State.	Date of Organization.	Date of Annual Convocation for 1890.	Date Proceedings Received.	No. of Pages in Pamphlet.	No. of Pages devoted to Report on Correspondence.	Grand High Priest, 1890.	Grand Secretary.	Chairman Committee on Correspondence.	No. of Subordinate Chapters.	Number of Members.	No. Exalted.	No. Admitted on Dimit.	No. Reinstated.	No. Suspended, or Dropped.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Died.	Amt. Received During the Year.	Amt. of Disbursements During the Year.	Balance in Treasury.	Grand High Priest for 1891.	Date and Place of Holding the Convocation for 1891.
Alabama	1827	Dec. 1	Feb. 11, 1891.	72	32	Jno. G. Harris	M. J. Green, Montgomery	P. J. Pillans, Belknap	29	776	85	16	5	22		16	11	$712 00	$525 66	$488 00	Jas. T. Beck, Camden	Montgomery, Dec. 7.
Arizona	1890	Nov. 12	April 22, 1891.	45	None.	James Roskridge	M. Goldwater, Prescott	None	5	166	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	M. W. Kales, Phœnix	Phœnix, Nov. 11.
Arkansas	1851	Nov. 20	Feb. 7, 1891.	85	23	Saml. Peete	Jas. A. Henry, Little Rock	R. J. Langhlin, Bentonville	63	1883	214	35	12	19	1	36	24	1,462 85	253 80	1,170 00	Chas. N. Fox, Hot Springs	Little Rock, Nov. 19.
California	1854	April 15	June 21, 1890.	230	104	Wm. Vanderhurst	T. H. Caswell, San Francisco	T. H. Caswell, San Francisco	64	4650	273	101	14	68	. .	55	89	5,230 95	9,285 35	4,212 60	F. H. Day, San Francisco	San Francisco, April 14.
Colorado	1875	Sept. 18	Jan. 15, 1891.	160	74	Saml. H. Thompson	E. C. Parmelee, Pueblo	E. L. N. Foster, Georgetown	25	1716	161	49	4	21	. .	41	23	1,539 50	3,553 05	3,602 21	C. E. Olin, Pueblo	Denver, Sept. 17.
Connecticut	1798	May 13	June 23, 1890.	170	79	Jno. O. Rowland	Jos. K. Wheeler, Hartford	Jno. H. Barlow, Birmingham	37	4610	240	15	91		. .	17	67	1,102 00	1,179 27	415 14	G. L. Hewitt, Norwich	New Haven, May 12.
District of Columbia	1867	Dec. 10	Jan. 26, 1891.	130	40	E. S. Holmes	L. G. Stephens, Washington, D. C.	W. R. Singleton, Washington, D. C.	8	1591	113	18	13	36	. .	16	24	1,431 00	1,659 86	1,754 67	A. McKenzie, Washington, D. C.	Washington, Dec. 9.
Delaware	1869	Jan. 15	May 14, 1890.	35	None.	Jos. A. Bond	Jas. H. Price, Wilmington	R. H. Young, Wilmington	3	357	46	1	. .	1		2	4	293 00	141 14	404 01	Jno. L. Clark, Wilmington	Wilmington, no date given.
Florida	1847	May 6	May 30, 1890	36	None.	Marcus Endel	D. W. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville	None	13	411	48	12	. .	9	2	16	8	423 00	148 09	569 03	James W. Boyd, Bartow	Jacksonville, May 12.
Georgia	1822	April 30	July 2, 1890.	100	42	Jas. W. Taylor	A. M. Wolihin, Macon	Wm. A. Love, Atlanta	44	1677	341	37	17	27	. .	58	35	2,141 00	2,348 00	385 85	Jas. W. Taylor, Luthersville	Atlanta, April 29.
Illinois	1850	Oct. 30	Dec. 22, 1890.	230	88	Jos. E. Dyas	Gil. W. Barnard, Chicago	Jno. M. Pearson, Godfrey	198	13279	806	112	61	201	3	279	152	8,898 60	9,104 36	12,956 68	Ed. C. Pace, Ashley	Chicago, Oct. 29.
Indian Territory	1889	Nov. 6	Dec. 13, 1890.	35	None.	Jos. S. Murrow	J. S. Murrow, Atoka	None	7	184	18	2	. .	. .	. .	3	. .	250 50	293 50	107 00	E. H. Doyle, McAlester	Oklahoma City, Aug. 20.
Indiana	1845	Oct. 22	Nov. 3, 1890.	204	144	Elmer Crockett	Wm. H. Smythe, Indianapolis	T. B. Long, Terre Haute	105	5443	343	62	27	86	4	141	74	2,833 30	2,574 10	3,612 05	J. W. Smith, Indianapolis	Indianapolis, Oct. 21.
Iowa	1854	Oct. 9	Jan. 8, 1891.	284	82	F. H. Loring	Alf. Wingate, Des Moines	T. R. Ercanbrack, Anamosa	116	6402	358	75	20	88	3	251	72	4,356 00	1,883 61	683 97	Geo. A. Quimby, Shenandoah	Boone, Oct. 22.
Kansas	1865	Feb. 17	May 28, 1890.	172	100	Robt. E. Torrington	Jno. H. Brown, Kansas City	Jno. H. Brown, Kansas City	72	3917	347	73	3	33	1	103	39	2,556 50	2,995 01	6,503 64	Henry C. Cook, Oswego	Fort Scott, Feb. 16.
Kentucky	1817	Oct. 21	Jan. 3, 1891.	188	60	H. B. Grant	J. H. Branham, Louisville	J. W. Staton, Brooksville	58	2490	160	72	13	65	3	60	61	1,181 50	1,175 64	484 44	J. D. Powers, Owensboro	Louisville, Oct. 7.
Louisiana	1848	Feb. 11	Mar. 21, 1890.	63	4	H. C. Duncan	Dr. J. C. Batchelor, New Orleans	J. P. Horner, New Orleans	15	584	23	6	10	13	. .	5	18	788 40	562 30	974 60	H. C. Duncan, Alexandria	New Orleans, Feb. 10.
Maine	1821	May 6	Nov. 22, 1890.	178	100	G. W. Goulding	Ira Berry, Portland	J. H. Drummond, Portland	49	4690	312	16	10	64	1	58	67	1,481 55	1,625 32	943 51	C. I. Collamore, Bangor	Portland, May 5.
Maryland	1797	Nov. 11	Dec. 15, 1890.	157	86	R. K. Martin.	Geo. L. McCahan, Baltimore	E. T. Schultz, Baltimore	31	1366	78	25	5	35	2	26	21	1,406 81	1,278 44	942 85	Wm. H. Clark, Baltimore	Baltimore, Nov. 10.
Massachusetts	1798	Dec. 9	Mar. 13, 1891.	184	95	A. G. Pollard.	Seranus Bowen, Boston	. . . .	72	11198	792	. .	. .	87	. .	134	146	3,148 20	3,120 49	2,926 10	J. A. Blake, Haverhill	Boston, Dec.
Michigan	1848	Jan. 21	Mar. 6, 1890.	343	247	William Wente	Wm. P. Innes, Grand Rapids	Wm. P. Innes, Grand Rapids	124	9738	622	78	21	127	25	220	107	5,156 60	5,610 38	7,258 40	Wm. G. Hudson, Ludington	Detroit, Jan. 20.
Minnesota	1859	Oct. 14	Dec. 8, 1890.	154	94	Hugh Kirkwood	Thos. Montgomery, St. Paul	Thos. Montgomery, St. Paul	52	3522	356	38	8	62	. .	110	46	2,999 00	2,259 82	7,029 68	A. Brandenburg, Fergus Falls	St. Paul, Oct. 13.
Mississippi	1846	Feb. 12	Nov. 22, 1890.	86	38	A. D. Bailey	J. L. Power, Jackson	P. M. Savery, Tupelo	37	1002	84	29	14	32	. .	23	24	1,020 98	1,020 98	*	Wm. R. Trigg, Greenville	Aberdeen, Feb. 10.
Missouri	1846	April 24	July 7, 1890.	144	69	James P. Wood	Wm. H. Mayo, St. Louis	Wm. H. Mayo, St. Louis	97	5265	431	78	25	163	. .	143	65	5,446 00	6,059 55	3,679 44	Jas. B. Austin, St. Louis	St. Louis, April 23.
Nebraska	1867	Dec. 10	Mar. 13, 1891.	41	None.	M. J. Hull	Wm. R. Bowen, Omaha	None	52	2519	172	63	7	29	2	77	18	2,112 66	1,398 70	4,040 61	Frank H. Young, Lexington	Columbus, Dec. 9.
Nevada	1873	June 9	Sept. 29, 1890.	79	25	Phil. A. Doyle	C. N. Noteware, Carson City	Frank Bell, Reno	8	342	14	2	2	9	. .	11	8	497 00	506 80	504 60	J. H. Hubbs, Virginia City	Reno, June 8.
New Hampshire	1819	May 20	July 28, 1890.	185	140	N. P. Hunt.	G. P. Cleaves, Concord	A. S. Wait, Newport	21	2681	143	151	6	20	. .	19	44	1,098 35	730 16	1,098 12	N. P. Hunt, Manchester	Concord, May 19.
New Jersey	1856	May 14	July 3, 1890.	125	79	N. V. Compton.	Geo. B. Edwards, Jersey City	H. Vehslage, Newark.	36	2736	246	16	21	39	. .	49	49	1,652 25	1,302 26	2,414 97	Wm. H. Sebring, Plainfield	Trenton, May 13.
New York	1798	Feb. 4	May 22, 1890.	352	166	Richard H. Parker	Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo	Geo. J. Gardner, Syracuse	185	15646	1074	108	130	514	3	248	232	11,456 49	11,732 57	4,108 72	Wm. J. McDonald, New York	February.
North Carolina	1822	June 10	Nov. 6, 1890.	145	109	Morris M. Katz	D. W. Bain, Raleigh	James Southgate, Durham	16	584	33	8	. .	4	2	17	6	210 00	274 75	77 35	Benj. F. Briggs, Wilson	Morehead, June 9.
North Dakota	1889	June 18	July 30, 1890.	24	None.	John Davidson	T. J. Wilder, Casselton	T. J. Wilder, Casselton	7	355	55	8	. .	3	. .	13	1	297 33	113 50	440 10	L. A. Rose, Fargo	Fargo, June 17.
Ohio	1816	Sept. 24	Jan. 15, 1891.	204	102	J. W. Iredell, Jr.	C. C. Kiefer, Urbana	S. S. Williams, Newark	145	11605	693	101	187	278	25	206	171	4,289 75	1,355 31	12,014 33	Jas. W. Iredell, Jr., Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Oct. 7.
Oregon	1860	June 9	Oct. 22, 1890.	214	121	Donald Mackay	R. P. Earhart, Portland	R. P. Earhart, Portland	21	913	76	24	5	6	. .	22	18	911 70	1,126 50	946 24	Seth. B. Pope, Portland	Portland, June 8.
Rhode Island	1798	March 11	Dec. 4, 1890.	30	None.	R. S. Franklin	Wm. R. Greene, Providence	None	10	1957	131	. .	. .	16	. .	3	33	633 40	377 20	1,101 92	Robt. S. Franklin, Newport	Providence, March 10.
South Carolina	1812	Feb. 11	July 28, 1890.	29	None.	A. H. White	J. E. Burke, Charleston	None	16	407	76	3	. .	5	. .	5	4	530 00	718 96	†	A. Doty, Charleston	Charleston, Feb. 10.
South Dakota	1889	June 9	July 30, 1890.	78	None.	H. S. Williams	G. A. Pettigrew, Flandrau	None	24	1059	96	18	3	9	. .	28	9	810 50	364 98	726 60	Park Davis, Sioux Falls.	Watertown, June 11.
Tennessee	1826	Jan. 27	Aug. 18, 1890.	48	None.	N. F. Harrison	W. A. Clendening, Nashville	None	57	2097	212	138	7	35	. .	33	34	2,647 25	1,314 82	3,588 47	Thos. O. Morris, Nashville	Nashville, Jan. 26.
Texas (1889)	1850	Dec. 10, '89.	Mar. 31, 1890.	236	86	R. M. Harkness	Robt. Brewster, Houston	J. C. Kidd, Houston	102	4235	465	100	36	81	1	173	70	3,662 25	3,472 78	4,019 32	Rufus Price, San Augustine	Houston, Dec. 9.
Vermont	1804	June 13	July 21, 1890.	146	50	E. O. Hibbard	W. G. Reynolds, Burlington	F. S. Fisher, St. Johnsbury	25	2249	92	7	3	25	. .	13	52	730 35	665 37	2,402 21	E. O. Hibbard, West Randolph	Burlington, June 12.
Washington	1885	June 13	Sept. 16, 1890	82	34	Thos. M. Reed	Y. C. Blalock, Walla Walla	Y. C. Blalock, Walla Walla	12	545	64	27	. .	1	. .	12	1	846 40	?	?	W. V. Rinehart, Seattle	Seattle, June 12.
Wisconsin	1850	Feb. 18	April 21, 1890.	168	71	D. McGregor	Jno. W. Laflin, Milwaukee	Wm. C. Swain, Milwaukee	65	4468	270	40	11	46	. .	92	50	3,371 60	3,079 10	991 16	R. J. Flint, Menomonie	Milwaukee, Feb. 17.
Genl. Grand Chap	1797	Nov. 20, '89.	Dec. 22, 1890.	196	3	Noble D. Larner	C. G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.	Wm. H. Mayo, St. Louis, Mo	33	1482	123	16	2	6	. .	32	16	8,233 00	5,219 00	14,422 00	David F. Day, Buffalo, N. Y.	Minneapolis, Minn., July 22.
				5867				Total	2158	142797	10277	1782	793	2285	78	2872	1993	$109,849 52	$95,678 46	$133,462 57		

GRAND CHAPTERS NOT OWING ALLEGIANCE TO THE GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

State.	Date of Organization.	Date of Annual Convocation for 1890.	Date Proceedings Received.	No. of Pages in Pamphlet.	No. of Pages devoted to Report on Correspondence.	Grand High Priest, 1890.	Grand Secretary.	Chairman Committee on Correspondence.	No. of Subordinate Chapters.	Number of Members.	No. Exalted.	No. Admitted on Dimit.	No. Reinstated.	No. Suspended, or Dropped.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Died.	Amt. Received During the Year.	Amt. of Disbursements During the Year.	Balance in Treasury.	Grand High Priest for 1891.	Date and Place of Holding the Convocation for 1891.
Virginia	1808	Oct. 28	Dec. 8, 1890.	80	None.	Jno. T. Parham	Wm. B. Isaacs, Richmond	Wm. B. Isaacs, Richmond	31	1577	189	22	1	33	1	50	34	$856 75	$935 77	$246 19	J. H. Wayt, Staunton	Petersburg, no date given.
West Virginia	1871	Nov. 10	June 13, 1891.	33	31	Geo. Davis.	John W. Morris, Wheeling	None	18	806	82	11	4	29	. .	22	8	610 00	205 85	659 80	A. M. Evans, Middleway	Martinsburg, Nov. 9.
Pennsylvania	1795	Dec. 27	Aug. 3, 1891.	140	80	James S. Barber	Chas. E. Meyer, Philadelphia	Michael Arnold, Philadelphia	‡112	12939	900	129	3	164	. .	191	207	6,262 90	5,703 30	1,728 90	Alexander H. Morgan	Philadelphia, Dec. 27.
Canada	1857	July 18	Aug. 27, 1890.	112	49	R. B. Hungerford	David McLellan, Hamilton	Henry Robertson, Collingwood	83	3807	327	62	9	73	. .	112	38	9,440 30	9,772 30	1,873 67	J. J. Mason, Hamilton	Toronto, July 17.
Nova Scotia	1869	June 10	Mar. 20, 1891	92	. . . .	G. W. Wakeford	G. T. Smithers, Halifax	None	12	553	46	4	5	5	. .	23	8	279 75	194 20	316 72	G. W. Wakeford, Charlottet'n, P. E. I.	Not given.
Quebec	1877	Jan. 28	April 25, 1890.	100	57	W. H. Whyte	Joseph Mitchell, Montreal	E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec	10	433	18	1	3	3	. .	15	6	287 34	260 25	181 40	David Seath, Montreal	Montreal, Jan. 17.
				557				Total	266	20115	1562	229	25	307	1	413	301	$17,737 04	$17,071 67	$5,006 68		

* $222.42 in debt. † $135.13 excess of liabilities over receipts. ‡ Also three Mark Lodges.

LARGEST AND SMALLEST CHAPTERS IN EACH STATE

WITH EXALTATIONS.

FROM RETURNS OF 1890, COMPILED BY W. H. MAYO, GRAND SECRETARY.

State.	Number.	Name.	Location.	No. Exalted.	No. Members.
Alabama	101	Mineral City	Birmingham	16	93
	13	Gainesville	Gainesville	3	11
Arkansas	7	Lafayette	Pine Bluff	11	95
	77	Atkins	Atkins	2	13
California	4	California	San Francisco	28	448
	21	Lafayette	Camptonville	. .	20
Colorado	2	Denver	Denver	6	427
	9	Lake City	Lake City	. .	22
Connecticut	17	Pythagoras	Hartford	24	419
	44	Halleck	Guilford	2	22
Delaware	4	St. John's	Wilmington	19	194
	1	Washington and Lafayette	Wilmington	9	54
District of Columbia	1	Columbia	Washington	38	340
	6	Washington Naval	Washington	6	80
Florida	12	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	7	58
	10	Eustis	Eustis	4	15
Georgia	3	Georgia	Savannah	11	130
	51	Mystic	Barnesville	. .	11
Illinois	43	Washington	Chicago	27	620
	198	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	. .	18
Indian Territory	5	Tahlequah	Tahlequah	5	35
	3	Muskogee	Muskogee	5	20
Indiana	11	Terre Haute	Terre Haute	10	257
	47	Chester	North Manchester	. .	17
Iowa	38	Signet	Marshalltown	3	181
	116	Bethel	Garner	6	17
Kansas	5	Topeka	Topeka	12	208
	66	Kirwin	Kirwin	. .	18
Kentucky	18	King Solomon	Louisville	5	177
	36	Greensburg	Greensburg	. .	12
Louisiana	1	Orleans Delta	New Orleans	9	201
	12	Coushatta	Coushatta	. .	14
Maine	13	Greenleaf	Portland	27	344
	41	Turner	Turner	1	29
Maryland	19	St. John's	Baltimore	26	293
	27	Ithiel	Uagenstown		15
Massachusetts	51	St. Paul's	Boston	55	638
	27	Miller	Franklin	. .	38
Michigan	16	Peninsular	Detroit	31	493
	75	Decatur	Decatur	.	17
Minnesota	9	St. John's	Minneapolis	45	513
	52	Shekinah	Anoka	19	22
Mississippi	1	Natchez	Natchez	7	51
	114	Hattiesburg	Hattiesburg	3	12
Missouri	8	St. Louis	St. Louis	20	287
	1	Missouri	St. Louis	54	211
	102	Orient	Kansas City	42	210
	77	Russell	Stewartsville	. .	18
Nebraska	1	Omaha	Omaha	4	194
	50	Doric	Ord	6	18
Nevada	1	Lewis	Carson	3	77
	6	Keystone	Pioche	. .	11
New Hampshire	11	Mt. Horeb	Manchester	27	302
	12	Peterborough	Peterborough	2	55
New Jersey	7	Union	Newark	25	322
	14	Delta	Keyport	5	21
New York	62	Hamilton	Rochester	29	586
	144	Darius	Camden	3	18
North Carolina	10	Raleigh	Raleigh	3	67
	20	Salisbury	Salisbury	. .	15
North Dakota	5	Keystone	Fargo	15	91
	4	Cheyenne	Valley City	6	27
Ohio	14	Webb	Cleveland	14	481
	85	Woodsfield	Woodsfield	. .	21
Oregon	3	Portland	Portland	12	119
	22	Arago	Marshfield	. .	17
Rhode Island	1	Providence	Providence	39	875
	9	Aquidneck	Portsmouth	. .	27
South Carolina	25	Beulah	Sumter	6	39
	2	Winnsboro	Winnsboro	. .	11
South Dakota	2	Sioux Falls	Sioux Falls	14	146
	30	Faulkton	Faulkton	3	16
Tennessee	1	Cumberland	Nashville	9	119
	132	Union City	Union City	.	10
Texas	1	San Felipe de Au'n	Galveston	3	99
	60	St. John's	White Sulphur Springs	. .	14
Vermont	11	Haswell	St. Johnsbury	11	228
	4	Lafayette	Enosburgh Falls	1	23
Virginia	43	La Fayette	Richmond	7	167
	25	Rockbridge	Lexington	.	13
Washington	3	Seattle	Seattle	12	91
	12	Bellingham Bay	Whatcom	. .	17
Wisconsin	7	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	12	240
	48	Waupun	Waupun	3	23
General Grand Chapter	2	Helena	Helena, Mont	. .	96
	1	Keystone	Shanghai, China		

saw fit to adopt a similar plan. When the name of a member of a Chapter, therefore, is stricken from the roll of membership, the Companion thereby becomes a non-affiliate and must regain membership like any other non-affiliate. There is not likely to occur one case in a thousand where a worthy Companion would be debarred from thus being restored to membership for merely personal reasons.

"If a Companion is so negligent as to thus lose membership in any particular Chapter, when, perhaps, it is at a low ebb, financially, and then when it is strong and flourishing desires to get back, we say it is no more than fair that those who have borne the burden and heat of the day should be consulted in the matter."

Grand High Priest, Comp. J. M. Martin ; Grand Secretary, Comp. Thomas Montgomery.

Mississippi, also, is missing from our reviewer's table. So next in alphabetical order comes

MISSOURI.

The Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Missouri convened in its Forty-fourth Annual Convocation, in the city of St. Louis, at Freemasons' Hall, commencing at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, April 23, A. D. 1891 ; A.I. 2421.

We now quote from the opening words of the address of Grand High Priest, James B. Austin :

"Under the providence of God we are permitted to assemble in the Forty-fourth Annual Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Missouri. On receiving the gavel from my predecessor and assuming the duties and responsibilities of this office, I found the Craft in harmony, and have the pleasure of knowing that nothing has transpired during the year to break the Golden Chain that binds the several Chapters of this Grand Jurisdiction in peace and unity."

The "fraternal dead" are alluded to as,

"Companions resting."

Missouri is right on the question of non-affiliation :

"No petition for degrees in the Chapter can be received from one who is not at the time an affiliated Master Mason, and if after having become

a member of the Chapter he shall become a non-affiliated Mason and voluntarily remain so for twelve months he shall forfeit his privileges as a member of said Chapter."

And also :

"Page 37, Section 131, Book of Constitutions :
"'A suspension or expulsion for any cause by a Lodge of Master Masons is effectually a suspension or expulsion from a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.'"

And further :

"'*Resolved*, That membership in a Chapter should be dependent upon and co-existent with membership in a Lodge of Freemasons,' which was adopted."

We are rejoiced to find these words on the subject of Masonic Homes :

"In looking over the proceedings of other Grand Jurisdictions, I find many of them have under consideration the establishment of homes for widows and orphans, and several now have homes which are sheltering hundreds of dear ones. Our young sister in the Indian Territory, whose first Grand Chapter was convened November 6, 1890, at Muskogee, has taken steps looking forward to the founding a home for those who are near and dear to them. Every Mason's heart should throb with delight when he knows that we have a hearthstone around which our fathers and mothers and the little ones who seek our protection can cluster in safety. The home was opened July 12, 1889. At our last Convocation there were fourteen inmates and to-day thirty-one enjoy our bounty. Four are from the city and twenty-seven from the country. I hope that the 24th of June, which is orphan's day, will be remembered by all."

Page 20 contains a picture of the Masonic Home of Missouri and :

"The following invitation was read and accepted and the Grand Chapter, by vote, ordered the report of the Secretary of the Board of Directors printed with the proceedings for the information of the Craft.

"'St. Louis, April 23, 1891.

"'*To the Officers and Members of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Missouri :*

"'By order of the Board of Directors of the Masonic Home of Missouri, I extend to your honorable Grand Body an invitation to all of its officers

and members, and their families, to visit our Home during their stay in St. Louis, with the assurance that they will meet with a cordial welcome, and at the same time greatly favor the Board by a careful inspection of the institution. Fraternally yours,

"'S. C. BUNN, *Secretary.*'"

Comp. William H. Mayo, that able and painstaking reviewer, presents the report on fraternal correspondence, which is accompanied by that admirable statistical table of Royal Arch Masonry which we copy entire.

From his opening, we quote :

"COMPANIONS:—We take pleasure as usual in presenting this, our twelfth report on correspondence, presenting as we have for several years past our very complete and comprehensive statistical table, which has been so favorably commented upon and frequently copied entire. We also present this year in addition something that we have never seen before, viz., a table showing the largest and smallest subordinate Chapter in the United States, also number exalted by each. This is a very interesting table, and shows that Missouri compares favorably, in fact, leads all other States except one in work."

Under District of Columbia, we find this neat bit :

"Thank the Lord we have found one Grand High Priest who did not start out promising to visit all the Chapters in his Grand Jurisdiction, and round to at the close of his administration by reporting in an apologetic manner that circumstances over which he had no control much to his sorrow prevented him from visiting the subordinate Chapters in his jurisdiction."

Who wouldn't be a reviewer or reporter to have an opportunity to receive a compliment like this :

"One new Chapter was chartered and one dispensation for the formation of a new Chapter refused.

"Comp. Long is a good judge of what is best to set before his readers in a report on correspondence as well as a just judge in dispensing judgments from the bench to litigants. He is a smooth writer, a pleasant commentator, rarely ever differing very strongly with Grand High Priests or correspondents, never puts a chip on his shoulder, consequently we cannot get up a controversy with him. The next time we 'meet him in an *owl* nest there will be a *crow* to pick,' personally. His conclusion or peroration is very good, sensible, and above all, strictly true."

Under North Carolina, we quote a very objectionable de-

cision of the Grand High Priest of that State, with Comp. Mayo's comment:

"'Can a dimit be granted to a Companion in good standing in a Chapter who has previously been suspended in a Blue Lodge for non-payment of dues?'

"*Answer:* 'Yes, he is, according to your own statement, a Royal Arch Mason in good standing, and entitled to all the rights of a Royal Arch Mason. His misfortune or poverty in a lower order does not deprive him of it and his dimit must be granted.'

"His attention was called to this strange and unconstitutional decision by one of his Grand Officers, Comp. Bell, but he had said the horse was sixteen feet high and he stuck to it, and recommended that their organic law be changed to agree with his ruling."

We quote, under Rhode Island:

"The ninety-second annual was held in Providence; proceedings short and of local interest only. The very smallest and one of the very oldest Grand Jurisdictions of Royal Arch Masons in the United States has some big brainy men who are broad-minded and generous. There are some of their acts, and particularly that one which holds them aloof from the General Grand Chapter, which is one of those things that is past finding out. As they and Texas are in the same state of offishness, we propose writing more about them both under our review of Texas, so we ask our Companions of the smallest State in the Union to look to what we say about them and those of the largest State in the Union, take it to themselves and answer if they can, as thousands of good men and Masons all over the world are asking and wondering, why are things thusly with our smallest and largest sisters? Echo answers, Why?"

And further under Texas:

"Another thing we ask our Ex. Comps. J. C. Kidd, R. M. Elgin, H. B. Stoddard, Philip C. Tucker, and a host of other good, brainy, fraternal men of the Lone Star State to explain, is, how can you reconcile the fact of your strong devotion, adherance and allegiance to the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America and your strange inconsistency at the same time in repudiating, ignoring and denouncing, nay, even treating contemptuously, another and a more conservative General or National Grand Body of the American system of Freemasonry, viz., the General Grand Chapter.

"We never have seen or heard of any logical, legal, fraternal or Masonic explanation for this strange inconsistency. We with thousands of other seekers after light and knowledge will anxiously await such an answer and explanation."

Pennsylvania comes in for a liberal space and fraternal attention. He quotes our Past Grand High Priest, Comp. Barber,

and says of Comp. Alex. H. Morgan, our present Grand High Priest, that:

"On this occasion Comp. Alex. H. Morgan, Grand High Priest, delivered an admirable address, from which we quote the following interesting extracts."

And quotes liberally, saying, a little further on:

"He then proceeds in a very clear and concise manner to define the duties of his various Committees, and to say what he expects of them, his associate grand officers and what he expects to do himself, among which we with great pleasure and satisfaction extract the following."

Quoting extensively, and then winds up on this head by saying:

"These are beautiful sentiments, and we of the Masonic world shall anxiously look for Comp. Morgan to carry them out; judging from the excellent steel-engraved portrait of him that adorns the pamphlet before us, he is a man of determination, in other words, he is a leader, a general competent to direct, not a mere follower in the footsteps of those who have preceded him; if so, now is his chance to make for himself a name and fame that will be handed down to posterity, and future generations will rise up and call him blessed; if he will carry out his intention 'To cultivate close and fraternal relations with the Grand Chapters of other jurisdictions;' 'To establish that universal companionship which is the cardinal principle of Royal Arch Masonry,' by leading the grand old Keystone State out of their isolation, their un-Masonic course of inconsistency in their attitude towards the General Grand Chapter of the United States, join hands with the forty-one Grand Jurisdictions that now owe allegiance to that General Grand body, Old Virginia, the mother of States and the home of statesmen will soon wheel into line; West Virginia, which is only an off-shoot of the Old Dominion, will not object, and ere the centennial of any of our Grand Jurisdictions is celebrated (several are nearing that period), Royal Arch Masonry in the United States will be one united chain of a common brotherhood, the grandest, most liberal, most tolerant and most extensive known under the sun. So mote it be! Amen!"

In his conclusion, he says:

"This is our twelfth, our largest, most comprehensive and best report; we want our Companions, whose servant we are, to read, study and benefit by our labors for them."

Grand High Priest, Comp. James B. Austin; Grand Secretary, Comp. William H. Mayo.

NEBRASKA.

In the Masonic Temple, Lincoln, Neb., at four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, December 10, A. I. 2420, A.D. 1890, the Most Excellent the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Nebraska opened in its Twenty-fourth Annual Convocation, with thirty-seven of its fifty-one constituent Chapters represented.

The Grand Secretary read the Grand High Priest's address:

"COMPANIONS OF THE GRAND CHAPTER OF NEBRASKA:—It is with profound regret that I am compelled to forego the pleasure of meeting you on the occasion of this, the Twenty-fourth Annual Convocation of our Grand Chapter. May the Shekinah, the *Ineffable Presence*, that so safely guided the ancient Israelites in their quest of the promised land, fill your hearts with light and love, and may your deliberations result in legislation that will tend to the advancement of the interests of Royal Craft Masonry, and strengthen the ties that designate us, as Companions of the Holy Royal Arch.

"In February last, I was tendered and accepted an appointment to the government service that necessitated my prolonged absence from the Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska."

From the address of the Deputy Grand High Priest, we quote the following decisions, which are sound:

"First. A non-affiliated Companion dimitting from his Lodge does not thereby forfeit any Chapter privileges for six months, save that of affiliation.

"Second. A member in good standing of some Lodge when he is advanced to the Mark degree, who afterwards dimits for the purpose of joining another Lodge, is not thereby barred from further advancement, provided he does not remain unaffiliated to exceed six months.

"Third. A member has the right to object, at any time prior to the obligating, to the conferring of any of the Chapter degrees upon a candidate, and such objection must be respected.

"Fourth. An elected petitioner must get the consent of the council before he can petition elsewhere for advancement."

We don't like the subjunctive mood in the following quotation:

"If it is in the power of this Grand Chapter to enforce its laws, I recommend that the law requiring proficiency in each degree before advance-

ment to the succeeding degree, be enforced with rigor and without exception; and further, that the High Priest of any Chapter who permits a violation of the letter and spirit of this law shall himself be deemed guilty of official misconduct, and be punished therefor. It may as well be understood, and the understanding intelligently acted upon, that in this matter is the strength or weakness of our Craft."

There is no "if" about it. The Grand Chapter of any jurisdiction has the power to enforce its laws.

But how is the following for fealty to the General Grand Chapter?

"While our Grand Chapter has for years considered, and has never decided, whether or not it was in duty bound to observe the advice and direction of the General Grand Chapter, yet I presume you agree with me that we will do well to fall in with its views when *they are not distasteful to us.*"

The italics are ours.

Alluding to the condition of Royal Arch Masonry in Nebraska, he says:

"Over half of the Chapters in this jurisdiction have been visited and their records, work and condition inspected. While their records, as a rule, are in good condition, their attendance is poor and their work vague. This, I believe, is caused, in a great measure, by the prevalent idea that the Chapter is only a stepping-stone to the Commandery, and the consequent slackness in properly appreciating the real design of our structure.

"Companions, although we profess to be willing to undertake any part of the work, I fear some of us have a distaste to removing the rubbish of carelessness and indifference which has gradually accumulated in our temple."

And now we come to that bright, readable, meaty report on correspondence penned by that witty and able reviewer, Comp. William R. Bowen. We've never seen you, Comp. Bowen, but you have done us an awful lot of good. We read your report through—well, almost every word of it—and enjoyed it hugely.

But why do you call it an *attempted* review? You say:

"Herewith is submitted an attempted review of the transactions of fellow Grand Chapters."

Your cabalistic symbols, 63 : 26 | 27 : 725, looked at first

like a challenge to an arithmetical trial of skill, but the product of the first and fourth terms would not equal the product of the middle terms no matter how we figured it, so we gave it up and read your report. From it we learned that :

"The foregoing formula—'63 : 26 | 27 : 725'—means that we have before us the proceedings of the Grand Chapter of *Alabama*, which met *December 2, 1889*, in its *Sixty-third* Annual Convocation, there being present *twenty-six* of the *twenty-seven* Chapters of the jurisdiction, which latter Chapters have *seven hundred and twenty-five* affiliated Royal Arch Masons in good standing; see! This scheme may bring to your minds Drake's 'S. T. 1860—X,' and reminds us of the criticism of Comp. A. V. H. Carpenter on our attaching to a Companion's name a numeral to indicate his Chapter; he said our plan reminded him *somehow* of Lieut. Derby's engineering assistant, who, being detailed to measure with a pedometer a six-mile route, danced a jig in a beer saloon, and recorded over three leagues. We seek to present information in condensed form, and think the above plan will answer our purpose if our readers will keep our interpretation in mind."

Thanks for this bit of work :

"Concurrent jurisdiction was arranged with the Grand Chapter of Texas over the city of Texarkana, which name, we have been told, is composed of parts of the names of the three States in which it is situated —Tex(as)-Ark(ansas)-(Louisi)ana."

No substitutes in Nebraska, if you please. With what unction Comp. Bowen writes under Colorado :

"The Grand High Priest created one new Chapter; refused to permit substitutes in the Royal Arch, and we admire him for adhering to his obligation and for not thinking his station puts him above his obligation, the General Grand Chapter to the contrary notwithstanding."

And this, too, is tersely and well put :

"We think an objection is effective at any moment, and will reverse a ballot, but a ballot should not reverse an objection; we favor the 'ins' as against the 'outs,' and one 'in' can bar all 'outs.'

There is a great deal of human nature in this, Comp. Bowen :

"His decisions are clear and (as they agree with our notions) sound."

The man that thinks as we do is a wise man, a very wise man.

Quoting this:

"Our experience is that there is no cipher that cannot be deciphered by experts."

We have to say that so say we.

We quote the following approvingly on the subject of "surety:"

"As the giving of bonds is a purely business transaction, mainly to secure the funds in case of death of the official, we deem it better to treat it as mere business matter and rid it of any sentiment whatever. Let all the members of the Grand Chapter share and pay for the risk rather than put it on two or three of their number; then when the bond must be enforced, if ever, there is no reluctance because of the companionship of the bondsmen."

Under Kentucky and in regard to the manner of treating, or furnishing rather, a report on correspondence as discussed by Comp. Henry B. Grant, Grand High Priest of that State, Comp. Bowen writes:

"He audaciously proposes that writers (he's one of 'em himself) of reports on foreign correspondence shall discuss topics rather than jurisdictions, and gives, as his reason for so proposing, that Comp. Fellows, of Louisiana, thus entertains and educates his readers; he forgets that we fellows are not all of Louisiana, that the plan of a report isn't so important as the ability of the writer, and that the ability to write a review isn't as essential as the leisure to think it out before it is written; in several reviews recently read we have detected the hurried pencil, the race against time, the going under the whip. Almost any Freemason can talk or write on Freemasonry if the leisure to think be given him, but most of our reviewers are too busy with other duties to chew the cud of reflection, to let the notions crystallize into ideas and to spin the ideas into a web of thought that arrests the attention of the passer-by, all the more if it sparkle with the dew of wit or poetry."

This is worthy of preservation because it's true:

"There is no necessity for Freemasonry to live if it cannot exist in accordance with its original principles. As a starving man should refrain from stealing bread, so should we refuse to preserve the mere name of Freemasonry with the institution debauched and demoralized. And is

not this a question that is close upon us, and that we will have to decide within a decade or two? There be those who consider recent disturbances in Freemasonry as no mere circumstance, but as the result of a well-laid plan to destroy our society by means of internal dissensions."

In regard to holding more than one office at the same time, he says:

"We know of no principle or general law that prohibits one from holding two offices in the same body, and it is within five years that as old a jurisdiction as Pennsylvania (Grand Lodge, or Grand Chapter) refused to enact that such dual holding should cease. But to be the chief of two bodies, one subordinate to the other, seems incongruous."

It does seem incongruous and yet, within less than one hundred years, the Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania was *ipso facto* Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter.

Under Maryland and in reprinting of rituals he says (and we agree with him):

"We heartily and sincerely agree with him (Comp. Schultz) in his condemnation of the use of printed or written rituals, and are on record, in our annual convocation of 1889, as being unalterably opposed to putting on paper the whole or any part thereof."

With reference to the mechanical get up of a report, he says:

"We don't think Massachusetts or Comp. Chapman will take it amiss if we suggest that the *only* improvement that could be made in these proceedings would be to have the binder *sew* instead of *stab* them—it's so hard to keep the pamphlet open with one hand, write with the other, and have no hand with which to scratch one's head for ideas when writing a review."

We have more than once felt the need of another hand. Ideas come with great difficulty at times and the "scratching" process has to be applied vigorously.

Now this is the law in Nebraska on the non-payment of dues subject:

"In Nebraska, a Companion suspended for non-payment of dues is *suspended*—suspension is suspension with us; but if he pays the amount of dues for which he was suspended, that fact is announced at the next

regular meeting, and he is thereby reinstated. It has been claimed that this *striking from* the roll was a milder punishment than suspension; but by the review before us, and a decision made by the Grand High Priest, we learn that a Companion who has been stricken from the roll of membership for non-payment of his dues can *only* be restored to membership by payment in full of all dues for which he was delinquent, and upon petition in due form, *and a unanimous ballot.* We (naturally, perhaps) prefer Nebraska's plan, for if the punishment be greater the return to good standing is easier and more certain; and then it does not increase non-affiliation, which many deem a great and growing evil."

Speaking of Comp. Savery's ringing words on the question of the Masonic Home, Comp. Bowen says:

"The above has the right ring to it; it is up to concert pitch, and it carries with it the conviction that his prediction will be fulfilled—that the veterans will again rally around this standard of relief, and that recruits will follow fast. And wouldn't it be glorious if the assumption of this burden (for a Home is no plaything) should be the means of bringing back prosperity to our Companions in Mississippi! We feel so jubilant over the prospect of this dual blessing that we intend to send each Chapter in Mississippi our proceedings t. f., and we propose to other Grand Secretaries to do likewise. Let's contribute our mite; let's help, aid and assist in this great and glorious work."

Under Missouri, Comp. Bowen is awakened by the opening remarks of Comp. Mayo, who claims a radical "improvement in the modes of conducting business, improvement in legislation and large increase in membership of the Royal Craft," to exclaim:

"We have folded our hands and thought the above sentence over for half an hour, and can't make out the 'vast improvement;' some minor matters have improved, no doubt, such as the printing and binding of proceedings, and the dissemination of information; but wherein have we made real, unquestionable improvement? *We* don't know! Are there more Freemasons, in proportion to population, than in 1870? Are there fewer non-affiliates, in proportion to our membership? Are our members better, wiser and happier, than in 'seventy? Are our aims higher, or nearer reached? Are we more closely welded together, or more influential, or (last and least) more highly esteemed by the world now than then? We have been an active Freemason for nearly thirty years, and while we think radical improvement is at hand, may be close at hand, we can't say that it's come; but we shouldn't wonder if our strength, influence, integrity, and possibly our existence, will be tried within the next decade; the world moves, and we move with it, swayed, retarded, or stimulated by it, without resistance or insistence on our part. The church concedes that we 'receive and entertain the sojourner,' as it used to do, and should do now—but the church has but faint praise for Freemasonry. The State

(we speak not of our own country alone) is not devoid of suspicion of the purposes of our meetings. The bench permits challenge of a juror because he is a Freemason. The press is friendly when it can get our news, and the reverse when it can't. Altogether we are not clear as to the correctness of the claim of our esteemed Companion Mayo, and are inclined to think it is merely the outcropping of that rare good fellowship for which he is celebrated. We are inclined to a notion quite the reverse of his, that Freemasonry would be vastly better for a return to its status (numbers excepted) of a century or two ago, when every Mason was the member of some Lodge, when the ties of our brotherhood were stronger because more needed, and when our affairs were less frequently matters of gossip in the newspapers. Like enough we're all wrong about this, but it cogs in with another notion of ours that the boasted progress of the nineteenth century is, after all, but the uncovering of what has heretofore existed on this mundane sphere; were not telephones in the Garden of Eden, wasn't the Angel at the Exit Gate armed with an electrically flamed sword, and isn't there a phonograph taking down for future reference the utterance of each one of us, the brain recording even our thoughts? Surely electricity was the great light that existed before the sun, moon and stars, and Solomon tells us of it in his song."

On the subject of affiliation, under Oregon, we find this pithy sentence:

"Membership in Masonry, to our notion, is just as voluntary and no more than membership in the human family; neither men nor Masons make themselves, nor have they the right to destroy either existence manifest in them."

Pennsylvania is reviewed for 1888, and 1889 and lengthy extracts are made from the address of Past Grand High Priest Matthias H. Henderson and the review of our late lamented Comp. Samuel Harper. On dual holding of office, we quote:

"In our review of 1888 we stated that our uncertainty as to whether a Companion could hold two offices in a Chapter was about to be decided by the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania after ninety-two years' existence, an amendment pending that would prohibit such dual holding. Comp. Meyer says the proposed amendment was *not* adopted by his Grand Chapter."

Grand High Priest, Comp. Frank H. Young; Grand Secretary, Comp. William R. Bowen.

NEVADA.

The Most Excellent Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons commenced its Eighteenth Annual Grand Convocation at Masonic Hall, in Reno, on Monday, the 8th day of June, A. I. 2421, at 12 o'clock noon.

Comp. David F. Day, Grand High Priest, opens his address with these words :

"COMPANIONS OF THE M. E. GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF NEVADA :—Another year has been numbered with the past since last we met about our Sacred Altar, and by the loving kindness and guiding hand of the Supreme High Priest of Heaven we are permitted to assemble at this our Eighteenth Annual Grand Convocation."

The proceedings are clearly printed, well indexed and are full of matter of local interest to the Craft.

The report on foreign correspondence comes from the able pen of Comp. Frank Bell. His report may be classed as concise and he has evidently taken the advice of an old song to "Boil it Down." So we have the syrup, a little too sweet to take much of.

We clip the following, under Minnesota, in reference to Cerneauism. He quotes the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence and says :

"Correct ! Why Royal Arch Masons should take part with the Scottish Rite factions, bodies that do not recognize the Royal Arch Chapter, and do not require an applicant to be higher than a Master Mason, to be sent on his way to the 32°, we fail to see."

But there are no Scottish Rite factions. And, further, Royal Arch Masonry asks no recognition from any authority outside of the power constituting it. It is amply able to fill its niche in the Masonic scheme.

Pennsylvania is fraternally reviewed for 1889. Referring to Comp. Meyer's criticism of a dispensation to receive a ballot on a rejected candidate before the expiration of the constitutional limit, he makes this reply :

"If a Companion should cast a black ball through mistake when

he intended to cast a white one, would it not be his duty to correct the error?"

We think it would.

Under Texas, we agree with you, Comp. Bell, that theirs is a strange law, and quote to show how strangely things are done in some jurisdictions :

"Two decisions are given against visitors voting on petitions for degrees, which were overruled by the adoption of the report of the committee, as given below :

"'It is clear that no business can be transacted unless nine are present. In balloting on applications for degrees the nine may include visitors in good standing from other Chapters in the jurisdiction. In all other matters the nine must all be members of the Chapter. It results that the ruling of the Grand High Priest in declaring the second ballot in Big Springs Chapter a nullity was correct. Nine ballots must be cast on every application for degrees.'

"According to this a visitor can vote upon an application for degrees, but cannot vote upon the application of a Companion for affiliation. To our mind a strange law. The second ballot referred to there were only eight votes cast."

From the conclusion we clip the statement that :

"The Royal Craft is in a very prosperous condition throughout America, showing an increase of 6600 in membership during the year, every jurisdiction reporting an increase over the last report received."

Grand High Priest, Comp. Charles W. Hinchcliffe ; Grand Secretary, Comp. Chauncey N. Noteware.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A special Convocation was held at Manchester, February 24, 1891, for the purpose of exemplifying the Capitular degrees.

The Seventy-third Annual Convocation of the M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Hampshire was held in Freemasons Hall, in the city of Concord, on Tuesday, May 19, A.D. 1891, A. I. 2421.

Pursuing our plan of showing, from the addresses of the Grand High Priests of the several jurisdictions, that there is an annual

symphony of praise and thanksgiving, we quote from Comp. Grand High Priest Nathan P. Hunt:

"As we assemble once more around our sacred altar, filled with renewed zeal and increasing love for the great principles of our Order, let us return devout thanks to the Supreme High Priest for the manifold blessings we have enjoyed, and invoke His guidance and protection for the future."

We also clip the following:

"In this connection I desire to call attention to a practice I found existing in two or three of the Chapters of calling from labor to refreshment for an indefinite period, instead of closing at each convocation, the excuse for this being made that it was difficult to obtain a constitutional number of Companions to open and close the Chapter. This practice, it is perhaps needless to say, is contrary to Masonic law and usage, and in violation of the regulations of the Grand Chapter."

In regard to his decisions, he says:

"I have been called upon to make but few decisions in Capitular law during the year, nearly all of which were readily determined by reference to the regulations of the Grand Chapter. The following are the only ones I deem of sufficient importance to report for your consideration.

"After the election of a candidate and before the conferring the degrees an objection is made, can the degrees be conferred upon the candidate?

"They cannot. An objection after election and before the conferring of the degrees is equivalent to a rejection. It is the duty of the High Priest to cause the fact of such objection, without the name of the person making the objection, to be entered upon the records of the Chapter.

"Can a Chapter receive the petition of an unaffiliated Mason for the degrees?

"The law upon this subject seems somewhat doubtful. In 1882 the Grand Chapter passed a resolution, that it should be unlawful for any Chapter to receive the petition of any candidate unless such candidate was a member in good standing in some Lodge of Master Masons. At this time the regulations of the Grand Chapter contained no provision upon the subject. In 1886 the regulations of the Grand Chapter were revised, and the subject matter of this resolution incorporated therein, with an essential change. Section 77 provides that 'No Chapter shall confer either of the degrees within its gift upon any one who is not at the time a Master Mason and a member of a Lodge in good and regular standing.' In incorporating the matter of the resolutions into the regulations thus modified, it would seem to be the intent of the Grand Chapter to change the law.

"In the case submitted for decision, the petition having been received

and the applicant elected, I decided that this action of the Chapter in receiving and acting upon the petition was lawful, but that before the degrees could be conferred the brother must become a member of some Lodge."

Comp. A. S. Wait submits the report on correspondence, which is ably prepared, well printed from good, readable type. We start into it with our scissors ready. But you have made the task of the scissors editor a hard one. We find it difficult to get what we want and not get too much.

Under California, we find this specimen :

"Agreeing with us generally upon questions which have elicited discussion, Comp. Caswell still dissents from the view we hold of the relation of the Chapters to the Grand Chapter, and he insists that Subordinate Chapters are the *creatures* of the Grand Chapter; and that 'the Grand Chapter, by its Constitution, delegates to the subordinates all the powers and privileges they possess; it says to them, virtually, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." The grand body is the governing power; the subordinates are its agents; it makes and breaks them at will.'

"We are not convinced by this reasoning. It is quite true that, as the Capitular Craft is now organized, the legislative power is vested in the Grand Chapter, but that is a power conferred upon it by the Craft acting through their authorized representatives at its formation. If we are rightly informed, Chapters existed and exercised all the functions of Capitular Masonry before Grand Chapters were thought of. The Grand Chapters were created by the particular Chapters, and to the latter they owe all their powers. Neither the existence nor the powers of the Grand Chapters are inherent or necessary to the continued existence of Capitular Masonry. The Grand Chapters might dissolve without affecting in the least the life of the particular Chapters. If the Grand Chapter possesses the power to create Chapters and to destroy them, it is because such powers have been delegated to them by the Craft, and not because they are inherent or necessary. That the Grand Chapter could not exist without the particular Chapters, while the latter can and have existed without the Grand Chapter, seems to us conclusive of the whole question. However, at the present day the question is more a theoretical than a practical one, and we do not think the Craft will be likely to suffer greatly from such diversity of theory upon it as different Companions may hold."

As Chapters cannot create themselves and never have existed without a creator, and as all created things are subordinate to the power creating them, we must agree with Comp. Caswell, that *subordinate, constituent,* or whatever term you apply to them, the several Chapters of Royal Arch Masons are the creatures of the Grand Chapter.

If there is a "landmark" in Masonry, it is AUTHORITY; not delegated or surrendered authority, but absolute dependence upon and subordination to the FIAT.

The legend of the symbolic degrees surely teaches this principle. Our three ancient Grand Masters evolved the institution from the depths of their ineffable wisdom.

They created *de novo*. Apprentices and Fellow Craftsmen vied with each other in winning the commendation of the Master. They did not create him, but he them.

Whoever enters the portals of Freemasonry voluntarily places upon his brow the motto of the Black Prince, "ich dien."

Whatever of constitutional law or regulation exists, is in modification of the original powers of AUTHORITY.

Comp. Caswell's argument, however, which draws a parallel between the curtailment (through the medium of written Constitutions) of the powers formerly exercised by Grand Masters and the limitation (through the signing of Magna Charta) of the prerogatives of the kings of England, is rather unfortunate, and Comp. Wait has the best of the argument on this head.

But Comp. Wait defeats his own argument in the closing paragraph, which we quote:

"We find no provision in the regulations of 1721, nor in any of the early written Constitutions of Masonry, which directly or by inference withdraws from the Grand Master any prerogative which he before possessed, but they all proceed upon the assumption that he possesses certain powers which it is not intended to abrogate. We do not here assert that it is not in the power of the Craft by express constitutional provision to deprive the Grand Master of his ancient prerogative; but we are satisfied that it cannot be done short of express legislation therefor. In the absence of such legislation the presumption is that whatever is ancient in Masonry still remains. Comp. Caswell admits that before Constitutions were written the Grand Master possessed certain prerogatives. Will he tell us what written provision takes them from him?"

Neither do the regulations of 1721, nor in fact do any of the Constitutions, take from the prerogatives of the Grand Master. They cannot do so without his permission. Yielding this, the whole fabric falls.

We do "assert that *it is not* in the power of the Craft, by express constitutional provision (or otherwise) to deprive the Grand Master of his ancient prerogative."

We do not assert, however, that it is not possible for dissatis-

fied ruffians to attempt the life of the institution, or even of the Grand Master himself.

We agree with you on the following head:

"We have many times heretofore declared the opinion that physical disability incurred *after initiation* should not debar from advancement."

Under Iowa, we are amused to find this terse comment on the absorption by the Chapter of the Cryptic degrees:

"Our Companions of Iowa seem thus to have waked up to the idea that in taking possession of the Cryptic degrees they seized a wolf by the ears.

"We leave the subject here, however, with the suggestion that if an expelled Mason cannot conscientiously ignore his obligations, it is not because he is any longer a Mason, but because he is a man. It is not because he owes anything to Masonry, but because having assumed certain obligations, truthfulness would be violated by his disregarding them. But he remains bound in no sense to any of the obligations which are exclusively Masonic, either in law or in conscience."

On the question of *obligation*, may we suggest that all faith in this regard is purely internal and has to do solely with the sense or conscience of the individual. Whatever a man agrees to do, or not to do, is a voluntary matter with him and his faithfulness depends entirely on the value he himself sets on his own promises. He is bound to do what he agrees to do, or to refrain from doing, by every principle of high honor that distinguishes manhood, in its truest and noblest condition, from faithlessness and irresponsibility. An expelled Mason owes just as much to Masonry as he ever did. His expulsion resulted from his own acts. He has no one to blame but himself. The commission of any act that works forfeiture of any rights or privileges previously enjoyed does not relieve the doer from any obligation previously assumed. This is equally true of civil as well as Masonic law.

Under Maine, and quoting from Comp. Drummond on the necessity for the presence of the Charter, Comp. Wait goes on to say:

"Now when, where, or by whom, was this asserted law '*originally* established?' Comp. Drummond finds it convenient to take no notice of our having shown that the ancient charges define a Lodge, but with none of the requisites he here insists upon. He finds it convenient to take no

notice of our having shown that the ritual is modern, and constructed in no such way as to give it the force of law. He takes no notice of our suggestion that the language of the ritual itself has no such necessary meaning as he attributes to it. He repeats, as he has asserted over and over before, that the *law* is so and so, and that is the end of it. We have heard of another case where men refusing to listen to reasons addressed to them found it convenient to bawl, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians.'

"We affirm, without fear of contradiction by any one who will read its language without preconceived notions, that the ritual bears no such necessary meaning as Comp. Drummond assigns to it. Take it just as he himself gives it: 'A Lodge is a certain number of Masons duly assembled, having the Holy Bible, square and compasses, with a charter or warrant empowering them to work.' The language is not, having the Holy Bible, etc., present with them, nor is it with a charter or warrant with them when at work. It is simply 'having the Holy Bible,' etc. We seem to hear Comp. D. exclaim at this, that we deny the necessity of the actual presence of the Bible in the Lodge to the legality of its work. This would be an entire mistake. We do not, however, derive that necessity from the ritual; on the contrary, we suppose it to have been required by a law of Masonry much earlier than the existence of rituals. It is a law that has come down to us from a time before Masonic memory, and therefore belongs to the common law of the institution, and is one of its landmarks. The same is also true of the number required to constitute a legal Lodge. But no such thing can be said of the charter or of the ritual. The charter is modern, and has come into existence since the time of memory, and we know, as well as we know any other historical fact, that no reason of Masonry ever did or ever could require that it should be actually present in the Lodge while at work. The charter is for other purposes, and came into existence with other objects in view, than to figure as a factor in Lodge work."

From all of which we most emphatically dissent. In rejoinder, we quote from that able authority, Mackey:

"When a warrant of constitution is revoked or recalled, the jewels, furniture and funds of the Lodge revert to the Grand Lodge.

"Lastly, as a Lodge holds its communications only under the authority of this warrant of constitution, no Lodge can be opened, or proceed to business, unless it be present. If it be mislaid or destroyed, it must be recovered, or another obtained, and until that is done, the communications of the Lodge must be suspended, and if the warrant of constitution be taken out of the room during the session of the Lodge, the authority of the Master instantly ceases."

Pennsylvania is reviewed for 1889.

Under Vermont and *in re* the adoption of marks, we quote:

"Some confusion had arisen from two or more Companions in some cases selecting the same mark; and the Grand High Priest had been

asked the question whether it was absolutely necessary that all marks should be different. He answered in substance that he knew of no law or regulation in Masonry that required a brother M. M. M. to select a mark different from one chosen by another brother, although it was desirable that he should do so as far as possible; and he suggested that he had no doubt in case of two Companions selecting the same mark, if known before they were recorded, the one last choosing would be only too glad to select another design."

And we know of an obligation that requires the wearer of the newer to forsake his mark should he find an older in existence.

From Comp. Wait's conclusion, we quote:

"If what we here present shall be found to contain any thing useful to the Companions, in giving direction to correct thought or laudable deeds, we shall be happy that our labors have not been wholly in vain. If anything it shall be found to contain, more or less, than should have been said, or if anything has been said after a manner not consonant to true Masonic courtesy, in these respects we truly wish it might be unsaid."

Which is truly Masonic and fraternal.

Grand High Priest, Comp. Horace Ames Brown; Grand Secretary, Comp. George Perley Cleaves.

New Jersey has not come to us, so we pass to

NEW YORK.

These proceedings are comprised in a stout, comfortable volume of three hundred and seventy-eight pages with a copious index and two fine portraits, one of Comp. Seymour H. Stone, and the other of Comp. Bus. V. Williams.

The Ninety-fourth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of New York, convened at Masonic Hall, on the northwest corner of State and Chapel streets, in the city of Albany, commencing on Tuesday, February 3, A. I. 2421, A.D. 1891, at eleven o'clock A.M.

From the address of the Grand High Priest, Comp. William J. McDonald, we quote these words of devout thankfulness:

"Through the beneficence of our Great High Priest, whose outstretched arm is ever ready to uphold the family of the universe, we are again per-

mitted to assemble in this ancient city, and within these consecrated walls of the Tabernacle of the Most High we have gathered around our altar; have offered up our devotions to the Great Jehovah; have given thanks for all His loving kindness to us and to all men; have implored His aid to guide us in the deliberations of the hour and for all future time; and now, my Companions, I bid you welcome."

The fact of the "prosperous and harmonious condition" of Royal Arch Masonry in the jurisdiction of New York is thus announced:

"It is with much pleasure and satisfaction that I announce to you that the Royal Craft of our Great Jurisdiction is in a very prosperous and harmonious condition. The fact that we have a Grand Secretary who not only knows but attends to the duties of the office, a Grand Lecturer who is always ready to bring the blind by a way that they knew not, and a Lawrence who had the courage to commence, and carry to a successful issue, the stupendous task of releasing the Craft from the embarrassing position in which it had been placed, have contributed very largely to produce this flourishing and happy state."

The fraternal dead are fully referred to with obituary notices of each; these tender allusions covering over fourteen pages.

Resignation of office seems to be permissible, as we read that:

"On October 1, 1890, I received from R. E. James Cornelius, his resignation of the office of Captain of the Host of this Grand Chapter. The reasons given by him for resigning being deemed sufficient, I accepted the same on November 25 following."

And here is the old, old story:

"My correspondence during the year has been quite extensive, consequently it has caused a great deal of anxiety on my part. A very large majority of the questions submitted for an opinion had already been passed on by the Grand Chapter, and a simple reference to the Constitution, general regulations or proceedings was all that was necessary to their solution."

From the decisions given, we quote the following:

"A Companion received his degrees in Oneida Chapter and his Mark was recorded in the Lodge book of Marks in that Chapter. He has since dimitted, and is now a member of this Chapter. Is it necessary to have

his Mark recorded in this Chapter? Or is it proper for him to have it done? His Mark is like one which is now recorded here.

"*Answer.*—The Companion having been a member of a Chapter located in Utica, and his Mark properly recorded, as a matter of record should remain the property of the Chapter in which the Companion was exalted. No objection, however, should be made to a statement of that nature being recorded in the book of Marks belonging to the Chapter with which he has affiliated, giving a description of his Mark and his Capitular pedigree."

He also decided that it was necessary to have a dispensation to enable a Chapter to occupy the whole of the third floor of a building of which only one-half of the said floor was previously occupied by the Chapter.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, however, decided that a dispensation was unnecessary. The Committee says:

"In consideration of the fact that the new apartments to be occupied by Plattsburgh Chapter were in the same building as the old ones, and on the same floor, and actually included the whole of the old ones, and that they were accessible from the street only through the same old stairway, your Committee cannot believe that the dispensation issued by the M. E. Grand High Priest was necessary.

"Your Committee are satisfied that the M. E. Grand High Priest passed upon this question conscientiously, with great prudence, and according to the best information in his possession at the time, and are of the opinion that in future cases where there is the least doubt as to whether a Chapter is about to remove, suitable and regular action should be taken by the Chapter as provided in Section 29 of the Constitution. The error, if there should be one, would then be on the safe side."

Decisions were approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, as witness the following:

"The M. E. Grand High Priest answered that the minutes of every regular and every special Convocation of a Chapter must be read and approved before closing, and that the objection that nine members of the Chapter are not present at the time of the reading and approval of the minutes is not tenable. He also answered the third question, that nine or more Royal Arch Masons should be present at closing; but that if a less number than nine is present, whenever that fact becomes apparent, the Chapter must be closed."

Also:

"IV. The fourth decision of the M. E. Grand High Priest was made in answer to the inquiry of M. E. John W. Palmer, High Priest of Orient

Chapter, No. 138. It appears that Section 3 of the By-Laws of that Chapter provides that its regular Convocations 'shall be held on the second, fourth and alternate fifth Thursdays of each month, unless otherwise ordered, of which notice shall have been given at a previous Convocation. The hour of opening shall be eight o'clock.' The question asked by Comp. Palmer was whether a motion could properly be made fixing any other evening than those named in the By-Laws, as quoted, for a regular Convocation of the Chapter.

"The answer of the M. E. High Priest was to the effect that the Chapter could only change its evening, for regular Convocation, by the method prescribed for the change of its By-Laws in Section 18, as quoted in the address.

"Your Committee fully approve of this decision and of the opinion expressed by the M. E. Grand High Priest, that the words, 'unless otherwise ordered,' have no force whatever. In the opinion of the Committee, a Convocation 'otherwise ordered' is a special Convocation and nothing else."

We also quote the conclusion of the address of the Grand High Priest, as follows:

"As we are about to proceed to the important business that has brought us together, let us endeavor to be guided by the same good judgment and the same fraternal kindness that have always rendered our deliberations in the past so pleasant to ourselves and so effective for good to the Royal Craft, and ever remembering that we are but human, let us humbly implore the aid of Him who rules over all to guide and direct our counsel in respect of the important trusts committed to our charge."

The report on correspondence is from the Committee—George J. Gardner, Chairman; Jesse B. Anthony, George Whitfield Brown, Jr.

A picture of growth and prosperity is drawn in these stirring words:

"It will thus be seen that our family circle is rapidly enlarging; that annually additions are made thereto, and that the cry goes out, 'make room.' There are already 'standing, just outside the door,' the requisite number of Chapters subordinate to the General Grand Chapter, embraced in each of six States and Territories, for the formation of Grand Chapters, viz., Arizona, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming and Utah, some of which, in all probability before we again assemble in Grand Convocation next year, will have been duly organized into Grand Chapters.

"At Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and in Shanghai, in the Chinese Empire, our Royal Craft has gained a footing and a nucleus is formed, around which will cluster other bodies, in time, sufficient to demand and receive the care of an executive head. Alaska, up in the hyperborean region, under the government and protection of the American Republic, is

rapidly being populated and settled, and soon the sound of the gavel will be heard in that remote region of snow and glaciers, and so who can predict when or where our progress will be stayed ?"

And the following, dear Companions, tells of the work we reviewers have to perform :

"As the family circle enlarges, the duties of this Committee must necessarily increase, and their labors become more onerous. It already demands time, patience, perseverance and constant study to review the acts of a confederacy so large and constantly growing. The many volumes of proceedings submitted, range from fifty to three hundred pages each. All these require a careful examination, and each subject treated has to be traced from its inception through the hands of Committees, until a finality of action is reached, in order that an intelligent synopsis can be presented to the reader. And yet, after a careful winnowing—after striking out all verbosity and narrowing it to the smallest compass to preserve sense—there are those who, perhaps, think we are too prolix. It is no easy matter to condense from seven to eight thousand pages of matter into a compass of say, two hundred. Not a sentence is incorporated into our report that we think ought to be spared, or that any intelligent reader would desire eliminated. On the contrary, there are many omitted which we would be glad to include, for we know they would be appreciated by the intelligent reader and thoughtful student."

On the duties of the reviewer, we have the following :

"We have been urged by several of our colaborers in the reportorial field, to express our views more fully, or rather to act the part of a critic or censor over the acts of the different bodies coming under our observation. We have not deemed ourselves at liberty to do so. Ours, we consider a mere perfunctory duty. We are simply a Committee, as we understand it, to collate the acts and doings of sister bodies ; to analyze, digest, and select from much irrelevant matter, that which is of interest and which will be instructive to the Craft generally ; to record important official acts established as precedents, either local or general, of the executive or of the body itself ; to cull here and there a beautiful flower of rhetoric, or like the honey bee, to extract the sweets from many a charming bit of eloquence often 'born to blush unseen ;' occasionally to lay a chaplet upon the graves of the fraternal dead ; in short, to present that to the reader which shall be a focus of information brought from many distant lands.

"Is it not arrogance for a simple Committee, possessing no official functions, to set up its *ipse dixit* as against the combined wisdom of the respective Grand Bodies, the acts of which they (the Committee) are authorized only to skeletonize, to condense, to solidify ? We have no relish for the *argumentum ad hominem* in which some of our co-reporters indulge. When a decision has been rendered by an executive officer, possessing power to adjudicate upon mooted questions, after a thorough in-

vestigation of the matter and consultation with and examination of standard authorities, and the result has been referred to a Committee on Jurisprudence, selected for their well-known ability and usually from among those who have passed the highest official chair, and their report has been endorsed by the Grand Body itself, are such decisions or acts open to criticism by a non-official body even for an expression? We wot not. We know that for this 'new departure' we shall open up an issue with the old war horses of some of the correspondence Committees, who have kept their swords whetted and their pens filled with gall, who are always restless unless embroiled in controversy, but as Gen. Jackson said, in the old United States Bank warfare, 'We take the responsibility.' We feel at all times, the liberty to express our views, where practices differ, as they do sometimes, in various jurisdictions, and to point out those differences, but we shall avoid argument on the subject, for we are in duty bound to respect action as established by local authority, until modified or annulled by a higher power. We might ask ourselves, *cui bono?* Why engage in a controversy of a non-authoritative character and the result of which cannot possibly be in the least beneficial? It would prove a war of words, only."

It is impossible to quote from this report. Quotation and comment are so interwoven that nothing short of a reprint of the one hundred and ninety-one pages of beautifully printed matter would suffice to give an adequate idea of the work done and the results thereof.

Pennsylvania is reviewed for 1889, and nine pages are devoted to extracts and running comments. The Committee on By-Laws is quoted on life membership.

Extracts are made from Comp. William J. Kelly's tribute to our late Comp. Samuel Harper and from Comp. Matthias H. Henderson's memorial of Comp. John Thompson.

Comp. Meyer's report on correspondence furnishes food for favorable comment and liberal extracts are made from it.

The conclusion of Comp. Caswell, of California, suits the committee so well that it is quoted, with the following notice to the Craft, prefixed by way of announcement that no claim is made that this beautiful piece of work was passed upon them or that they present it as their own:

"The parting words of our co-laborer on the Pacific Coast, M. E. Comp. Caswell, cover the ground so effectually as a finis, that we take them, almost entire, for ours; trusting that we may not lay ourselves liable to a law suit for an infringement of the copyright law."

Grand High Priest, Comp. William J. McDonald; Grand Secretary, Comp. Christopher G. Fox.

NEW YORK.

Four hundred and two pages, and yellow-covered literature, at that, are required to tell the story of the Ninety-fifth Convocation of the Grand Chapter of the State of New York, convened at Masonic Hall, on the northwest corner of State and Chapel streets, in the city of Albany, commencing on Tuesday, February 2, A. I. 2422, A. D. 1892, at eleven o'clock A.M.

This volume contains the portraits of Comps. W. J. McDonald, Thomas C. Cassidy and George VanVliet, in the order named.

M. E. William J. McDonald, Grand High Priest, then read and submitted his annual address, from which we quote:

"COMPANIONS:—A year ago it was my privilege to stand before you and extend a fraternal greeting. By the mercy of the Divine Power, again it is my privilege to stand in this exalted place and bid you a most hearty and cordial welcome to the Ninety-fifth Annual Convocation of our beloved Grand Chapter.

"We have, as was our bounden duty, clasped hands around our sacred altar, and, with hearts filled with gratitude and love, given thanks to God Almighty for the blessings of the past and implored His guidance and protection for the future."

Seven and a half pages are devoted to mention of the fraternal dead of his own and sister jurisdictions.

Under the heading "Correspondence and Decisions," we find these words and submit them in the hope that some day they will be heeded.

"I deem it a duty to again call your attention to the necessity of a more frequent recurrence to our laws, and an additional year's experience leads me to believe that it would very materially reduce the amount of unnecessary correspondence, thereby lessening the labor of the executive."

There is no royal road to learning. Work, read, think, digest. Do not shirk the responsibility by asking a question when a little labor and patient research will bring you a far more satisfactory answer.

The G. H. P. decided that, notwithstanding there was a

By-Law declaring those in arrears for more than one year's dues were not entitled to vote :

"In his opinion the Companion was in good standing and entitled to deposit a ballot on the application of each of the petitioners."

The Committee on Jurisprudence agree and say :

"To this conclusion your Committee give their entire approval."

We now quote :

"The following resolution was presented at a regular convocation of a Chapter ;

"'*Resolved*, That this Chapter cease to meet regularly for the present.'

"*Question*. Is it necessary to summon the Chapter to pass upon the above resolution? If so, is a two-third vote of the members present necessary to pass the above resolution?

"*Answer*. By-Laws should provide for regular convocations of a Chapter, also what action is necessary to amend them. In my opinion, ceasing to meet is equivalent to changing place of meeting, the Chapter should be summoned and two-thirds of its members present vote in favor thereof, before the resolution could have any force, and I so decide."

The Committee on Jurisprudence say :

"Your Committee do not see their way clearly to the conclusions arrived at by the Grand High Priest. It is their unanimous opinion that the High Priest of the Chapter should have ruled the resolution to be out of order, as being in violation of the By-Laws of the Chapter and entirely indefinite as to the length of time during which, if adopted, no meetings would be held. If such a resolution could be favorably entertained by the Chapter, it might well happen that the period, during which no convocation could be held, would be extended for a year or more ; and thereby the warrant of the Chapter made liable to forfeiture."

The resolution was beyond question out of order, and, as the Committee say, should have been so declared.

We again quote :

"On the 9th of December, 1889, a note given by one Cottrile, and payable to S. B. Miller, Secretary Plattsburgh Chapter, No. 39, Royal Arch Masons, was received in payment of degree fees, by Comp. Miller, and without the consent of Plattsburgh Chapter. That on April 6, 1891, Comp. W. F. Cottrile was summoned to appear at a regular Convocation and show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues, amounting to $2.50, and note for $20, given for balance of fees.

That at a regular Convocation, held May 25, the Companion was suspended, and that, since his suspension, he has tendered the amount of his indebtedness for dues, to wit: $2.50 and that the High Priest of Plattsburgh Chapter has refused to receive the amount and restore the Companion until he has also paid the amount of the note ($20).

"My answer to the question is that restoration to membership rests solely upon the payment due, for dues, when the Companion was suspended, and that, on payment of the same, Comp. W. F. Cottrile must be restored, as the law directs."

And "in this decision the Committee concur," and add, "with the other questions naturally suggested by the case, your Committee are not at present called upon to deal."

Charges, followed by trial and punishment should be brought or the Masons of the Chapter referred to are not true to themselves or to R. A. Masonry.

We now quote on the subject of

"THE MASONIC HOME.

"A fraternal invitation, under date of February 25, was received from Most Worshipful John W. Vrooman, Grand Master of Masons of the jurisdiction, to participate in the ceremonies of placing the cornerstone of the Home at Utica, on May 21. As your executive, I regarded it as a pleasure and a special mark of favor for the Royal Craft to be honored in this manner, from the fact that, upon perusing the proceedings of our organization, I found references to but one occasion when Royal Arch Masons were invited as a Grand Body to take part in either laying a cornerstone or in dedicatory ceremonies. On September 27, 1823, DeWitt Clinton, who was then a Past Grand Master of Masons, and General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter, extended an invitation to the Grand Chapter and Companions of this State to participate in the ceremonies incident to uniting the waters of the Erie and Champlain Canals with those of the Hudson river. The invitation was accepted, and on October 8, of the same year, an emergent Convocation was convened in this ancient city. There were present nine of the Grand Officers, together with representatives of twelve Chapters. The procession was an imposing one, the Grand Officers appearing in their robes of office, and the Companions clothed as Royal Arch Masons, the capstone being placed by M. E. Ezra Ames, Grand High Priest, and beneath it a plate suitably engraved to perpetuate the event.

"On receipt of the invitation from Comp. Vrooman, I immediately accepted it, and at this time I desire to publicly express my thanks and appreciation to him for his kind remembrance of the Royal Craft, as well as for the many acts of kindness extended to me, as your chief, during his brilliant career as Grand Master. The Grand Secretary, Comp. E. M. L. Ehlers, also the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund must not be forgotten, and I wish in the same way to express my profound gratitude to them for the very many courtesies bestowed on your executive on this and other occasions."

Again we quote :

"One of the prerequisites necessary to be made a Royal Arch Mason is that the candidate shall be a Master Mason, and a member of a Lodge. I find that we have many Companions in our jurisdiction who are in good standing in their Chapters, but have no Lodge affiliations. Section 1 of our General Regulations provides for those unaffiliated in their Lodges, but on the subject of dimission our laws are silent. To my mind it should be just as necessary for a brother to continue his membership in the Lodge, in order that as a Companion he may retain the privileges of the Chapter, as it was for him to be in good standing to qualify him to receive the Capitular degrees.

"If the foundation is not protected, what will become of the structure ?"

From the report of Grand Lecturer and Visitor, Comp. George McGown, we extract the following :

"The requirement that a Mark Master Mason shall choose a mark and have the same recorded in the Lodge Book of Marks, is not enforced as it should be in some of our Chapters. As there is no time fixed by our regulations, within which a mark must be recorded, the matter is too frequently overlooked and forgotten, and thus the symbolic teaching of the degree is, to a certain extent, lost. In some jurisdictions a candidate cannot receive the Royal Arch degree until he has recorded his mark, and in others a limit of time is fixed, within which the duty must be performed. In the absence of such a regulation in this jurisdiction, it has occurred to me that, if the brother was required to sign his name in the Book of Marks, on a page to be allotted to him, at the time of his advancement, his attention would be directed to the subject in such a manner as to lead him to complete the record at an early day."

"R. E. and Rev. James Byron Murray, Grand Chaplain, then delivered an interesting and eloquent address, his subject being 'Columbus, the Meaning of his Discovery of America.'

"On motion of Comp. Babcock :

"'*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Grand Chapter be tendered to the Grand Chaplain, for the able, instructive and eloquent address just delivered, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication with the Proceedings.'"

From this address we quote :

"The thoughts which we shall utter are old and familiar thoughts. But, though familiar and old, they are thoughts which demand expression, as in harmony with the significance of the discovery of America, and as giving the reason for Masonry's right to possess the continent as a living moral power. Masonry also is too old, its attainments are too old and venerable to call for many to defend it from the attacks of its enemies. Its fruits have ripened, as it were, on the trees of great

empires, those governments which are the freest and best. Its principles have proved their value, and have become the possession of the most cultured peoples, and gleam like imperishable gold amid the integrities and greatness, the deformities and waste of life and action in those kingdoms, who, by right of manhood, occupy the best spaces of all continents. Nor is it purposed to assert that, because Masonry has been a benefactor to the race, that it is a perfect organization, with the wisest and noblest adjustments of all its parts. Like all human institutions, it has its defects and its imperfections, because those who compose it are defective. But unlike many human institutions, its principles need no reform. If reform is needed, it is needed in the lives and practice of its members; not in the doctrine it teaches, or the law and moralities which govern and beautify it as an organic body in society.

* * * * * * * * * *

"Belief in the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body is among the principles which give dignity and beauty to the institution. The power by which man lives, knows and adores his Creator, proves that he has something in his nature which is imperishable. Life is the gift of God, a communication of Himself, and when He breathed into man the breath of life, He breathed the most marvelous attribute which includes all other attributes; and from that exalted fact man must have immortality, as a law of his creation. When over the unthinking dust, in the majesty of His love, He said, 'Let us make man in our image, after our likeness,' it was the All-powerful word which ushered man into the heritage of a deathless life, that inbreathing of the Almighty rendered annihilation impossible forever. Without immortality, love, goodness, justice, the powers of mind, which think, create, achieve, the untold yearnings, the aspirations of the spirit for a life perpetuated into life, would be only a pathetic possession to vanish into the nothingness of a cloud when its work is done. With a mortal, not an immortal, mind and spirit, what a waste of power in human toil, in the conflicts of opinion which agitate governments, what destructions of time in the discussions of international policies, domestic economies, wnich labor to attain strength and prosperity for kingdoms; what a sad and overwhelming end to the efforts of goodness and integrity, for the future happiness for the individual to which a holy and upright life is the necessary step which leads to it. But Masonry, with the large insight into the imperial longings of the human spirit, and taught by nature and revelation, educates every member of the Order in the belief of the immortality of the soul as the satisfaction of the aspirations, the consolations of the sorrows, and the spiritual growth of mankind.

* * * * * * * * * *

"And so, not Anarchy with its bloodshed, not Nihilism with its assassination, not Socialism with its follies, not Communism with its tyrannies, not hatred to the Church of the living God, not the false thinking which lowers the doctrines of Heaven to the baseness of earth, can find a soil in Masonry to grow and flourish, and poison the fountains of society; but truth, humanity, order, loving kindness, patience, temperance, freedom, peace, harmony, fellowship, are the white blossoms, or the rich fruits which are harvested in this old, but ever new, institution. It moves in

harmony with the most sacred things, with the strains that broke over Bethlehem and awoke the echo of the Judean hills, 'Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good-will toward men.'

"America discovered is the place of the victories of Masonry. It has entered into all the varied departments of the social and national life. Whether recognized as a moral force or not, it has permeated the land with its influences. It has made itself one with whatever uplifts and betters the race. With the student it has entered the academies of learning and the schools of science; with the painter or sculptor, the studios of art; with the inventive mind, the craft of the artisan; with the tireless worker, the numberless utilities for mind and body. Commerce has felt its quickening touch in its members who pursue it, and traffic has acknowledged its dominion. Assailed by ignorance, bigotry and popular prejudice, it has not assailed men or institutions. Unprotected, it has grown and its culture has fallen as fragrance on the air. Persecuted by hierarchies and States, it has not persecuted in turn. It has infused into society principles which can only issue in the best results, subduing the barbarism of passion and giving self-control to power, overcoming injustice by the justice of its doctrines and its answer of peace, meeting the toiler in his industry and the thinker in his philosophy, giving zeal to right and guidance to moral liberty. And in the unseen and more tender relations of life, it has thrown the light of love on the suffering of duty and the crucifixions of pains, keeping pathetic watch by the bed of sickness, holding out the ministeries of comfort to the infirm and destitute, and casting on its members the dews of the highest charities.

* * * * * * * * * *

"Masonry then is a Columbus not alone to discover, but possess, the depths and heights, the principalities and powers of the mind and body of its disciples. Strong, potential in thought and morals, it cultivates the inner nature and the physical. It would people them with truth, purity, love, integrity, faith, and the discipline which excels in strength. These are the splendid forces with which it fashions the character of its members. And this is a chief work, from the moment the Mason passes the door which admits him to the temple and the altar of the temple. All is a sublime and moral teaching as with trembling step he moves up through every degree to receive and honor the truth revealed beneath the Royal Arch. Porch, columns, squares, angles, compass, altar, are witness-bearers to uprightness and law, and testify to the work of Masonry in forming character. It is light, fuller light, guiding light, revealing light. Teaching and informing, it throws its protecting power over all the man, keeping his integrity unstained, his morality unsoiled, his purpose righteous, his love to the brotherhood fervent as the sun, his conscience clear, his fealty to every duty in home and labor and state, unfaltering and heroic. By the spread of useful knowledge, by the enthusiasm of a common purpose, by the affluence of purest motive, the institution brings the faculties to the length and breadth and depth and height of a strong and regnant spirit. Masonry knows that all this is not the final salvation of the Mason, but it also knows that the development and culture of a commanding and unsullied character, of moral force of the faith in the Creator, of the generous devotion of the powers for noble purpose, the wide and tender humanity to others, have their claim on the heritage of

an endless life. All is the humble but dignified preparation for the entrance to the temple of the Heavenly Jerusalem, and the forecast of that disciplined and redeemed manhood, where the just shall stand before God, upright men; the character in the light and beauty that fall from the throne of the Creator, made grandly immortal."

Now we come to the admirable report on correspondence, submitted by the Committee, Comps. George J. Gardner, Chairman; Jesse B. Anthony and George Short.

From its opening words we quote:

"As the fraternal circle becomes enlarged, the duties of this Committee become accordingly increased. It already requires a large amount of time and labor, both physical and mental, to cope with the demand. These cannot be bestowed in one continuous stream, because the work to be performed is interrupted by the variations as to the time of holding the Grand Convocations of the different Bodies, these occurring during every month but one in the entire year, and the volumes of Proceedings to be reviewed, consequently are scattered through the entire period."

Under Alabama, and in relation to the dimit or resignation of Chapter officers, he first quotes:

"'*Resolved*, That the High Priest, King or Scribe of any subordinate Chapter in this Grand Jurisdiction, may resign or dimit, when he removes from the jurisdiction of his Chapter; and in case of such resignation, the High Priest has power to order an election to fill such vacancy, notice being given to at least a majority of the members in good standing.'"

And then says:

"We doubt the policy of the latter portion of this resolution. Much difficulty might ensue by action under it. As important a matter as the election of a High Priest, the principal executive officer of a Chapter, should not be left to 'at least a majority of the members in good standing,' for an election could be made dependent upon the action of any Secretary issuing notices—he might notify only those favoring certain candidates, and thus the expressions of the minority be ignored. In our opinion, *every member* of a Chapter should be notified of a special or emergent Convocation, and especially of one when an election is to be held. We trust our Companions of Alabama will not experience the difficulties we imagine they might, but 'human natur' is very oncertain!'"

Under Arkansas he quotes:

"Jackson Chapter, No. 40, conferred the degrees upon Comp. J. D. Goldman, who afterwards changed his residence to St. Louis, Mo., tak-

ing his dimit from the Chapter, which he never placed in any other Chapter. This year he filed his dimit with Jackson Chapter, No. 40, and asked for membership therein, his home being still in St. Louis, Mo. I held that he could be elected a member of said Chapter. Since conferring with Companions more learned in Masonic jurisprudence than I am, I am shaken in the correctness of my ruling."

And then asks:

"Why was he 'shaken?" Is it not a settled principle in Masonry, that after having been 'made a Mason,' a Brother or Companion has a right to ally himself to any member of the family, without regard to locality or wherever dispersed? We so understand it. Certainly, this is the general practice. The Committee on Masonic Law and Usage approved the action of the Grand High Priest, which probably relieved him of the 'shakes.'"

Comp. Thomas Hubbard Caswell, of California, gets it in this fashion:

"The report of the Committee on Correspondence is by that active and ever-busy Companion, M. E. Thomas Hubbard Caswell, who also fills the official positions of Grand Secretary and Grand Lecturer, and does his work admirably, too.

"He reviews the acts of twenty-five jurisdictions, and 'left undone' those of nineteen, included in which last number is New York.

"The reason for this apparent neglect is given, that he was unable to review them, owing to the crippled condition of the right hand, which he was unable to use for any purpose for *five weeks* previous to the present Convocation.

Under the circumstances, we forgive the M. E. Companion, but he mustn't do it again! We don't like to miss such charming sayings as come from his pen, or his keen comments on *excerpta* from others of the reportorial corps. What he has done is *well done*; 'but he has left undone that which he ought to have done, and has done that which he ought not to have done,' *i. e.*, cultivated a 'carbuncle.' Take some of 'Bull's Sarsaparilla,' and 'expel it,' or 'suspend it indefinitely.'"

Under Georgia he exclaims:

"But we must stop. There are pages after pages which we would, oh! how gladly, transcribe, but our heart yearns that we cannot quote entire the learned discussion under the head of 'District of Columbia,' on a certain passage of Scripture, touching our esoteric ceremonies, as recorded in the thirty-third verse of the twenty-first chapter of Genesis. Read it, ye who seek for 'more light,' and place the valuable knowledge thus obtained in the inner recess of your memory's storehouse.

"We are not as 'much' on Hebrew as in some other 'dead' languages,

but we can fully appreciate Comp. Love's dilemma as to the lack of Hebrew type for Masseratic points.

"But we must leave this mine of literary wealth—this rich 'placer' of treasures not to be estimated by a pecuniary standard."

We have here an opinion:

"Under the head of 'Inspection,' he seems to be in a quandary as to what to do. He 'is satisfied that some system of inspection or official visitation ought to be adopted,' but 'has no plan to suggest' and 'is not sure whether it would be best to employ a Lecturer by the year or make appropriations for the officers in charge of the districts to see that the work is done.' We say, by all means adopt the Grand Lecturer system. There is nothing uncertain about this. All Chapters will receive their share of attention, and all will receive uniform instruction. Under the 'District' system, there will be more or less variation or deviation from a standard work. Try a good, capable Grand Lecturer, and our word for it you will never go back to the district system."

Under Illinois, and with reference to non-payment of dues being catalogued as "un-Masonic conduct," he speaks vigorously:

"Is it a crime to be poor? God forbid. If a man who is able, willfully neglects to pay his *pro rata* of expense to maintain a Body, or to aid in its benevolent objects, then we say he should be 'cast out of the synagogue,' but to make the sweeping declaration, unqualified, that non-payment of dues is 'un-Masonic conduct' is a doctrine that we shall wait a long time before we subscribe to. Does not Comp. Pearson know that 'annual dues' is an innovation of comparatively modern times? In some jurisdictions, even to this day, it is not known. We have always been taught 'that it was very inconvenient, but no disgrace to be poor.' And how many worthy yes, doubly worthy members we have, whose poverty alone would on the principle advocated above, place them under the ban of 'un-Masonic conduct.'"

Here we have his views on the value to be placed on a Report on Foreign Correspondence:

"While we are not 'convinced against our will,' or, in fact, convinced at all that we are wrong, yet we willingly accord to all the scholarly writers mentioned, the highest meed of praise for their able writings and profound reasonings as expressed in their reports, yet they are but the 'I tell you so,' the '*ipse dixit*' of non-authority, supported only by the influence which the writer commands. As expressions of those well versed in the doctrines and principles of the Craft, they are to be

accredited and duly appreciated as coming from such exalted sources, but as *authority*, they have no more practical force than if emanating from the neophyte on the floor as against the action of the Grand Body itself. As mere expressions of the writer, they should be received and appreciated, and we believe always are so, but when those expressions culminate in arbitrary dogmatism and the assertion made that 'I know I am right,' and inferentially that everybody else is wrong, then we think that we should fall back upon the 'authorized version.' We are for law, first, last and always; whatever is authority, we sustain, whether it agrees or conflicts with our own private views."

And again:

"Far be it from us to 'practically declare that Comp. Ogden misapprehended his duties and overstepped the bounds of propriety in the preparation of those splendid reports, which will stand as a monument to his memory as long as this Grand Chapter exists.' No! If we can ever acquire but a little of his ability in this direction our aim will be reached. Comp. Ogden was always calm and dispassionate in argument, free from any invectives, tolerant in an eminent degree, and never arrogant, presumptuous or intruding in his pacific views. Can this be said of all those who have gone before or will follow after? Have not some things been said that might much better have remained unsaid? To use the language of M. E. Comp. Meyer (Pennsylvania): 'In reading over the several reports, we find portions that we believe should never have been written. . . . . Passages of harsh terms, etc.;' or this, by the same accomplished writer: 'We know that there have been words written which would be recalled if it were possible. But what has been printed is there in cold ink.'"

Pennsylvania is fraternally reviewed. Mention is made of our custom of holding quarterly communications. The death of our late Comp. J. Frank Knight is mentioned. A running series of quotation and comment follow.

We quote:

"The Royal Arch degree was exemplified, and 'the Grand Chapter closed in peace at eight o'clock and fifty-two minutes.' Mark the exactitude of the time at each closing!"

Mention is made that:

"A cablegram was received from the Grand Scribe E. of Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, announcing the appointment of M. E. Comp. Thomas R. Patton, Grand Representative of that Grand Chapter, in place of M. E. Comp. Charles E. Meyer, Past Grand High Priest and Grand Secretary."

He says :

"M. E. Comp. James S. Barber, Grand High Priest, on leaving the Grand East, presented his annual address."

Quotations are liberally made from this address. Further on he says :

"The officers elected at the previous quarterly 'Communication' were then duly installed, and M. E. Comp. Alexander H. Morgan, Grand High Priest, delivered his inaugural—lengthy and full as an egg with solid meat. We wish we could give it entire, less some portions locally applicable, but must content ourselves with a few extracts."

This address, too, is quoted from extensively. Then this is said :

"After a series of statistical comparisons referring to the large number of Master Masons who have never entered the fold of the Royal Craft, and alluding to the disproportion as it exists 'among a constituency composed of the most intelligent portion of the community,' he say, 'I mention it here so as to arouse the attention of the Companions to a condition of affairs in Capitular Masonry, which, perhaps, heretofore has escaped their notice, and with the hope that they may exert themselves to bring about a more equal proportion of members in the two Masonic Bodies."

Still alluding to this address, he says :

"He then goes on and defines, at length, the duties of the various Committees, and of the subordinate officers connected with the Grand Chapter, in a very full and explicit manner—a model definition in itself, and one which would be profitable to the Craft, to republish in a 'Monitor.' We cull therefrom the paragraph, touching the duties of a Committee which we represent, and, as they fully agree with our ideas of what those duties are, and as in consonance with those expressed by us, and to which two or three of our co-laborers have taken exceptions, we think we are justified in quoting them at length."

And further :

"On the subject of jurisdiction over candidates, as observed in that jurisdiction, he has this to say, and, as it differs materially from practices in other localities, we think it of sufficient interest to the Craft at large to note it here. We most heartily approve of the principle involved, and think, if generally adopted, it would be the means of admitting many worthy Master Masons, who are now estopped, at the place of residence, through some petty spite or personal jealousy, which should never be indulged in by a true-hearted Mason."

Alluding to Comp. G. H. P. Morgan's words :

"'I now repeat here, what has been so often decided, that an applicant for the degrees of Capitular Masonry has the privilege of sending in his petition to any Chapter within the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, and that the Chapter nearest to the place of residence of the applicant can only object, on the ground that he (the petitioner), is morally, mentally or physically disqualified.'"

He exclaims :

"Oh! that these words might be printed in letters of gold—that they might be suspended in the East of every sanctuary, and held up continually before the eyes of every member of the Royal Craft, wherever Royal Arch Masonry is practiced."

And says :

"There is much more we desire to extract; in fact, to take the address entire would be space well occupied and time well spent in perusal. We must, however, forbear, for our limit is reached."

Of our last year's report, he says :

"The report of the Committee on Correspondence (80 pp.) is presented by Comps. M. Arnold and Stockton Bates, and embraces reviews of the doings of thirty-four Grand Bodies—two for two years. New York has the lion's share, seven pages. Each labored in the work, and to each review is affixed the respective initial.

"The Preface to this report contains much valuable matter. It touches upon several mooted questions, and discusses them ably and intelligently. We have read and reread it with much pleasure, and wish that we might spread it in full before the Craft generally. It is too good to cut up, and too lengthy to quote entire. We cannot refrain, however, from selecting the following from this feast of 'goodies."

On the vexed question of the Past Master's degree (?), he asks :

"Will this matter of Past Master's degree ever be settled as to its status, or authority and advisability as to conferring it in a course of Chapter degrees, or confining it exclusively to the symbolic Lodge as with our Brethren and Companions of Pennsylvania?"

And now, Companions of the Committee, and you, especially, Comp. Gardner, we object to the word "filch" in your conclusion :

"As a fitting conclusion we 'filch' the following extract from the report of one of the 'Guild.' We trust that it will be read and heeded. We agree with him fully."

"*Filch.*—To steal, to take privily ; applied to that which is of little value; to take wrongfully from another; to pilfer; to steal; to pillage." That is what the dictionary says is the meaning of that word. You didn't "steal" or "take privily," because you notified the world by these " " that you were quoting from another. You didn't apply it to "that which is of little value," because you say it is "fitting" and "trust that it will be read." You didn't "take wrongfully from another," because the right to quote is as inherent as the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

For these reasons, and because we love you and don't propose that you shall slander yourselves, we object.

Grand High Priest, Comp. J. Leavitt Lambert; Grand Secretary, Comp. Christopher G. Fox.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina convened in its Forty-third Annual Convocation at the Teachers' Assembly Hall in Morehead City, Tuesday evening, June 9, A.D. 1891, A. L. 5891, A. I. 2421, and was opened in solemn form at 9½ o'clock.

From the address of Grand High Priest, Comp. B. H. Briggs, we quote :

"Having been elected one year ago to the exalted station of Grand High Priest, it becomes my duty under the Constitution of our Order, by permission of the Great High Priest of Heaven and Earth, the source of all light and all purity, to preside over the deliberations of the Forty-third Annual Convocation of the Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina, and present to you a report of the official duties, which, as the head of the Order in this Grand Jurisdiction, I have been called upon, and have had the honor, to the best of my ability, to discharge the past year."

On the subject of a revival of interest in Royal Arch Masonry in North Carolina we find the following good words worthy of attention :

"I am most happy to say that, in many localities, I find a growing sentiment favorable to the revival of dormant Chapters, an increasing desire among the Companions, some of whom have already too long been mere idlers in the vineyard, to return to their old love and henceforth follow the flag emblazoned with the golden tenets of our own profession—Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth."

The closing paragraph we clip in evidence of a perhaps too trustful belief in the antiquity of Royal Arch Masonry, and also as bearing out our proposition that our leaders are deeply imbued with religious fervor, which is expressed in words of lofty praise and adoration :

"Now, Companions, as we enter upon the discharge of the solemn duties and important obligations resting upon us, let us remember that we stand to-day as the humble representatives of those illustrious characters who figured in the dim past as the heroic defenders of right, of justice and of truth ; that we enjoy the proud distinction of being, in a speculative view, the followers of those ancient worthies who were known and distinguished five hundred and thirty years before the advent of the Prince of Peace, as skilled artisans and cunning workmen, and in a no less degree for their indomitable spirit in rebuilding the Temple of the Lord, their sincere love and charity for their fellow-man, their supreme adoration and sublime reverence for Almighty God, the Great Author of their being. Most excellent Masters they must have been, who, twenty-four hundred and twenty-one years ago, laid deep and wide the foundation upon which has been reared the beautiful and imposing structure of Royal Arch Masonry in the world ! What visions of wonder and admiration fill our minds as through the dark vista of time we contemplate the magnificent work, the unselfish labor of those great figures of antiquity, whose silent forms stand in dim outline before our enraptured vision ! Let us strive to emulate their noble virtues, follow their bright example, and faithfully execute and fulfill the sacred mission committed to our charge. Let us resolve to kindle afresh the fire upon our altars, solemnly to renew our vows, and once more pledge our allegiance to that banner inscribed with the motto, 'Holiness to the Lord.' "

Also :

"I indulge the fond hope that when with us all things are dissolved, and we have met for the last time in the earthly Tabernacle, when our work is finished here below and carried up for inspection to the Im-

maculate High Priest above, may we be accounted faithful workmen, worthy to receive as wages a crown of glory which shall never fade away; and while watching and waiting for the radiance of that bright morn which shall herald the coming of our blessed Saviour to make up His jewels, may we be robed in the regalia of righteousness, and invested with the signet of truth, the true password of admission to the grand reunion with our departed Companions in that beautiful world of light and life eternal."

Comp. James Southgate presents the report on correspondence. We quote his opening words:

"Your Committee had intended to forego the pleasure (?) of writing a report this year owing to 'low tide' in the treasury, and at the meeting of the Grand Chapter we asked to be relieved until we had time to 'catch up' in funds, but, at the last moment, it was decided that the report must be prepared and published with the Proceedings. Being loyal to the 'powers that be,' we have been able to review, hastily, the pamphlets of forty-five Grand Bodies. Nebraska and Pennsylvania are the only ones we could not obtain for 1890. They both held their Convocations in that year, and we should think sufficient time had elapsed to get out the Proceedings."

Under Arkansas, we find this specimen:

"'Jackson Chapter, No. 40, conferred the degrees upon Comp. J. D. Goldman, who afterwards changed his residence to St. Louis, Mo., taking his dimit from the Chapter, which he never placed in any other Chapter. This year he filed his dimit with Jackson Chapter, No. 40, and asked for membership therein, his home being still in St. Louis, Mo. I held that he could be elected a member of said Chapter. Since conferring with Companions more learned in Masonic Jurisprudence than I am, I am shaken in the correctness of my ruling.'

"We must confess we are slightly 'shaken' also about this. After a Companion changes his place of residence, the jurisdiction of the Chapter ceases at once, and he could no more affiliate with Jackson, No. 40, without the consent of the Chapter or Chapters in St. Louis, than he could offer for the degrees. We think this is sound doctrine on Jurisdiction."

If the Companion hadn't taken a dimit, he surely would remain a member of Jackson Chapter, No. 40, no matter where he resided. Under Iowa and referring to Comp. T. R. Ercanbrack's report on correspondence we find these words:

"We regret North Carolina did not arrive in time for the review, but after reading what he has to say about little Delaware, Nevada and

Florida, we might rather congratulate ourselves that *we* were not there. Never mind, Companion, we may be little, but we may be loud some day. We look up to you big fellows for comfort and encouragement, and we try not to covet your well-filled coffers, but somehow you will make us feel bad about our smallness and poverty, if we do try to keep alive."

And we want to say just here that smallness and poverty are unknown quantities in Masonry. Go right on doing the work your hands find to do and you will rank right up with the band. Humanity, fraternity, or as your Grand High Priest puts it, "follow the flag emblazoned with the golden tenets of our profession—Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth." These principles, practiced, entitle you to the highest award of "Well done! good and faithful servant."

Under Kentucky, we learn that in North Carolina their Constitution "requires that one shall have served as King or Scribe to be eligible as High Priest."

Further on, under Maryland, we learn that:

"In this jurisdiction, North Carolina, we do not suspend for non-payment of dues, but merely strike from the roll of membership without taint of Masonic crime, and the member by paying his dues can be reinstated without ballot. That is the general law in our Grand Chapter, though there may be a few Chapters whose By-Laws have not been changed to conform, and may require a 'clear' ballot to restore."

We cannot agree with you, Comp. Southgate, on the charter question. The warrant must be present to constitute a Masonic body. Its absence closes the body without other form.

Pennsylvania for 1889 is fraternally reviewed. Our action on Cerneauism is called "a severe edict." Of our Grand Secretary, he says:

"The report on correspondence is presented by Comp. Charles E. Meyer, so long known as the model Grand Secretary, and is a short but concise and able review of thirty-eight Grand Chapters, a kindly though brief notice of North Carolina being of the number."

And now we quote your conclusion entire:

"'What we have written we have written,' and trust some word may have been said which will accomplish good. If we thought our reports would be read thoroughly by our Companions of the Subordinate Chap-

ters, we would feel amply repaid for the labor expended in writing them. Oh! that you may do this, not to gratify your reporter, to see what he has done, but to see what is being done in other and more flourishing Grand Jurisdictions, that you may be inspired to greater zeal for knowledge of the Grand Ritual we use, and a more lively interest in each other and our Chapters. Then let the High Priest see to it, after he has read the pamphlet—prepared at so much expense—pass it to others and beg them to read. You will then find the great advantage of these reports of the Royal Craft of the world. We send this forth as 'bread cast upon the waters, which may return after many days.'"

Grand High Priest, Comp. Benjamin F. Briggs; Grand Secretary, Comp. Donald W. Bain.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The Second Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of North Dakota was held in the hall of Keystone Chapter, No. 5, at Fargo, commencing Wednesday, June 17, A.D. 1891, at 12 o'clock noon.

Among the list of Representatives, we see the name of John Davidson, the one Past Grand High Priest of North Dakota, How lonely he must feel when he looks on the lengthy column of Past Grand High Priests of other jurisdictions.

The following tells us the condition of the Craft in North Dakota:

"While no new Chapters have been constituted during the past year, each of the seven subordinate Chapters of our jurisdiction has added to its membership men of intelligence, integrity and character; and I believe that I can truthfully aver that the growth of Royal Arch Masonry in North Dakota, in general prosperity, character and numbers has kept pace with the development of our young State in other departments."

And this is a piece of good advice which it would be well to consider:

"Let us then, eschewing profanity, intemperance and excess, by lives of moderation, virtue, usefulness and honor, demonstrate to the outside world that Royal Arch Masonry ranks high among the potent educating institutions of the world, in addition to constituting a bond that unites its membership throughout the world into one great and helpful fraternity."

In response to query No. 7 :

"Are the officers of your Chapter well posted in their respective duties and Chapter work ?"

Comp. T. S. Langdon, H. P., says :

"No. 7. Yes, we use nothing in the shape of a ritual in any degree."

By which he expresses Pennsylvania's sentiments exactly. Isn't this rather severe ?

"No. 8. Our Secretary, Comp. Currie, recommends the following : That all members two years in arrears are suspended from the Chapter, without vote of the Chapter, or any charges preferred ; the Secretary being required to make a statement to the Chapter, and send the same to the delinquent member."

Leonard A. Rose swells the chorus of Grand High Priests with these words of thanksgiving and high resolve :

"In contemplating the above list of the illustrious dead, let us renew our gratitude to our Creator for our own preservation, and more firmly resolve to emulate the industry, usefulness, and virtues of the above-mentioned illustrious Companions, so that when we are summoned to join them and the great majority in the Heavenly Temple above, we may be worthy of being mourned by those who continue the noble work."

And we clip this beautiful extract from his conclusion :

"This Order, my Companions, is a sublime one, and its teachings and principles are so exalting that if appropriated and assimilated, they will inevitably raise us to a high standard of intellectual and moral excellence. To whom much is given much shall be required, and in conclusion let me express the sincere desire that our lives may be in such complete harmony with the sublime principles of our Order that when the time is fully ripe we may receive from the General Grand High Priest of Paradise the welcome plaudit, Well done, good and faithful, enter into the enjoyment of the Spiritual Temple, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

North Dakota's method of recording marks we learn from the following :

"Section 17. Each subordinate Chapter under this jurisdiction is required to keep a 'book of marks,' in which shall be entered the mark of

every brother advanced to the honorary degree of a Mark Master Mason, and every brother so advanced is hereby required to select a mark, and have it entered in said 'Book of Marks' before being exalted to the sublime degree of a Royal Arch Mason."

There is no report on correspondence.

Grand High Priest, Comp. Frances Ingalls; Grand Secretary, Comp. Thomas J. Wilder.

OHIO.

A plethoric volume o about three hundred pages from the Buckeye State is before us.

The proceedings for 1891 are handsomely gotten up, well printed, bound and indexed.

A photogravure of Comp. James W. Iredell, Jr., Past Grand High Priest, adorns the volume, and later on in its pages we find the representation of the jewel presented to him by the Grand Chapter of R. A. Masons of Ohio, December 2, A.D. 1890.

The Seventy-fifth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Ohio convened at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, in the city of Cincinnati, at 10 o'clock A.M.

From the opening words of the address of Comp. Iredell, we quote as follows:

"COMPANIONS:—Time, in its rapid flight, has brought us to the close of another year, and it becomes my great privilege and pleasure to extend to you a cordial welcome to this, our Seventy-fifth Annual Convocation. We are to be congratulated because we are again permitted to assemble around our sacred altar, to renew pleasant associations and to exchange with one another hearty greetings. As your presiding officer it is my duty to submit for your consideration a report of what has transpired during the year past, but before referring to matters of business, we should acknowledge with grateful hearts the many blessings we have enjoyed, and give thanks to Him, in whose hands rests the destiny of all men, that in His infinite wisdom, death has not been permitted to lay its blighting hand upon those who have been prominent in our Order."

A little further on, among his decisions, we find this:

"In reply to the first question I decided that in my opinion a Companion who is engaged in retailing liquors in a saloon is guilty of un-Masonic conduct, and, therefore, subject to the discipline of the Chapter."

This decision starts up a whole host of thoughts, but we content ourselves with the question, Is it not possible that one may be a good man and true, worthy and honest and yet be "engaged in retailing liquors in a saloon?" We know a bartender who never touches a drop of liquor, is a good man in every way and hates the business that necessity and early training compels him to follow.

The kind of business or where it is carried on, whether manufacturing, wholesale or retail, should not of itself be the test of a man's moral worth; though we confess that the danger-signal flies wherever the traffic engaged in tends to the demoralization or degradation of a human being.

On dimits and their limitations, we have this:

"The Grand Chapter has fixed no limit of time in which a Companion holding a dimit shall petition for membership. If the Companion is a non-affiliated Master Mason he is not eligible for membership."

They have a cipher ritual in Ohio, as witness:

"Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Grand Chapter at the last Convocation, I prepared and sent to the High Priests of every Chapter, a cipher copy of the ritual, and in nearly all the letters acknowledging receipt of the book the officers expressed their full appreciation of the work done by your Committee on Ritual, and also showed their determination to learn the work that they might be able to properly confer the degrees.

"Our object in adopting and disseminating the ritual was to secure uniform work throughout the State, which can only be accomplished by frequent visitations by the proper officer."

A few lines further on, we find this expression of opinion against "new features:"

"I regret I have to report that several times my attention has been called to the fact that in conferring the Mark and Royal Arch degrees, certain Chapters have introduced 'new features,' entirely unwarranted, which were calculated to destroy the solemnity which should always characterize the work. Such practices should not be tolerated in any Masonic body."

If a ritual in cipher is not a "new feature," what is it?

Here is a matter of interest *in re* Masonic Homes :

"THE OHIO MASONIC HOME.

"The question of the location having been decided, the Board of Trustees, at a meeting held in this city Tuesday, September 22, received the deed for one hundred and fifty-four acres of land valued at $20,802, and drafts for $11,000, donated by Masons and citizens of Springfield, on condition that the home should be located on the property donated, which lies about half a mile south of Springfield. In addition to the above, about $26,000 have been subscribed by the different Masonic bodies and members of the Order, of which amount, $8614.90 has been paid to the Treasurer of the Board. The architect employed by the Trustees has been instructed to make the necessary survey of the land and to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of the principal building. It is the desire of the Board to commence work early in the spring, and in order that the building may be completed without delay, it is necessary to raise more money, and I ask those Chapters that have not made their contributions to do so promptly."

From a "supplementary report of Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence," we have this resolution :

"'*Resolved*, That membership in a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons shall be dependent upon and coexistent with membership in a Lodge of Master Masons. Provided, that a dimitted Master Mason, who has in good faith petitioned for membership in a Lodge, and has been rejected therein, shall not forfeit his membership in the Chapter to which he belongs until after the expiration of six months from such rejection by the Lodge; and any such dimitted Master Mason, who has been rejected, must renew his application to a Lodge within six months after each such previous rejection, in order to retain his membership in his Chapter.'"

The report on foreign correspondence is prepared by Comp. S. Stacker Williams.

Under Alabama and in regard to the following resolution :

"'*Resolved*, That the High Priest, King or Scribe of any subordinate Chapter in this Grand Jurisdiction, may *resign* or *dimit* when he removes from the jurisdiction of *his* Chapter; and in case of such resignation, the *High Priest has power* to order an election to fill such vacancy, notice being given to at least a majority of the members in good standing.'"

He says :

"This would not go in many jurisdictions, and we are a little puzzled to know how the High Priest would act in such a case. Will he give

notice that he is about to resign or dimit and order an election, or would he have the power *after* resignation *and* dimission to make such an order? While we know that the Grand High Priest usually has enough to do, and while we are averse to running to him any oftener than is absolutely necessary, yet we think here is a case where the order or authority should come from him."

Under Colorado he agrees with the views of the H. P. of that jurisdiction and we agree with both, that:

"A verbal objection to the advancement of a candidate *sent by another* Companion is not a legal objection."

In Ohio, dues run against a *suspended* member. He has no privileges, but must pay *allee samee*. He has, however:

"The *right* and *privilege at any time* to step to the Secretary and pay his dues and *this act* reinstates him."

Under District of Columbia, and in reference to

"Two occasions that Companions had died under circumstances which *precluded the use of any Masonic burial service except* the service adopted by the Grand Chapter."

He says:

"Circumstances that would prevent the performance of the *Lodge* funeral service over a deceased brother and yet permit *any other* Masonic body to perform one, must be peculiar indeed."

And we think so too.

Under Georgia, he makes a memorandum that:

"*Seventy-five dollars* was paid Comp. Love as a *small acknowledgment* of his able services as correspondent. The two words in italics help them out to a slight extent."

Which leads us to remark that we thought *we 'uns* did this thing for love. Here in Pennsylvania, though we may not love to do it, it is expected that we work without expectation of fee or reward. In Georgia, it seems, they *do it* for *Love*.

And here is information for you:

"At the time steps preliminary to the organization of a Grand Chapter in Alabama were taken, there were in existence in that State four Chap-

ters, as is stated in Comp. Love's narrative, viz.: Tuscaloosa, Cahawba, Mobile and Claiborne.

"Action having been taken by three of the above-named Chapters with reference thereto, and an agreement reached as to the advisability of establishing a Grand Chapter, a meeting was called for the purpose of carrying into effect the project agreed upon, the same to be held in Mobile on the 19th day of May, 1823. At this meeting unfortunately but two Chapters were represented, viz., Tuscaloosa and Mobile. The meeting was organized with Comp. Dugald McFarlane, of Tuscaloosa Chapter, as Chairman, and Comp. John B. Hogan, of Mobile Chapter, as Secretary, after which the meeting adjourned till the next day.

"The delegates from the two Chapters met on the 20th, the other two still being unrepresented. At this meeting it was agreed that inasmuch as Cahawba was on record as favoring the movement that the organization should be proceeded with, and that the two Chapters represented did then proceed to the organization of a Grand Chapter, holding a session on the 21st and electing its officers on the 23d, the honors being divided between the *four Chapters* in the State. Comp. Dugald McFarlane was elected Grand High Priest, and Comp. John B. Hogan, Secretary.

"Although their work was approved by the General Grand High Priest, Comp. DeWitt Clinton, on September 9, 1823, its path never became smooth. The other two Chapters refused to yield allegiance to it, and in 1826 the General Grand Chapter pronounced it illegal. Its last meeting was held June 19 to 24, 1826.

"On June 2, 1827, on the advice of the General Grand Chapter, a Convention was held in Mobile, at which a Grand Chapter for the State of Alabama was organized and a Constitution adopted by delegates from the four Chapters located in that State. The career of this Grand Body was not prosperous, and its last meeting was held on July 8, 1830.

"The next evidence we find of a Grand Chapter in Alabama, is in the minutes of a meeting held in Tuscaloosa on December 8, 1837. The minutes claim that there were present officers and representatives of *the several Chapters* then working in Alabama. The names of Chapters are not given in the minutes, but there appeared to be nine Companions present. The following resolution was adopted, viz.:

"'*Resolved*, That the representatives of the several Chapters now present proceed to form a Grand Royal Arch Chapter according to the provisions of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, the former Grand Chapter of this State having failed to hold its constitutional meetings for the last seven years.'

"Officers were elected and installed, and thus began the present Grand Chapter of Alabama."

On Grand Chapter age we have this point also:

"In his review of Maryland we find him again in error as to date. He advertises in his heading *the Grand Chapter* of Maryland as having been organized in 1797. The present organization cannot claim an older date than 1814. We notice, however, he gives his authority."

With reference to the appointment by *His Royal Highness*, Albert Edward, of Comp. Charles E. Meyer as :

"The representative of the Grand Mark Lodge of England *near the several Grand Chapters in the United States*, and to the fact that the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania received and acknowledged Comp. Meyer *as such*."

He says :

"No wonder Comp. Love is surprised and led to inquire whether the Prince of Wales and his Grand Lodge of Mark Masters feel that they have a representative 'near the several Grand Chapters in the United States.' He then says that if such is the case, while he freely acknowledges Comp. Meyer's *ability* he confesses that he has some misgivings as to his *ubiquity*. He is also unable to understand upon what principle an English *Mark Master* is to be received *as such* in a Chapter of *Royal Arch Masons*, or the representative of *a Mark Lodge* in an American Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. We wait with patience Comp. Meyer's explanation."

Under Iowa, we have this on Cryptic Masonry :

"A committee having been appointed at the last Convocation on the subject of Cryptic Masonry, submitted an exhaustive report. They had gone carefully over the history of the Council degrees for the past fifteen years. They found that in consequence of a lagging interest in these degrees in nearly all the States, a movement was inaugurated looking to the consignment of them to the custody and control of Grand Chapters, to be followed by the dissolution of Grand and subordinate Councils. They give a list of the States in which the merger was resorted to, and say that until its career was arrested by the organization of the General Grand Council it threatened the dissolution of Councils in the United States. They report at length the steps taken by the Grand Chapter and Grand Council to effect a merger, which culminated in the Grand Chapter receiving control of the Cryptic degrees as well as the cash in the treasury of the Grand Council. This took place in 1878, since which time there has been no meeting of the Grand Council. They refer to disappointments experienced in the working of the plan brought about by the organization of the General Grand Council.

"At first there appears to have been a rush of candidates to free Council degrees, as many as nine hundred and forty-nine applicants coming to the front in one year. But whether fear of being out of fashion, an idea that the degrees were too cheap to be good or for other reasons, the excitement waned and applicants for the Cryptic degrees grew scarce. The volume of work ran down from the number given above in 1879 to *one hundred and fourteen* in 1889. In short, the committee found that the merger was a failure, and that as mergers Iowa was 'the last man.' They recommended a surrender of jurisdiction of the Council degrees, setting forth a plan by which it might be carried out."

We find this matter of interest and information under Mary-

land and quote, in order that Ohio may be set right on a very important point in Masonic charity and policy :

"Companion Iredell having properly decided that a Chapter could not dimit a Companion who was old and infirm, *and elect him to honorary membership*, and having given it as his opinion . . . . let us say the decision was made in accordance with the Masonic law of this jurisdiction, and that he had in view the privileges which attach to honorary membership.

"Our Masonic bodies are authorized to confer the distinction of honorary membership upon such as are affiliated. Those who are so honored may attend all meetings and participate in all deliberations, and are not required to pay dues; but they can neither vote nor hold office. This we hold to be a good rule, and the decision of our Grand High Priest was made in accordance therewith.

"Now, why our esteemed Companion says that because of his inability to pay dues a Companion in Ohio *must be thrown out in the cold*, we are at a loss to know. There is nothing in the decision of our Grand High Priest to warrant such a conclusion, and nothing in the practice of the Chapters in this jurisdiction to lay them open to such a charge. If a Companion is unable to pay dues they *are remitted* and he is retained as an *active* member, entitled to *all* rights and benefits, including those of voting and holding office, and not simply the honorary privilege of sitting by and allowing others to do the voting."

Under Nebraska, he says :

"We have it, print it, use it and are not afraid to say so. If our Companions of Nebraska will only come to Ohio we will show them a gem of a ritual, and that is what we call it even *in print*. We do not hide behind stars, nor do we parade a title page. If we did we would probably use something like the following which we found in one of our neighboring jurisdictions. It reads as follows :

"'RURAL CONVERSATIONS

OF THE

MERRY MIDSHIPMAN POMPOUS MANES

MONKISH EPICUREAN MANTCHOO

AND

ROLLICKING AMBLING MUFFLOON.

REVISED AND CORRECTED.

BY_____

Approved in Council of the RAM-A-DAN of —— and issued by authority of the Great HELIOSTAT PRIMACY.'"

Under New York and speaking of Comp. Gardner's review and conclusion, he says:

"His conclusion is a beautiful one. It was written by Comp. Caswell, of California, and it pleases Comp. Gardner so much that he just took it and ran all risks."

Now Comp. Gardner didn't take it and run all risks at all. He set up these little things " " and gave credit where it was due.

And now under Pennsylvania, to which he devoted nearly four pages, he says:

"At this (the annual) communication the Grand Officers were installed and in accordance with the custom in that jurisdiction the new Grand High Priest (Comp. G. H. P. Alexander H. Morgan), delivered an inaugural address. He instituted a comparison of the aggregate membership of Master Masons and Royal Arch Masons within that jurisdiction, from which it appears that there were in 1888, the date upon which his calculations are based, 387 Lodges and 111 Chapters; that the Lodge membership exceeded that of the Chapter by about 27,426. He felt that this was a great disproportion and should not exist.

"While on this subject he gives the date of the independence of his Grand Chapter as 1824, which we are unable to harmonize with a line on the title page of the proceedings which claims this to be its *ninety-fifth* year. In his address he refers to the duties of the several standing committees.

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"It is gratifying to correspondents to notice that an interest in their reports is growing in nearly all jurisdictions.

"The question of jurisdiction, he says, comes up periodically under misapprehensions.

* * * * * * * * * *

"He recommends to High Priests of Chapters that when these questions come up for consideration that before a vote is taken they impress upon the members 'that *an objection to be valid* must be a *Masonic objection*, so that no injustice shall be done to the applicant.'

"We do not believe the foregoing to be good law.

"The volume of proceedings before us is a credit to the Grand Secretary, and to add to their value they are embellished with fine portraits of M. E. Comps. Thomas R. Patton and Alexander H. Morgan.

We can, perhaps, give you a little light on the apparently conflicting figures between the date of independence (1824), and the ninety-fifth year.

"The *Ahiman Rezon*, edition of 1825, page 79, says:

"'The first Royal Arch Chapter of America of which we possess a particular account is that held in Pennsylvania, anterior to the year 1758. This Chapter, working under the warrant of No. 3, was recognized by and had communion with a Military Chapter, working under a Warrant 351, granted by the Grand Lodge of England, and its proceedings were subsequently approved by that honorable body, as appears from a communication from its Deputy Grand Master Dermott.'

"'The records of the Grand Lodge show that on November 23, 1795, the Grand Chapter was opened under the immediate sanction of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Chapter met under the above sanction until January 5, 1824, at which time it became independent.'"

He says of our last report:

"The report on correspondence is the joint production of Comps. M. Arnold and Stockton Bates. It covers eighty pages and embraces a review of the proceedings of thirty-five Grand Chapters, including those of Ohio for 1890.

"These Companions give us a lengthy introduction, wherein various matters are touched upon and many good things said. We cannot, however, look at the General Grand Chapter through their glasses, or see the danger they seem to see in the use of ciphers.

* * * * * * * * * *

"Their report is one of the most interesting and readable which has come to our hands. It is not made up of quotations, and the original matter is difficult for us to quote, unless we take it all. They stand up for Pennsylvania and her ways whether they suit other people or not. They have their own views and are not afraid to express them. We like their style though we cannot agree with them on all points. We have laid too many cornerstones and conducted too many public installations. But with all their manifest possession of a thorough Masonic education both as to history and jurisprudence, symbolism, etc., they are staggered when they reach New Hampshire to find what they call a *new term*—'*Actual Past Master.*'"

Thanks! many thanks! and we have recovered from our stagger.

Under Texas, with reference to that curio in the way of a ruling that:

"In applications *for degrees any member* in good standing of a Chapter in this Grand Jurisdiction is entitled to vote in *any Chapter*, but he can not vote on petitions for affiliation."

He says :

"This rule would not go in this jurisdiction. The rule, we presume, does not say how *many* of the nine who make a ballot for degrees legal may be visitors. If so, *three*, *five* or even *eight* may be visitors and *may* represent a half dozen Chapters. In such case, and the degrees are conferred, whose work is it? Suppose there are *ninety* and *nine* Companions present, *ninety* being members who *desire* the election and membership of certain candidates, but the *nine* are visitors who are *opposed* to said candidates, must these *nine* visitors block the work of the Chapter and thwart the will of its large membership?"

And this is very, very good under Wisconsin :

"As a general thing our delinquent list is made up of those who are abundantly able to pay, but who through carelessness and inattention become delinquent, and afterwards contemptuous. We have made delinquent lists in this jurisdiction a study, and we find in them men who pay more attention to politics than they do to Masonry; we find men who are so anxious to become rich that Masonry has not sufficient charms for them to wrest from them the paltry amount of their annual dues, and others who, having become rich, have lost their interest in Masonry, and purposely allowed their dues to lapse as an easy way to get out of it. And these classes are promptly accommodated in this jurisdiction. Oh, if it was necessary, we could hold up a fine line of politicians and wealthy gentlemen (?) who stand suspended for non-payment of Masonic dues."

Also :

"His objection to our law, after all, may be classed as hair-splitting. He gives his whole case away when he admits that willful non-payment is an offense. On this we are agreed, for it is the willful and *continued neglect or refusal* to pay which leads to suspension in this jurisdiction. We doubt now if our Companion has an adequate idea of our law, and the steps we take to render unnecessary an infliction of punishment. We will try to make it clear. Dues are payable in our Chapter at a certain stated Convocation. This every Companion knows, as it is set forth in the By-Laws of which he has a copy. But he is not required to rely alone upon his By-Laws; he receives notice from the Secretary in advance that his dues *will be payable* so and so. At the proper time the Secretary is on hand and during the evening receives dues. He does more, he gives notice *in open Chapter* that he is ready to wait upon the Companions. The members are not all present. As soon as practicable he sends through the mail or hands *each Companion* a statement of account. This brings the most of them to time.

"Now then for the next move. In about five months thereafter each member gets *another* notice, with the information that if dues are not paid at or before the next Convocation he will be suspended. The next meeting the six months are up. The Secretary reads in *open Chapter* a list

of the delinquents (when it is quite common for Companions present to pay for absentees). Before the Chapter is closed the High Priest orders the Secretary to enter as suspended for non-payment of dues all who remain delinquent. Let us say here, that before this order is given by the High Priest the list has been examined carefully and the dues of all who do not appear to be able to pay are remitted. Our Chapter does not *take bread from the mouth of the wife or child* of a Companion who is unable to both feed them and pay dues. In the above statement we have said nothing of the numerous personal calls made upon members by the Secretary. The easy means afforded the delinquent to relieve himself of his disability seems not to have entered the minds of many who condemn our rule. It is simply this, he may at *any time* pay the Secretary the amount due from him to the Chapter, and *that minute* he is restored."

Under Scotland, we find this of interest to Pennsylvania R. A. Masons:

"The Committee reluctantly accepted the resignation of M. E. Charles E. Meyer as their Grand Representative near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, the duties of which position he had performed in a very satisfactory manner since 1876. M. E. Thomas R. Patton was appointed as his successor."

And now, in summing up the whole matter, he says:

"There are in the United States forty-five Grand Chapters, including Ohio. Then there is the General Grand Chapter whose proceedings came in for review this year.

"Leaving out Ohio and including the General Grand Chapter there were the proceedings of forty-five Grand Bodies to review, and it has been our good fortune to receive and review *every one of them*. We also reviewed Mississippi and Rhode Island for two years.

"There are in the Dominion of Canada four Grand Chapters, all of whose proceedings we have reviewed, except those of the Grand Chapter of New Brunswick, and they have not been printed.

"We received and reviewed the proceedings of the Grand Chapters of Ireland and Scotland. That we did not review those of England is not our fault—they did not come to our hands. We did the next best thing, we reviewed her Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons.

"From far off Australia we received and reviewed the proceedings of the new Grand Chapters of New South Wales and Victoria.

"Forty-five United States Grand Bodies (two of them for two years) and seven foreign, making fifty-two Grand Chapters, to which add the Grand Mark Lodge of England and we have fifty-five pamphlets reviewed.

"In closing our report we have but a word to say. It is our first report from this Committee to the Grand Chapter. The work has been to us a pleasant one. While we have met some of the correspondents in another field (the Grand Council), we have upon this occasion been brought face

to face, as it were, with others whose acquaintance it has afforded us pleasure to make.

"We have given a fair synopsis of the proceedings of the several jurisdictions reviewed—we have commended some things and criticised others, always, however, in a fraternal spirit."

Grand High Priest, Comp. William W. Savage; Grand Secretary, Comp. Charles C. Kiefer.

Neither Ohio nor Oregon having reached us, we pass to

QUEBEC.

The M. E. the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Quebec assembled in Fourteenth Annual Grand Convocation in Royal Albert Chapter Rooms, in the city of Montreal, at three of the clock on Tuesday the 27th day of January, A.D. 1891, A. I. 2421.

Quebec, in addition to having Grand Officers, has Grand Superintendents of Districts. The G. H. P. is known as G. Z., the Grand K. as G. H. and the G. S. as G. J. There is a Scribe E. and a Scribe N. There is a Grand Assistant Sojourner, a Grand Junior Sojourner and a Janitor, the other titles being the same as in this jurisdiction.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, they having been printed and distributed among the Chapters and Companions.

The M. E. Grand Z., Comp. David Seath, then delivered his address, from which we quote:

"Our first duty before proceeding to review the past or to legislate for the future, is with all reverence and humility to express our gratitude to the great I AM, for His many mercies and blessings to us in the past, and to implore His aid and counsel to assist us in and guide our deliberations."

The following words are so true of every jurisdiction that, though open to the charge of almost endless reiteration, we reproduce them here:

"We should carefully guard our portals so that none but good men and true may obtain admittance, ever remembering that a few true and

trusty Companions will do more to promote the welfare of our beloved Order than a larger number, some of whom might prove unworthy of the honor conferred upon them."

Among others, a commission was issued to Comp. Charles E. Meyer as Grand Representative near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.

A proposition to discontinue the custom of having one Companion represent more than one Grand Chapter near the Grand Chapter of Quebec:

"Has met with the approval of all the Companions representing two or more Grand Chapters."

Comp. J. H. Graham, with most of the alphabet appended to his name, has been solicited and has consented to:

"Write and compile a history of Free Masonry in the Province of Quebec from the earliest times.

"It is desirable that the officers of the subordinate Chapters just entering upon their duties will see that a proper inventory of the Chapter's furniture, regalia and other effects is prepared, and an insurance effected in the name of a Companion in trust for the Chapter, so that in case of loss by fire the Chapter would be in a position to continue the work, without having to call upon its members to make good a loss which can be averted at so little cost."

This is a wise suggestion.

We quote from the conclusion of the Grand High Priest's address, the following passages with their subquotations:

"In conclusion let us act as members worthy of being enrolled in an institution of which a Companion has truly said, 'The antiquity of Freemasonry, and the purity of its principles we regard with feelings of peculiar pride and pleasure. Coming down to us from remote ages in the past, laden with its universal fellowship, and exerting its hallowed influence in the cause of liberty, fraternity and equality, its principles are eternal and indestructible, they can never degenerate or perish, never be perverted, for they combine within themselves, none of the elements of decay. They are identical with all the principles of morality revealed to us and the world in the great light of Freemasonry—the Holy Bible—and the hopes in that buckler are unchangeable and eternal. They are to-day the same as yesterday, or in the forgotten past, and so they will remain until time shall have passed into the shades of an endless eternity.

"'Amid all change of the vanishing societies and institutions of the world they stand forth to-day as bright and glorious as when first revealed, to aid and strengthen the human character.'

"And may the Most High aid and assist us in our endeavors to promote the welfare of this Grand Chapter and of the Royal Craft."

The report on correspondence comes from the pen of Comp. E. T. D. Chambers.

We get some fine religious sentiments as well as information from the opening words, which we quote:

"The undersigned Chairman of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence approaches the preparation of this, his third annual review of the proceedings of sister Grand Chapters, with feelings of profound gratitude to Jehovah the Most High, for favors already received. Very meet and right is it that we should at all times and in all places give thanks unto Him, 'unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known and from whom no secrets are hid,' 'for He is good, for His mercy endureth for ever.' And He has been graciously pleased during the past year to continue His mercy and goodness to our fraternity, so that the increase in membership in the Royal Craft in the United States and Dominion of Canada has been for 1890 double what it was for 1889."

We quote further:

"To the reviewers of sister Grand Chapters in Canada and the United States, we tender fraternal salutations. Our communion with them in the past has proved profitable as well as pleasant. To many of them we are under a deep debt of gratitude for over generous appreciation of work brought up by us for inspection. The kind consideration and frequent quotation of what we wrote last year upon the question of keeping the members that we make, have far exceeded what we had any right to expect. Our reading and our observation alike confirm us in the belief then expressed, that none but well-skilled Companions should be installed into office, if we would retain the interest of our membership in the work and business of our Chapters. We are also more than ever convinced that the Capitular degree should be made a prerequisite, not only for Masonic Knighthood, but also for the so-called higher degrees."

And still there is more that we want out of this salutatory:

"For resting upon the instructions of the Entered Apprentice, adorned with the beauties of the Fellow Craft, and guided by the wisdom of the Master's degree and additional attractions which attach to the Chapter and the Council reflect their lustre upon the foundation stone of Blue Lodge Masonry. They give to it a prouder and stronger hold in that great Masonic structure wherein is stored all the wealth of purpose, all the splendor of achievement and all the rare promises of future prosperity represented by the Craft universal. No matter what may be the statutory regulations of the Bodies controlling the higher degrees, in so

far as regards the qualifications of candidates for their mysteries, a very little reflection on the part of such of their membership as have been exalted to the Holy Royal Arch, must convince them that duty, which they have been taught is with them always, is not best served when they encourage the newly-raised Master Mason to petition for so-called higher degrees without taking those of Capitular Masonry. They admit that Masonry is duty and that the Masonry that has the prior claim upon them is the Masonry of the three first degrees. Yet they forget their first duty to Masonry, for as the Grand Master of Georgia so beautifully puts it: 'The additional attractions which attach to the Chapter reflect their lustre upon the foundation stone of Blue Lodge Masonry, and give to it a prouder and stronger hold in that great Masonic structure wherein is stored all the wealth of purpose, all the splendor of achievement, and all the rare promises of future prosperity represented by the Craft universal.' Their loyalty to symbolical Masonry may be measured by the extent to which they copy the example of the Grand Master of Georgia, in his presentation to the Master Masons of his jurisdiction, of the favorable influence of Capitular Masonry upon the foundation stone of the Blue Lodge. That they fail in their duty to Royal Arch Masonry when they encourage the younger brethren to pass by the Chapter on the other side, requires no demonstration. But by so indicating their zeal for the higher degrees alone, they not only fall short of their duty to both symbolical and Capitular Masonry, but of that which they owe to the younger Craftsmen within the range of their influence, who naturally look to them to be guided aright in the direction of further light. They themselves know but too well that the best skilled Master Mason who has not yet attained to the supreme degree of the Holy Royal Arch lacks the climax of Masonry and the genuine secrets, of which the third degree has simply taught him the loss. So intimately is the Royal Arch connected with the Master Mason's degree that it was formerly under the jurisdiction of and conferred by symbolic Lodges. Then, the symbolic Lodges completed themselves the work commenced in the third degree. Now, it is necessary to the thorough comprehension of what is lacking in that degree, and to the recovery of that which was lost, that the Master Mason desirous of perfect light should receive the Chapter degrees. The Chapter Mason whose zeal for higher degrees leads him to otherwise direct and advise the Master Mason desirous of further light, has poorly learned the lessons taught by both symbolic and Capitular Masonry, and there is reason indeed to fear for the solidity and permanency of the Masonic structure which he is himself erecting upon so unstable and insecure a foundation. We believe that the Masonic edifice of which the foundation was laid at initiation, is no more complete without the Capitular degrees than is the arch of a building without the keystone; the Royal Arch being itself the cope-stone of original speculative Masonry."

And this on the *virtual* and *actual* Past Master business, which we clip under Indiana:

"We cannot see why one who has never been an actual Past Master should be entitled to rank before his brethren of the Blue Lodge who are

excluded from a Board of Installed Masters, and to claim admission to the secret conclave of those who have been honored with the highest mark of confidence which it was in the power of their Lodge to bestow; an honor which he has no more received at the hands of his brethren than any of those who have been required to withdraw from the Lodge room; his claim being based solely upon his reception of certain secrets at the hands of an organization of which Master Masons, and even Actual Past Masters, as such, can know nothing at all, and which secrets were so communicated to him in order that he may be qualified for advancement to the Royal Arch. In our own jurisdiction we are especially careful to instruct virtual Past Masters, that the conferring of the degree in the Chapter gives the recipient no rights in symbolic Masonry that he did not possess before. To the views of Comp. Long on this subject, we infinitely prefer those of Comp. Meyer of Pennsylvania."

He's *ag'in* the topical treatment.

"We are strongly opposed however to the style in which he would have foreign correspondence reports served up, *i. e.*, by subjects instead of by grand bodies in alphabetical order. Louisiana is the only jurisdiction that now prepares reports as Comp. Grant suggests, and the plan is neither attractive to the reader nor in favor with the majority of the authorities on this and kindred matters."

We know Comp. Drummond won't like it, but we must quote this under Maine:

"The splendid report of foreign correspondence, which occupies 112 pages, bears the well-known mark of Comp. Josiah H. Drummond, one of the princes of the reportorial guild."

And we then ask this question: Who wouldn't be a reviewer, reporter or what not, of foreign, fraternal, sister or fellow (whichever you please) jurisdictions?

Under Michigan and *in re* Comp. Wente's jeremiad, we quote with peculiar pleasure these sensible, true and admirable passages:

"We may at least invite attention to the whole of the above sorry picture, on the part of pessimists in our own highly favored land, many of whom are fonder of repining than of thanking the bountiful Giver of all goodness, for their creation, preservation and all the blessings of this life.

"If we understand rightly, the attention which Comp. Wente invites to the condition of affairs which he so gloomily describes, is for the purpose of seeking from thinking Companions, a remedy for existing evils. How best to prevent the poor from becoming poorer; how most successfully to grapple with flagrant corruption in the administration of public business; these he submits as the social problems of the day. We un-

hesitatingly submit that the only leaven that can satisfactorily permeate and destroy the whole mass of the evil complained of, is that which lies at the very root and foundation of our Masonic system. Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, and though it is not by any means a foundation *peculiar to* Freemasonry, yet the Masonic system, by its universality, its attractiveness, its appeals to the intellect as well as to the heart, by its recognition of the social element of man's nature, by its symbolism and allegory, and the very mysticism of its peculiar system of morality, exerts an influence for good where otherwise none would be felt, and teaches the principles upon which it is founded to many who would otherwise remain untaught. And those great principles of brotherly love, relief and truth—the outflow of that excellent gift which is the very bond of peace and of all virtues, can alone overcome the evil that is in the world; for that which is their source—that which has been aptly termed 'the greatest thing in the world' is none other than that charity which is the love of God and the God of love. Instill love into a man's heart, and though he be a politician, yet will he be proof against corruption, and honest in the administration of public business; for love seeketh not even her own, much less so the things of others. Let the same man be engaged in business for himself. He may be a railway magnate, a manufacturer or a merchant. Yet if love have entire possession of his heart he will not endeavor to add to his wealth by plotting to make the poor poorer, for charity is kind and generous and envieth not. Masonry never yet pretended to have a monopoly of this teaching. From the source whence she received it, revealed religion received it also. Masonry is the handmaid of religion, though, than some so-called religions, she teaches a broader faith and a more universal charity. The teachings, by symbol and allegory, of the practice of the principles upon which she is founded, is Masonry's *raison d'etre*. The evils described by Comp. Wente, undoubtedly to a greater or lesser extent exist. The question of dealing with them is almost universally conceded to be the social question of the day. The universal practice of pure and undefiled Masonry will satisfactorily solve this question. Therefore it follows that Freemasonry is one of the world's greatest needs. But it becomes us who are Masons, and especially we who are Royal Arch Masons, and consequently belong to the aristocracy of the Order, to see to it that Masonry is true to her mission. She is no insignificant lump of leaven upon this American continent. She is large enough to very rapidly succeed in making her influence felt throughout the masses. Let us each one, as individuals, see to it that this influence is exerted aright, and we believe that Masonry will ere long be more universally recognized as one of the greatest of living regenerative forces, and the most potent of purifying agencies, especially in the direction to which the fingerposts of such thoughtful and observant minds as Comp. Wente's are pointing us."

In this connection we give the following stanzas taken from a poem, of which we have some knowledge:

"If you're wise, live a life of content, and despise
The pessimist crew, who see nothing but evil,
And disguise even good with a burden of sighs—
Enthroning, in place of a God, a poor devil.

"Though for gold men are bought, and for gold men are sold—
Though tongues drop their poison and fingers are pointed—
Though the old and the young in their vices are bold—
Though life is debauched and the times are disjointed—

"Sing your song, that its music will conquer the throng;
And don't raise your arm but to strike off a fetter.
To the wrong be a foe; in your virtue be strong
And live, that for living the world may be better.

"Don't assume that the world's to be held from its doom
By virtue of yours! You are no necromancer—
Nor presume to condemn, with a visage of gloom—
Mankind! for alone for yourself must you answer!

"Have a care! don't be caught like a bird in a snare!
'Take that which is thine,' and a just account render.
If to spare, let the poor have a tithe of your share!
And be for the wronged or oppressed the defender.

"What is man, that he quarrels with Deity's plan,
And charges the law for his own violations?
Life's a span, and the fullness of years have their ban,
While man's but a speck in the ranks of dead nations.

"What are years? that you fill them with strife and with tears!
Is life to be spent with no higher ambition?
Break your spears and desist—to the winds give your fears—
Leave groans and despair to the fiends in perdition.

"Take my word, if you can, and don't be so absurd,
The world won't excuse a dyspeptic's offenses.
Like a bird, spread your wings, soar above the dull herd—
And find a new way to employ your five senses.

"Look abroad! don't condemn, if you cannot applaud!
Who gazes at earth, sees but little of heaven!
Don't defraud your poor soul! Live a life strong and broad;
Let others be dough, but yourself be the leaven!

"Set your light where its rays will illumine the night—
Men trip in the dark with no evil intention—
Keep it bright, and perchance some will follow the right,
Who else might succumb to the world's circumvention.

"Sow the seed that will ripen in worthier deed!
Seek good and pursue it with infinite labor!
Little need has the world for a lengthier creed—
"Love God—love yourself—as yourself love your neighbor."

Grand Z. (High Priest), Comp. David Seath; Grand Scribe E. (Secretary), Comp. Joseph Mitchell.

RHODE ISLAND.

Thin and with neither an index nor a report on correspondence, is our comment on the volume before us. Yet, the proceedings are full of matters of interest to local Craftsmen.

The Ninety-third Annual Convocation of the M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was held in Freemasons' Hall, Providence, Tuesday, March 10, A. D. 1891, A. I. 2421, at ten o'clock A.M.

The *ninety-third!* Old and full of honors! But Pennsylvania held her *ninety-fifth* in 1890.

We quote the opening words of the Grand High Priest, Comp. Robert S. Franklin:

"COMPANIONS:—As we gather to-day at this Annual Convocation, I congratulate you that it is under so favorable circumstances. Our membership has not been reduced by death, the work of the Subordinate Chapters has been satisfactory, and nothing has occurred to disturb the peace and harmony of the jurisdiction. For all these blessings let us give thanks to the Supreme Architect, and seek His direction in our work for the future."

A page and a half is sufficient space to enable this officer to say all he has to say. We quote from his decisions as follows:

"The following questions have been submitted to me, and I was requested to rule upon them.

"*First.* A ballot having been taken, and declared foul, had the High Priest the authority to order a new ballot after some of the Companions had left the room?

"*Second.* Did an objection, after a ballot had been declared clear, by a Companion not present at the time of the ballot, hold good?

"*Third.* Had the High Priest the power to order a part of the record relating to the rejection of a candidate to be expunged?

"To the first of these questions, I replied that he had not, either before or after. In answer to the second, I replied that the objection was valid, and to the third I stated that the High Priest had no such power."

And say of them that they are the embodiment of good Masonic law.

The following amendment was adopted:

"Article I, Section 2. This Grand Chapter consists of a Grand High Priest; Deputy Grand High Priest; Grand King; Grand Scribe; Grand

Treasurer; Grand Secretary; Grand Chaplain; Grand Lecturer; Grand Captain of the Host; Grand Principal Sojourner; Grand Royal Arch Captain; Three Grand Masters of the Veils; Two Grand Stewards; Grand Musical Director and Grand Tyler. Also the Past Grand High Priests; Past Deputy Grand High Priests; Past Grand Kings, and Past Grand Scribes of this Grand Chapter, together with the High Priest, King and Scribe of each Subordinate Chapter in this jurisdiction, and all Past High Priests of such Chapters so long as they shall remain members of any Subordinate Chapter in this jurisdiction, together with such Companions as have been heretofore or may hereafter be by unanimous vote of the Grand Chapter elected Permanent or Honorary members thereof."

Grand High Priest, Comp. George H. Kenyon, M.D.; Grand Secretary, Comp. William P. Greene.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of South Carolina assembled in its Eightieth Annual Grand Convocation at the Masonic Temple, in Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, 10th day of February, A. D. 1891, at 12 M.

The Grand High Priest, Comp. W. H. Witherow, opened his address with a song of lamentation for the sudden death of the Companion who, had death not marked him down, would have been the incumbent of the office of Grand High Priest at this time. We quote his words full of feeling:

"COMPANIONS: — As we assemble around our altar, in this, our Eightieth Annual Convocation, the emblems of mourning which surround us, though mute, speak to us in unmistakable language, of the great loss which our Grand Chapter has sustained in the death of our beloved and lamented Companion—Grand High Priest A. Doty. When we witnessed his installation to this high office, one short year ago, and listened to his words of eloquence, as he spoke of his devotion to the grand principles of our Order, and pledged his zealous efforts to promote its prosperity, little did any of us anticipate that his eloquent tongue would now 'be silent in the grave.' In the prime of life, prominent in his profession, eminent in Masonry, to all human appearances, many years of usefulness lay before him. How forcibly are we reminded that

"'God moves in a mysterious way!'

"But, though he was so suddenly summoned from his earthly labors, we have the assurance that his immortal spirit has entered within the veil, and 'into the presence of the Supreme Council, to receive the

reward, "Well done," when "Holiness to the Lord," written on crowns of everlasting rejoicing, fills the heart as a well-spring of perpetual peace.'

"In performing the duties of the office which thus so unexpectedly devolved upon me, my first official act was to issue a circular to the subordinate Chapters, announcing his decease, and directing that their furniture and jewels be draped in mourning, as a token of respect to his memory. I also requested that the hall and furniture of the Grand Chapter be draped, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning during this Convocation."

And here again we find the deep tone of religious feeling:

"We have already invoked the aid of the Great I AM to direct us in all our deliberations. Let us, then, devoutly thanking Him for all the blessings vouchsafed to us in the past, address ourselves to the duties that lie before us, in humble reliance upon His assistance, and let 'Holiness to the Lord' be the leading motive in all our actions."

Tributes to the memory of the departed Comps. A. Doty and W. H. D. Gaillard occupy over four pages of this small volume, and were prepared by two committees: The first consisting of Comps. J. Adger Smyth, S. S. Buist and E. B. Hume; the second of Comps. W. T. Branch, F. T. Wilhite and J. E. Breazeale.

There appears to be no Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, as there surely is no report.

Grand High Priest, Comp. W. H. Witherow; Grand Secretary, Comp. J. E. Burke.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of South Dakota, commenced its Second Annual Convocation at the Hall of Watertown Chapter, No. 16, in the city of Watertown, on Thursday, the 11th day of June, A.D. 1891, A.I. 2421, at 10 o'clock A.M.

From the address of the G. H. P., Comp. Park Davis, we have pleasure in making the extracts which follow:

Faith, hope and charity, these three breathe through the words that seem to glow with deep religious fervor:

"At the opening of each Convocation and in the closing ceremony as well, both in Grand Chapter and in our subordinate bodies, we join hands

about our altar and bow ourselves in devotion before Him who is Ruler over all. By this service the religious side of our nature is reached and the spirit of adoration and worship is called into exercise. The thoughts are turned upward to God as our Father, and the chain of joined hands links us together in close companionship. It is the companionship of those engaged in the common duty of devotion and prayer. All, whether otherwise accustomed to bend the knee in adoration, or not, unite in this service.

"Who shall estimate its influence for good upon the lives and characters of our members? Every one, who lays aside all worldly matters and humbles himself, with due veneration before his Maker, is benefited by the act; and, by uniting with each other in supplication, heart will go out to heart in fraternal regard, and thus will be strengthened the ties of brotherly love. And as the heart is expanded towards our brethren, it is also enlarged and broadened towards the whole brotherhood of mankind. Thus is exemplified our broad Masonic Creed—our belief in the universal Fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man."

And these are his views on the time for stated elections. We disagree with him, because it seems to us better that installation into Masonic office in Lodge or Chapter should be on or before St. John's Day. Failure to hold an election in time to meet this requirement seems an unaccountable and inexcusable neglect.

"The Constitution of the Grand Chapter controls the time of election and installation in the subordinate Chapters and prescribes that the election shall be held at the stated meeting in December immediately preceding the Festival of Saint John and that the installation shall take place at the first stated meeting thereafter.

"The frequency of the failures to comply with these requirements has confirmed me in the opinion, I before had, that this regulation is an unwise one, and an unnecessary interference with what properly belongs to the subordinate Chapters to determine by their own By-Laws.

"The time of election has no necessary reference to the festival day of Saint John the Evangelist, and I know of no reason for associating the annual meetings with that festival.

"It is not necessary, in the absence of a positive regulation, that the installation should take place at a stated Convocation. It is better, in my judgment, to leave the time to the discretion of the High Priest. This will prevent much difficulty, for it will often happen that some of the officers-elect will not be present at the appointed date, and if the time is left to the High Priest, it will give him an opportunity to complete the installation without the necessity of a dispensation."

We learn that:

"1. Substitutes may be used in conferring the Royal Arch Degree. Such was the ruling of the General Grand Chapter of the United States in 1886, which is authoritative and controlling in this jurisdiction."

We have read, with so much pleasure, the words "in conclusion" that we copy the most of them for the benefit of the Craft in our own jurisdiction.

"Masonry is a system of symbols. Its mysteries are unfolded by representative ceremonies and its lessons inculcated by symbols, which are the visible signs of the moral feeling, emotion and conception with which they are connected.

"The first three degrees have been designated the symbolic degrees of Masonry, because, in them, the prominent mode of instruction is by means of emblems. Its lessons are emphatically object lessons, derived by a comparison of some physical object with the moral attribute which it suggests.

"In the Capitular degrees the visual symbol has largely given place to legend, and the predominant method of inculcating the lessons is legendary. These legends, based upon traditional history, are the spoken symbols which illustrate the great moral truths which they are designed to teach.

"By the symbols of the first three degrees we are taught the lessons of humility and faith; of moral rectitude and equality; of brotherly love and charity; of our imperfect condition by nature and the necessity of discipline and education; of the transitoriness of life and the immutable certainty of death; of the necessity of a descent into the grave and the rising from it to be clothed in immortality.

"But with all these great lessons, of incalculable moral worth, the symbolism of these degrees is incomplete. There is something lacking —something lost that the mind reaches forward to and which requires further search to find.

"The legend of the Royal Arch Degree, with its journey over rough and rugged roads, with its difficult and dangerous passages, interspersed with places for rest and refreshment, is strikingly emblematical of life's realities. It symbolizes the struggle necessary in the building of our spiritual temple and our search beneath the rubbish of sin and ignorance for the buried treasure of Divine Truth. But the crowning symbolism of the legend is the triumph of the search in the discovery of the Ineffable Name, the true Masonic Word, which is synonomous with a full realization and comprehension of the presence and attributes of the Great I AM.

"This name is not a password. It is too sacred for that. It can only be given in a Masonic manner, with hushed voice and on bended knee. Its true pronunciation—that is, its utterance with a due appreciation of its profound meaning, is the one great and all important Masonic secret. It is this that satisfies the longing of the mind and supplements and completes the great lessons of the symbolic degrees.

"This secret, in its full significance, cannot be communicated. It can only be attained by diligent and prolonged search, which should be prosecuted in an humble spirit, without the hope of fee or pecuniary reward—the true reward being that which flows from a knowledge of Divine Truth."

And these words on the tendency to frivolity may well be

heeded, so that whenever one is tempted to err in this regard, he may remember them and check himself in time :

"With a proper appreciation of its grandeur and sublimity, no member will be disposed during the ceremony to engage in frivolity and fun, or to practice any indignities. When these are resorted to it is from ignorance of the design and teaching of the degree and of its sublime symbolism. I wish to exhort every High Priest, to carefully study to comprehend and appreciate the sublimity of our ceremonies, and set his face, like a flint, against any departure that shall make light of its lessons."

The report on correspondence is presented over the signatures of Comps. George A. Pettigrew, Louis B. Levoy and William H. Holt, Committee.

Pennsylvania is reviewed with running comment and quotation so closely interwoven that to make extracts from the report is as impossible with our own jurisdiction as with any of the other jurisdictions reviewed.

The conclusion, we quote entire :

"Our report is now finished. In this, our first, we have endeavored to present the most important points of legislation, and to give a faithful and impartial account of the doings and progress of the Craft during the year, as shown by the proceedings reviewed. Our main desire has been to lay before the Companions of South Dakota a summary of the work done in sister jurisdictions. To accomplish this end, we have made selections from the addresses of the several Grand High Priests, and the financial and numerical standing of each Grand Jurisdiction has been given. 'The scissors have been freely used.'

"In closing it affords us great pleasure to state that in our reviewing we find only the best of feeling prevailing throughout all of the jurisdictions."

Grand High Priest, Comp. William J. McMakin ; Grand Secretary, Comp. George A. Pettigrew.

Tennessee not having come to hand, we pass to

TEXAS.

The Forty-first Annual Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Texas was held at the Masonic Temple, in the city of Houston, on Tuesday, December 9, A.D. 1890, A. I. 2420.

From the address of the Grand High Priest, Comp. Rufus Price, we quote :

"We have assembled to-day under the most favorable conditions—peace and plenty abound. Health abides with us ; the earth has brought forth her increase, and our people are prosperous and happy. But few of the Companions have been called on to lay aside their working tools. For these blessings we should devoutly thank God ; and as we assemble around our sacred altar and form the chain of brotherly love, let incense of praise and thanksgiving rise from the altar of our hearts to Him who is over all for His mercies and blessings in the past ; and reverently ask His continued care and protection in the future ; and in divine presence renew the tie that binds us together in the bonds of fraternal affection. I bid you welcome to our holy temple, the Mecca of the Texas Craftsman, and trust that at this Convocation, as at all those that have preceded it, your deliberations may be conducted in harmony, patience and wisdom ; that all may have unity of interest and purpose to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Royal Craft, to raise the standard of Royal Arch Masonry ; that seekers after the 'truth' will linger longer in the quarries ; that when they reach the ruins, will work till the rubbish is removed from the foundations, and will remain within the veil in solemn contemplation of the declaration. 'I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by My name, Jehovah, was I not known unto them.'"

The fraternal dead of their own and other jurisdictions receive the last rites of mournful mention.

Dispensations were issued to organize three new Chapters, and three Chapters were constituted. A number of Chapters were revived.

From the decisions, we learn that a Master Mason, member of a symbolic Lodge in the city of Mexico (where he, as a railroad man resides, but is not a citizen) who does not claim citizenship of any State of the United States, but is temporarily in Texas and wants the Royal Arch Degrees, cannot have them conferred for want of the constitutional requirements and qualifications of residence and jurisdiction. An applicant must have lived twelve months in Texas and be personally vouched for by at least two members of the Chapter to make him eligible.

We clip the following on physical qualification :

"'A Master Mason, a member of Belton Lodge, wants to make application for the Royal Arch and Appendant Degrees. The first joint of the third finger on his left hand has been amputated. Is he eligible ?' I replied that, if the question was an original one, I would decide that he was ; but that the question of physical qualification had been settled by

the Grand Chapter, in 1880. The last clause of the resolution provides as follows: 'The Grand Lodge of Texas requires a candidate should be without *maim* or defect of any kind.' We believe that such is the rule in the Grand Chapter, and must be observed by all the Chapters in this jurisdiction. Applying this rule, the brother was not eligible."

On the number necessary to make a working Chapter and on the secrecy of the ballot, we find the following:

"'The ballot was spread in the Chapter for the election or rejection of an applicant. The first ballot disclosed eight affirmative and one negative ballot, the second ballot resulted in seven affirmative and one negative ballot,' and asks the effect of the ballot. I decided that it was a nullity, referring him to the resolution on the subject of the ballot. It appeared that a visitor was present, who, when it was discovered that a negative ballot had been deposited, declined to vote on the second ballot. If a quorum was made by a visitor, they had no Chapter, and could not transact any business. The Companion also stated that one of the members of the Chapter had stated publicly that he cast the negative ballot. I directed the High Priest to discipline the Companion for exposing the ballot."

"The High Priest of Saron Chapter, No. 183, wrote me that his Chapter was constituted with nine members, that one was sick, and asked if he could not proceed with eight members and a visitor to elect a trio. I replied that he could not, that he had no Chapter without the personal presence of nine members; that without nine members no business of any kind could be done."

On the effect of non-payment of dues in the Blue Lodge, we find this:

"The King of Coleman Chapter, No. 155, asks if suspension in the Blue Lodge for non-payment of dues affects the status of a Royal Arch Mason. I replied that it did, and referred the officer to the resolution on that subject adopted by the Grand Chapter on June 10, 1868."

How is this for neglect?

"On June 30, 1890, I addressed a circular letter to the subordinate Chapters in the jurisdiction calling their attention to the resolution on this subject adopted by the Grand Chapter in 1854, and asking them to report if the resolution had been observed; if not, how many delinquents were in each. Twenty-five Chapters responded, showing three hundred and sixty Royal Arch Masons who had not recorded their marks. The Mark Master Degree requires that the Mark shall be selected and recorded. The resolution of the Grand Chapter demands that a Book of Marks shall be kept, in which shall be recorded the Marks of the members. The

report, so far as made, shows great delinquency, and if the selection and record is important, the Grand Chapter should require its observance; if not, the resolution should be repealed and the members relieved from the demands of the degree."

The concluding words of the address show again the song of worship:

"And now, my Companions, in taking my 'official leave' of you, I commend you to God, who if you will serve, walking in the old paths, will guide you continually, will satisfy your souls in drought, will make fat your bones and you will be like a watered garden and like a spring of water whose waters never fail."

Reports are made by the Grand Visitors of the eastern and and western districts which are interesting reading, but of local value.

The Committee on Grand Officers' Report say of the decision above referred to on quorum and ballot, that:

"With reference to the rulings of the Grand High Priest on the subject of balloting and quorum, as presented in the cases of Big Springs Chapter, No. 178, and Saron Chapter, No. 183, we have this to say: We think it clear that in applications for degrees any member in good standing of a Chapter in this Grand Jurisdiction is entitled to vote in any Chapter, but he cannot vote on petitions for affiliation. A Chapter may be opened when nine regular Royal Arch Masons are present, but when purely local business, such as the election of officers and all other matters, except petitions for degrees, are to be considered, visitors cannot vote, and as to these matters there is not a quorum present for the transaction of business unless nine members of the Chapter are present. It is clear that no business can be transacted unless nine are present. In balloting on applications for degrees the nine may include visitors in good standing from other Chapters in the jurisdiction. In all other matters the nine must all be members of the Chapter. It results that the ruling of the Grand High Priest in declaring the second ballot in Big Springs Chapter a nullity was correct. Nine ballots must be cast on every application for degrees."

The installation ceremony covers ten pages of the printed proceedings and was prepared by Comp. William M. Taylor, Past Grand High Priest, and author of Taylor's Monitor. All of which seems to us, of Pennsylvania, as a violation of Masonic obligations.

The report on correspondence comes from the pen of Comp. J. C. Kidd. Here's his opening:

"Prosperous winds have been blowing in all the Grand Royal Arch Jurisdictions of the United States. It is true that in some they have not been sufficiently strong to keep the sail 'full,' nor steady enough to be called 'trades,' but 'stearage way' has been had in all, and the prospects brighten as the days roll on.

"A larger delegation, of 'bright and shining lights,' than usual has gone to the Grand Convocation beyond the grave, and we mourn the loss. Let us follow their example, do our duty while here, hoping to meet them in the fullness of time in the mansions of the blest."

Under Alabama, he says:

"The old question again comes up, 'what are the landmarks?' And the answer, like one's conduct, depends largely on where he was raised."

On the dues question, we have this, which is good. It is under Indiana:

"If any Chapter or Grand Chapter makes its dues oppressive—meaning thereby unnecessary and unjust—they of course should change. The man, in accordance with the above, who will solve the problem of living without work, will be a public benefactor. Of course he will to that large and growing class, each of whom believes 'that the world is mine oyster;' that the community should feed me; that a government or some other kind of office should be provided for me; that "in the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread' should apply to all except him; that a paternal government should pay me when I pretend to work, and pension me when I think I ought to stop, etc.,; and having exhausted nature, be 'carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease.' Out, we say, upon such lazy, unmanly kind of living or wanting to live. Chapters can only live by individual 'sustentation.' To a complaining colored 'sister,' who remarked that the 'water of life was free,' the good old deacon, who was passing the plate, replied: 'Yes, sister, but you has to pay fo' de pitcher to carry it in.' Just so with Masonry, and everything in this world that is worth anything. The committee to whom was referred the action of the Grand High Priest in this matter, reported favorably upon the same, but made no reference to the Utopian desires expressed therewith."

As to the manner of writing a report on correspondence, this is a good point:

"Comp. E. T. Schultz, (Maryland), presents, as usual, the report on foreign correspondence. Convinced of the error of his way in 'reviewing the jurisdictions according to the date of holding their Convocations,'

he this time arranges for forty-two, of which he writes in 103 pages, in alphabetical order from A to W, and then writes. We do not know how he manages to do this. We take them, when writing, either as they come or as inclination suggests. Now, on a warm day, New Hampshire is a good climate to read about; in the springtime, Maryland is a happy medium. He thinks it is a mistake for any one to suppose we correspondents write for the sole purpose of complimenting each other, and quotes the convincing words of Comp. Caswell and others to prove it."

On Cryptic degrees, we have this under Massachusetts:

"So far as Texas is concerned, the 'merger' has accomplished all that was expected of it. It has kept comparatively alive the degrees that otherwise would have lapsed, as the evidence is they have done in other jurisdictions, and all candidates are informed, at least those who receive the degrees from the Committee on Work, the status of the degree received. As to being of service when visiting, the man is more fortunate than any I have known if he ever found many places to visit. Not even the bold, unwarranted formation of a 'General Grand Council' has succeeded in galvanizing life into the Cryptic degrees. It is true a few more people can attach some more letters after or before their names, but that is all."

Pennsylvania is reviewed for 1889. Reference is made to Comp. Kelly's tribute to the late Comp. Harper and quoting him, asks:

"Can higher praise be accorded to any one?"

Quotation is made from Comp. Henderson's "In Memoriam" of the late Comp. John Thompson.

He says that:

"The Grand High Priest's address was that of a busy man, and detailed much work done by him during the year."

He says of Comp. Meyer's report on correspondence:

"Comp. Meyer writes a keen, incisive report, where he comments, himself. His views, in some respects, are, of course, from a 'Pennsylvania standpoint.' We agree with him exactly on the 'cipher question' and the status of 'Mark Lodges,' as he expresses himself in reply to Comp. Singleton."

There is much more that we should like to quote from this bright, newsy report, but space and time forbid. The devil is calling for copy.

Grand High Priest, Comp. John P. Bell; Grand Secretary, Comp. Robert Brewster.

Not finding either Vermont or Virginia at hand, the alphabet gives us next in order

WASHINGTON.

The M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Washington assembled in Seventh Annual Convocation at Freed's Hall, in the City of Seattle, Friday, June 12, 1891, and was called to order by the M. E. Grand High Priest at the hour of 10 o'clock A.M.

A portrait of Grand High Priest Comp. William V. Rinehart adorns the volume of proceedings. We pass, naturally, to the address of Comp. Rinehart, and, still following our plan, quote from his opening words:

"Before engaging in this important work, we should return thanks to the Supreme Architect of the Universe for His manifold blessings, 'for He is good, for His mercy endureth forever,' and humbly ask His guidance and protection during our deliberations here and through the pilgrimage of life."

Here is a hurrah for you! boom! boom!! boom!!!

"You are welcome, thrice welcome, to our Queen City of Puget Sound, the Odessa of the West, the commercial metropolis of our State, the Tyre of our Western Mediterranean, the wonder of our great Northwest. Its population has increased from 8000 to 50,000 in the seven years since our Grand Chapter was organized, and its wealth has multiplied from $7,000,000 to $50,000,000. The great fire of June 6, 1889 involving a loss of $10,000,000, paralyzed her trade, prostrated every enterprise, and appalled even the stoutest hearts of her stricken people for a time. But she arose from her fiery baptism greater and grander than before, and now stands, like the second temple, the pride and crowning glory of her builders."

And this is really eloquent:

"Our Tyre and Joppa look out upon waters blue as the Adriatic, calm as Galilee, whose shining surface is stirred by the moving floats and plashing oars of the sea-faring man—whose sparkling depths are plowed by the white-winged argosies of commerce, bearing olive wood and the gold of Ophir."

On the matter of Cerneau Rite, we quote:

"In some of our sister grand jurisdictions the demon of discord has arisen because of the conflict between legitimate and clandestine Masonry in a kindred branch of our order. This conflict should not disturb Capitular Masonry, but it has and does. Let me sound a note of warning to the Craft. As you prize your fraternal peace and happiness, as you value your integrity and Masonic honor, shun as you would shun the pestilence or the leper, every form of so-called Masonry that is tainted with any species of moral high treason to the constitution, laws and obligations of the ancient, accepted craft. We accept nothing but York rite here, and in this there is no such conflict; but the Grand High Priest of Pennsylvania has found it necessary to issue his edict against the Cerneau Rite."

Comp. Jacob H. Bellinger, Colfax, was appointed Grand Representative for Pennsylvania.

On substitutes we have this:

"I have granted authority to use substitutes twice and to ballot out of season six times during the year. The latter custom is condemned by some; but, properly exercised, I regard it as a wholesome prerogative."

He says of his decisions:

"My decisions have been rather expressions of opinion than adjudications. Our Grand Chapter is fortunate in having enacted but few statutes; and outside of these my opinion is not, and should not be, law to the Craft. When we consult musty tomes of precedents for the uncertain dicta of the common law of Masonry, all of the Craft can put on the judicial ermine, and often judgment is determined by the preponderance of bad law. *I would cut loose from the ancient landmarks of monarchy and build a Masonic republic, founded on the broad foundation of enlightened majority rule.* The unwritten esoteric part of our ritual must remain, for it is our distinguishing characteristic; but, in order to command respectful obedience, the laws governing the intercourse of Masonic bodies should partake of the spirit of the age and of that enlarged liberty to which we all aspire."

The italics in the above quotation are ours. Now this won't do, Comp. Rinehart. The landmarks must remain. It is dangerous and un-Masonic to even squint at cutting loose from them. In Masonry there is no such thing as *majority rule;* except that majority which leads Masons to go hand in hand in any good work.

Masonry, like a Japanese house, grows into proportions

from the top down. The Master is first. His authority is the only authority, subject to the landmarks which even he, with all his authority, cannot change, forsake nor obliterate.

The decisions, however, are sound. We quote:

"1. 'Can the Chapter try a member upon a charge of which he has been acquitted in his Blue Lodge?' I answered that the Chapter was in no sense an appellate body, and if the charge was identical with that upon which he had been tried and acquitted, the Chapter should refuse to entertain it. 2. 'Has the Chapter any right to get the testimony that was taken in the Blue Lodge and use it as evidence in the Chapter?' Answer: No. That would be to call in question, as upon appeal, the action of the Blue Lodge. The Chapter is not an appellate body. 3. 'If the Companion pleads guilty, should the Chapter take a vote to decide if he is guilty or not?' Answer: No. He should be so adjudged without a vote of the Chapter. The penalty only should be submitted to a vote of the Chapter, the severest penalty allowed for the offense to be first voted on. And on the 31st of January I said to him:

"'Replying to yours of the 27th inst., it is not the duty of the Blue Lodge, unasked, to notify the Chapter of its action. I supposed the party interested had procured the information. Second, no one can compel the Blue Lodge except the Grand Lodge. If asked by the aggrieved party, the Blue Lodge would not refuse, and if it should, he should make his claim in the Chapter, and ask it to request, under the seals of the Chapter, such information as desired for his defense. The accused is the party to procure the evidence from the Blue Lodge to acquit him or to bar proceedings on the part of the Chapter. The Chapter, it appears, received and accepted the charges in ignorance of what had been done in the Blue Lodge. The accused must show the Chapter that it has no jurisdiction or stand trial.'"

In conclusion, we have this:

"Since first I stood in the northeast corner of a Lodge as an Entered Apprentice, I have traveled for thirty years the high hills of difficulty and the pleasant valleys of prosperity until my highest aspirations have now been crowned by the sunshine of your favor, and I now resign to you this emblem of authority, content to assume my duties in the humble ranks of the Craft. The work of the annual Convocation is before you, and I await your pleasure."

The Grand Orator, Nathan S. Porter, then delivered his address.

We should like to quote from this eloquent and instructive address, but time pushes and we must refrain:

"Comp. Y. C. Blalock, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Correspondence."

He says:

"We herewith present our second annual report asking the indulgence of our readers and thanking the 'Guild' for their kind notices of our first effort. We have 'more light' than formerly, but not enough to enter into any discussions, hence we submit a condensed report of all the proceedings that reached us."

About two pages are given to a fraternal review of Pennsylvania. This, as well as the whole report, is so condensed that the reviewer has no opportunity to either use the scissors or to make comment.

We quote his conclusion, however:

"We have finished and our work is largely clippings, but we hope our readers will be interested and instructed. We are not satisfied with our 'work' as most of this report has been written while suffering from the effects of 'La Grippe,' but hope to do better in the future. Wishing all a happy and prosperous year and a kind good-by."

You have our sympathy, Comp. Blalock. We, too, have been given a touch of that un-Masonic "grippe" so that we realize your feelings. What would ordinarily have been a pleasure, a labor of love, has been a burden and a weariness to the flesh.

Grand High Priest, Comp. Jacob H. Bellinger; Grand Secretary, Comp. Yancey C. Blalock.

Wisconsin and the report of the proceedings of the General Grand Chapter are both missing, so next comes

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Nineteenth Grand Annual Convocation of the M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of West Virginia, was held in the Masonic Temple in the city of Wheeling, on Monday, the 11th day of November, A.D. 1889, A. I. 2419, there being present the following named officers and members of the Grand Chapter.

These humble words of dependence and thankfulness are

taken from the address of the Grand High Priest, Comp. Frank Rex :

"Forasmuch as 'Our Father' has in safety brought us thus far upon our rough and rugged pilgrimage, and permitted us again to greet each other around one common altar, it is but meet and right for us to give unto Him, the honor due unto His name, and render our heartfelt thanks to Him for the many blessings received at His hand, humbly supplicate Him to continue to shower mercies upon us, and especially at this time to so govern, guide and direct us that whatsoever we do, may redound to His glory.

"The position of Representative of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania near this Grand Chapter became vacant by death of Past Grand High Priest, John W. Grantham."

From the decisions given, we quote :

"There is no law requiring a dispensation to be issued for the conferring of several or all of the Chapter degrees on the same evening upon a candidate.

"It is necessary that the application should be made at a stated Convocation, and lay over one month, when at a regular Convocation, the candidate is balloted for, and the ballot being clear, the candidate is declared duly elected to receive the several Chapter degrees; no ballot being necessary after the one ballot.

"The Grand High Priest has no right to set aside a By-Law of a Chapter which requires a ballot for each degree. It is a matter over which the Chapter has jurisdiction. A Companion who has been elected and installed as King cannot resign. His station will necessarily be filled by appointment from night to night, should he be absent at the Convocation of your Chapter.

"No dispensation is required to receive the petition for membership of a Companion accompanying his dimit from the former Chapter of which he was a member.

"A petition for membership having been balloted for and rejected, the Companion can again present his petition at the following stated Convocation.

"A petitioner for the degrees who fails to appear and receive the degrees within the time as specified by the By-Laws of the Chapter, must again petition the Chapter.

"There is no edict of this Grand Chapter with regard to the use of a substitute in the Royal Arch Degree, but rushing through the several Chapter degrees and having the beautiful ceremonies and lessons thereof either marred, or made non-impressive to the candidate, should not be allowed."

The Twentieth Grand Annual Convocation of the M. E.

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of West Virginia was held in the Masonic Temple in the city of Charleston, on the 10th day of November, A.D. 1890, A. I. 2420.

Comp. George Davis, Grand High Priest, opens his address as follows :

"By divine favor we are again permitted to assemble in Annual Convocation to review the past and make such provisions as we may deem necessary for the coming year, and in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, I submit for your consideration a report of my official acts during the year."

The following decision was rendered :

"On July 30, I received a letter from the High Priest of Hancock Chapter, No. 14, New Cumberland, West Virginia, stating that a Brother member of New Cumberland Lodge, who until within a short time resided in New Cumberland and still claims New Cumberland for his home, though at present living in Pittsburgh, Pa., desired to become a member of our Chapter. 'Can we receive his petition?' To which I replied that the petition could be received.

The proceedings of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Annual Grand Communications are bound in one volume which is full of statistical and local information.

There is no report on Correspondence.

Grand High Priest, 1889, Comp. George Davis ; Grand Secretary, 1889, Comp. John W. Morris.

Grand High Priest, 1889, Comp. A. Mason Evans ; Grand Secretary, 1890, Comp. John W. Morris.

SCOTLAND.

We have the proceedings of the Supreme Grand Chapter and Committee for the year 1890–91.

We learn that "apologies were *intimated*" from several absent Companions. The italics are ours. We hunted up our dictionary to find that this use of the word is prior to Spenser's time. "Lat. *intimare intimatum*, to put, bring, drive or press into, to announce, make known ; from *intimus*, the

inmost from *intus*, within;" so says the word-book. The word, therefore, is used in its Latin meaning of "to announce, make known." In Spenser's time it meant "to share together."

> "So both conspiring 'gan to *intimate*
> Each other's grief."

But this meaning is now obsolete. The modern meaning "to suggest obscurely, indirectly, or not very plainly; to give slight notice of; to hint;" is certainly not the sense in which the word is used nor in the following sentence:

"Grand Scribe E. submitted a communication from the Grand Chapter of Illinois, U. S. A., *intimating* the death of Comp. Joseph Beyls, Grand Tyler, in the seventy-fifty year of his age. Comp. Beyls was a Past High Priest, and had filled the office of Grand Tyler to several Masonic Bodies for more than twenty years. It was unanimously resolved to record in the minutes an expression of sincere condolence with the Sister Grand Chapter of Illinois."

How is this for a name for a Chapter?

"Saltcoats and Ardrossan Chapter, Ardrossan, No. 223."

And now we come across another unusual word:

"The number of *Intrants* registered and diplomas issued during the quarter, 202."

"Intrant," says the dictionary, "is one who enters."

A quarterly communication was held in Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1890.

Some one may know what this means; we don't:

"On motion by M. E. Comp. Dr. Geo. Dickson, Grand Scribe N. seconded by M. E. Comp. Edward Macbean, Second Grand Standard Bearer, it was remitted to Supreme Committee to consider and report as to the deletion from the Mark Instructions the words—'This Mark consisted of 3, 5, 7, 9, or 11 points.'"

A quarterly communication was held in Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 17th day of September, 1890.

"Presents, consisting of the published Proceedings of the Grand Mark Lodge of England, the Grand Chapter of Canada, and the Grand Chapters of Vermont, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Missouri and Ohio were presented, and the thanks of Supreme Grand Chapter voted therefor."

So it wasn't stricken out:

"On consideration of the recommendation by Supreme Committee on the remit from Supreme Grand Chapter anent the deletion of the words: 'This Mark consisted of 3, 5, 7, 9, or 11 points, etc.,' from the Mark Instructions, on a division, the recommendation 'that said deletion be made,' was negatived by a majority of 22 to 5."

We learn that:

"Grand Scribe E. submitted a communication from M. E. Comp. Chas. E. Meyer, Grand Secretary, Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, tendering his resignation of the office of Grand Representative of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania; also a communication from M. E. Comp. James S. Barber, Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, recommending M. E. Comp. Thomas Ranken Patton, Past Grand High Priest and Grand Treasurer, Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, as a suitable Companion to act as Grand Representative in succession to Comp. Meyer. The Committee agreed to recommend to Supreme Grand Chapter to accept the resignation of M. E. Comp. Meyer, and that the thanks of Supreme Grand Chapter be tendered to Comp. Meyer for the faithful manner in which he has acted as Grand Representative since 1876; the Committee also recommended that M. E. Comp. Thomas R. Patton be appointed Grand Representative in room of Comp. Meyer, as requested by the Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania."

And that:

"At the request of the Grand Chapter of New Jersey, U. S. A., it was resolved to recommend to Supreme Grand Chapter to appoint M. E. Comp. Strachan V. Compton, Past Grand High Priest of said Grand Chapter, Grand Representative of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland near the Grand Chapter of New Jersey in room of M. E. Comp. John Woolverton, deceased."

A quarterly communication was held in Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 17th day of December, 1890.

We find in the proceedings that :

"3. The resignation of R. E. Comp. Charles E. Meyer, Philadelphia, as Grand Representative near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., was accepted, and the cordial thanks of Supreme Grand Chapter voted to Comp. Meyer for his services as Grand Representative during a period of fourteen years."

And that :

"4. R. E. Comp. Thomas R. Patton, Past Grand High Priest and Grand Treasurer of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, was appointed Grand Representative near that Grand Chapter in succession to R. E. Comp. Meyer, resigned."

As a matter of interest to the Craft in Pennsylvania, we quote :

"The Committee, in terms of Supreme Chapter Law, Cap. vi, Sec. 6, then proceeded to prepare a list of Companions to be recommended for nomination to the various offices in Supreme Grand Chapter at the Quarterly Communication on March 4. It having been ruled that the law anent tenure of office, as passed at last Quarterly Communication, takes immediate effect, the following recommendations were made in accordance therewith and agreed to, viz.:

The Right Hon. The Earl of Haddington,	*Grand Z.*
William Officer, S. S. C., . . .	*Depute Grand Z.*
James Crichton, Z., No. 1, . . .	*Grand H.*
James Dalrymple Duncan, Z., No. 189,	*Grand J.*
R. S. Brown, Pr. Z., No. 155, . .	*Grand Scribe E.*
James Melville, Pr. Z., No. 118, . .	*Grand Scribe N.*
Dr. George Dickson, Z., No. 83, .	*Grand Treasurer.*
Major F. W. Allan, Pr. J., No. 192, .	*Grand Recorder.*
Chas. Baxter, W.S., Pr. Z., No. 14, .	*Grand Chancelor.*
Col. P. Stirling, Z., No. 2, . . .	*1st Grand Sojourner.*
Edward Macbean, Z., No. 50, . .	*2d Grand Sojourner.*
J. M'Naught Campbell, Z., No. 69, .	*3rd Grand Sojourner.*
C. C. Nisbet, W. S., Z., No. 40, . .	*Grand Sword Bearer.*
John Carruthers, Z., No. 87, . .	*Grand Superintendent of Works.*
Allan Mackenzie, Pr. Z., No. 174 .	*1st Grand Standard Bearer.*
James Simpson, Pr. Z., No. 64, .	*2d Grand Standard Bearer.*
John Taylor, ...	*Grand Janitor.*

NEW CHARTERS GRANTED.

No. 224. Hartley, Klerksdorp, South Africa.
No. 225. John Saunders, Johannesburg, Republic.
No. 226. Old Monkland, Coatbridge.
No. 227. Mount Morgan, Mount Morgan, Queensland.

CHAPTER REPONED.

No. 63. Tain and Ross, Tain.

MARK WARRANTS GRANTED.

No. 30. Hope, Melbourne, Australia.
No. 31. Duke of Manchester, Melbourne, Australia.
No. 32. Admiral Collingwood, Melbourne, Australia.

Did you know that *reponed* meant replaced or restored?

The annual communication for the election and installation of Grand Office Bearers was held in Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, on Monday, the 23d day of March, 1891.

"The minutes of the quarterly communication held on 4th March, so much as was applicable to the business of the meeting, were read, and the Acting Grand Z. declared all the offices in Supreme Grand Chapter vacant, and proposed that M. E. Comp. The Right Hon. The Earl of Haddington be now elected First Grand Principal for the ensuing year, which was unanimously and cordially agreed to, whereupon the First Grand Principal-elect was introduced to Supreme Grand Chapter and presented for installation.

"After congratulating The Right Hon. The Earl of Haddington upon his election to the throne of Supreme Grand Chapter, the Acting Grand Z. administered the oath *de fideli*.

"Thereafter the Installation Degree of Z. was conferred upon Lord Haddington, none but Installed Principals Z. being present."

All through the several proceedings we come across such minutes as the following:

"The following charitable grants were voted, viz.:—1. To a Companion of Chapter 'Caledonian of Unity,' No. 73, £5; 2. To the widow of a Companion of Chapter 'Partick,' No. 113, £5."

The amount looks natural and reminds us of the usual motion in our jurisdiction; "I move that $5 be granted," but

the English grant is pounds not dollars and means five times as much as ours.

The Grand Officers of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland are as follows:

GRAND OFFICERS.

The Right. Hon. The Earl of Haddington,	*First Grand Principal.*
Col. Sir. A. C. Campbell, Bart. of Blythswood,	*Past First Grand Principal.*
William Officer, S.S.C.,	*Depute Grand Principal.*
James Crichton,	*Second Grand Principal.*
Jas. Dalrymple Duncan of Meiklewood,	*Third Grand Principal.*
Robt. S. Brown,	*Grand Scribe E.*
Charles Baxter, W.S.,	*Grand Scribe N.*
George Dickson, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,	*Grand Treasurer.*
James Melville,	*Grand Recorder.*
Major F. W. Allan,	*Grand Chancelor.*
Col. P. Stirling of Kippendavie,	*First Grand Sojourner.*
Edward Macbean,	*Second Grand Sojourner.*
J. M'Naught Campbell,	*Third Grand Sojourner.*
C. C. Nisbet, W.S.,	*Grand Sword Bearer.*
John Carruthers,	*Grand Superintendent of Works.*
Allan Mackenzie,	*First Grand Standard Bearer.*
James Simpson,	*Second Grand Standard Bearer.*
John Taylor,	*Grand Janitor.*

GRAND MARK LODGE OF ENGLAND, ETC.

A half-yearly communication of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown was held at Mark Masons' Hall, London, on Tuesday, December 2, 1890.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL BOARD.

"During the six months ending 30th September last, there have been issued: Mark certificates, 671; total number registered, 27,358. Warrants for new Lodges, 11, viz:

No. 412. Moira, Victoria, Australia.
No. 413. St. Nicholas, Harwich.
No. 414. St. Martin, Alfreton.
No. 415. Grafton, London.
No. 416. Royal Oak, Deptford.
No. 417. Mount Edgcumbe, Camborne.
No. 418. Camden, London.
No. 419. United, Hong Kong.

No. 420. Pulney Andy, Madras.
No. 421. Sewell, Egremont.
No. 422. Fairtlough, Sierre Leone.

"Royal Ark Mariners' certificates, 91 ; total number registered, 3140."

"One Warrant for a new Ark Mariner Lodge has been issued. The Collin Lodge, to be attached to Whitwell, No. 151.

"The Right Worshipful Bro. Frederick William Edmond Dawson has been reappointed District Grand Master of Auckland, New Zealand, for a further term of three years.

"The Board acknowledge with thanks, Reports of Proceedings of the Grand Chapters of Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri."

A Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown, was held at Mark Masons' Hall, London, on Tuesday, March 3, 1891.

"The Marquess of Hertford said: 'Brethren, before I call for the minutes to be read I have to acquaint you that I have received a personal communication from His Royal Highness the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and he has signified his wish that the rank of a Past Grand Master should be conferred on His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The rank of Past Grand Master has been conferred on His Royal Highness in United Grand Lodge of England, and therefore there is precedent for what the Grand Master suggests, and I feel sure it will also be the wish of every Mark Mason that this Grand Lodge should confer a similar rank. I, therefore, will propose that the rank of Past Grand Mark Master be conferred on His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Provincial Grand Master of Sussex, District Grand Master of Bombay, Past Grand Z., Past Grand Senior Warden, and Provincial Grand Mark Master Designate of Sussex. In proposing that, I will take the opportunity also of informing you that His Royal Highness will, on Tuesday next, present himself for the ceremony of his installation at Brighton, and I would wish that as many of you as possible will attend on the occasion of his installation. I beg to move the resolution I have now read to you.'"

A Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown, was held at Mark Masons' Hall, London, on Tuesday, June 2, 1891.

"Two Brethren having been irregularly elected joining members of Lodge No. 404 on the day of Consecration, contrary to Article 136,

which provides that every candidate for joining member of a Lodge shall be proposed at a regular meeting and balloted for at the next regular meeting after his name has appeared in the summons calling such meeting. The Board ruled that the so-called election was null and void, and that the names of the candidates must be placed on the summons for the next regular meeting of the Lodge, and the decision of the Brethren ascertained by ballot."

How would the following sound in this free and enlightened country:

"His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, M.W. Grand Master, was then declared re-installed as M.W. Grand Master of Mark Master Masons.

"Whereupon, Bro. Robert Berridge, P.G.W., Grand Director of Ceremonies, proclaimed:

"The Most High, Puissant, and Most Illustrious Prince Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, &c., &c., &c., &c., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England, Wales, &c."

The reports of proceedings of twenty-eight of the forty-seven Grand Jurisdictions reached us about the middle of January. We took a peep into a few of the reports and promised ourselves both "pleasure and profit" in their perusal. Not having fully recovered from that general complaint, known, for want of any better name, as the "grippe," we did not at once commence active work on these reports. But, there was no exception to the rule that "delays are dangerous." The first of February came and with it a business engagement that took every hour of the day from an early rise, at "five o'clock in the morning" until seven, eight or nine and even ten o'clock at night. This close work continued until March. During the month of winds, some time was spared for this labor of love; but April came, and with it

a disease of the eyes (conjunctivitis), that practically prohibited reading or writing. All things, however, have an end, and at last we have passed through our days of trial; and to-day, with the third part of the beautiful month of May passed into eternity, we will be able to lay aside our pen, having written what we have written under great pressure and repeated calls from our Grand Secretary for our review.

Our eyes have traversed over four thousand pages. We have laughed with those that laughed, and wept with those that mourned. We have had nothing but love in our hearts and trust we have said nothing that will not bear the fraternal test.

Our review has concerned itself with the solemn music of religious feeling expressed in various phrase. From humble dependence to thankfulness, praise and adoration, the several harmonies have swelled from the lips of the Grand High Priests all over the wide domain of Capitular Masonry. These addresses are worthy of the most careful study. From them, the subjects discussed by the reviewers first find their way into reports on correspondence, here to be hammered over until shaped for the Master's use.

These are some of the subjects discussed and upon which widely divergent views are held.

The necessity or not for the actual presence of the Charter or warrant of constitution; the rights, privileges and duties of actual and virtual Past Masters; the wrong of, and penalty for, non-affiliation; whether the signing of the By-Laws is an act necessary to constitute membership; on Chapters U. D. and rights thereunder; on cubes as ballots; the right or wrong involved in the use of dummies or substitutes; dues; dimits; life membership; higher and lower degrees; the recording of marks; physical qualifications and landmarks.

All of these have been discussed with more or less spirit. We have said our say too.

Now, that we are about to consign these leaves to the black

and white of cold type, we confess to a mingled feeling of anxiety and pleasure. Though confident we have not "set down aught in malice," we realize that the expressionless page may turn a harmless witticism into a rancorous shaft.

Our pleasure has been contributed to by those whom, "though having not seen, we love." We have toiled with them in the quarries and now bring our work up for inspection. Verily we have had our reward. We have worshiped with them and exclaimed: "For He is good, for His mercy endureth forever." We have traveled from Babylon to Jerusalem and offered our services without expectation of fee or reward. Now, Companions, we lay aside our implements of labor and bid you farewell, hoping to meet you all again in good season.

STOCKTON BATES,

For the Committee.

GRAND CHAPTERS IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH GRAND CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Grand Chapter.	Grand High Priest.	Grand Secretary.	Chairman Correspondence Committee.
Alabama	John G. Harris	Myles J. Greene, Montgomery	Palmer J. Pillans, Belknap.
Arkansas	Samuel Peete	James A. Henry, Little Rock	R. J. Laughlin, Bentenville.
Arizona	James Rosking	M. Goldwater, Prescott	
California	William Vanderhurst	Thomas H. Caswell, San Francisco	Thomas H. Caswell, San Francisco.
Canada	R. B. Hungerford	David McLellan, Hamilton	Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
Colorado	Samuel H. Thompson	Ed. C. Parmelee, Denver	Ernest L. Foster, Georgetown.
Connecticut	John C. Roland	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford	John H. Barlow, Birmingham.
Delaware	James A. Bond	James H. Price, Wilmington	R. Harry Young, Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Edwin S. Holmes	Lewis G. Stephens, Washington	William R. Singleton, Washington.
Florida	Marcus Endel	DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville	DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
Georgia	James W. Taylor	A. M. Wolihin, Macon	William Abraham Love, Atlanta.
Illinois	Joseph E. Dyas	Gil. W. Barnard, Chicago	John M Pearson, Godfrey.
Indiana	Elmer Crockell	William H. Smythe, Indianapolis	Thomas B. Long, Terre Haute.
Indian Territory	J. S. Murrow	Leo Edmond Barrett, Muskogee	
Iowa	F. H. Loring	Alf. Wingate, Des Moines	
Kansas	Robert E. Torrings	John H. Brown, Kansas City	John H. Brown, Kansas City.
Kentucky	Henry B. Grant	Joseph H. Branham, Louisville	James W. Staton, Brookville.
Louisiana	Herman C. Duncan	Richard Lambert, New Orleans	Joseph P. Hornor, New Orleans.
Maine	George W. Goulding	Stephen Berry, Portland	Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
Maryland	Robert K. Martin	George L. McCahan, Baltimore	Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore.

Massachusetts	A. G. Pollard	Seranus Bowen, Boston	
Michigan	William Warte	William P. Innes, Grand Rapids	William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Hugh Kirkwood	Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul	Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.
Mississippi	A. D. Bailey	J. L. Power, Jackson	P. M. Savery, Tupelo.
Missouri	James P. Wood	William H. Mayo, St. Louis	William H. Mayo, St. Louis.
Nebraska	M. J. Hull	William R. Bowen, Omaha	William R. Bowen, Omaha.
New Hampshire	N. P. Hunt	George P. Cleaves, Concord	A. S. Wait, Newport.
New Jersey	N. V. Compton	George B. Edwards, Jersey City	Henry Vehslage, Irvington.
Nevada	Phil. A. Doyle	Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson City	Frank Bell, Reno.
New York	William J. McDonald	Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo	George J. Gardner, Syracuse.
North Carolina	Morris M. Katz	Donald W. Bain, Raleigh	James Southgate.
North Dakota	John Davidson	Thomas J. Wilder, Casselton	Thomas J. Wilder, Casselton.
Nova Scotia	G. W. Wakeford	George T. Smithers, Halifax	George T. Smithers, Halifax.
Ohio	James W. Iredell	Charles C. Kiefer, Urbana	Graff M. Acklin, Toledo.
Oregon	Donald Mackay	James F. Robinson, Portland	James F. Robinson.
Pennsylvania	Alexander H. Morgan, Philadelphia	Charles E. Meyer, Philadelphia	Michael Arnold, Philadelphia.
Quebec	William H. Whyte	Joseph Mitchell, Montreal	E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec.
Rhode Island	Robert S. Franklin	William R. Greene, Providence, Box 576	George H. Burnham.
South Carolina	A. H. White	J. E. Burke, Charleston	J. E. Burke, Charleston.
South Dakota	H. S. Williams	George A. Pettigrew, Flandrau	George A. Pettigrew, Flandrau.
Tennessee	N. F. Harrison	William A. Clendense, Nashville	John Frizzel, Nashville.
Texas	Rufus Price	Robert Brewster, Houston	J. C. Kidd, Houston.
Vermont	Edwin O. Hibbard	Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington	Rev. Frederick L. Fisher.
Virginia	John T. Parkham	William B. Isaacs, Richmond	
Washington	Thomas M. Reed	Yancey C. Blalock, Walla Walla	Yancey C. Blalock, Walla Walla.
West Virginia	George Davis	John W. Morris, Wheeling	
Wisconsin	D. McGregor	John W. Laflin, Milwaukee	William C. Swain, Milwaukee.
Scotland	Sir A. C. Campbell, Blythswood	Robert S. Brown, Edinburgh	
Grand Lodge Mark Masters, England and Wales	H. R. H., the Prince of Wales	C. F. Matier, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen street, London	

GRAND HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1892.

Its Chapters, Time and Place of Meeting, and Secretaries.

No.	Name.	Constituted in	Place of Meeting.	Time of Meeting.	Name and Address of Secretary.
3	Jerusalem	1758	Philadelphia	Third Monday	Stanislaus Remak, Philadelphia.
21	Perseverance	1827	Harrisburg	First Monday	William H. Smith, Harrisburg.
43		1826	Lancaster	Third Thursday	Hugh S. Gara, Lancaster.
52	Harmony	1794	Philadelphia	First Friday	John Curtis, Philadelphia.
91	Columbia	1822	Philadelphia	Third Wednesday	J. Alexander Simpson, Philadelphia.
150	Washington	1827	Washington	First Friday	George A. Carsten, Washington.
152	Reading	1827	Reading	Second Monday	Charles H. Armour, Reading.
159	Schuylkill	1838	Minersville	Thursday on or before full moon.	Henry Hammer, Minersville.
161	Union	1845	Towanda	Second Wednesday	James H. Codding, Towanda.
162	Zerubbabel	1846	Pittsburgh	First Tuesday	W. T. Reiter, Box 892, Pittsburgh.
163	La Fayette	1848	Lock Haven	Third Thursday	John T. Beardsley, Lock Haven.
164	Brownsville	1849	Brownsville	Second Tuesday	Daniel H. Pearsall, Brownsville.
165	Union	1849	Uniontown	First Thursday	Ph. M. Hockheimer, Uniontown.
166	Mount Moriah	1849	Hollidaysburg	Third Tuesday	John W. Confer, Duncansville.
167	Eureka	1849	Rochester	Friday after full moon	Cornelius Masten, Rochester.
169	Philadelphia	1850	Philadelphia	Second Wednesday	John M. Zook, Philadelphia.
170	Delta	1851	New Castle	First Tuesday	William T. Butz, New Castle.
171	St. John's	1852	Carlisle	First Thursday	William R. Ballie, Carlisle.
172	Temple	1853	Tunkhannock	Monday after full moon	Draper Billings, Tunkhannock.
173	Easton	1853	Easton	Third Tuesday	Pennell C. Evans, Easton.
174	Northumberland	1853	Sunbury	Tuesday before full moon	James H. McDevitt, Sunbury.
175	Keystone	1853	Philadelphia	Fourth Monday	H. G. O. Ramborger, Philadelphia.
176	Geo. Washington	1854	Chambersburg	Third Monday	A. C. McGrath, Chambersburg.

177	Tamaqua	1854	Tamaqua	Friday after full moon	William Priser, Tamaqua.
178	Catawissa	1855	Catawissa	Wednesday on or before full moon	Luther B. Kline, M.D., Catawissa.
179	Eureka	1855	Carbondale	First Friday	John M. Stewart, Carbondale.
180	Warren	1854	Warren	Thursday on or before full moon.	Oliver A. Gilbert, Montrose.
181	Lilly	1855	Mauch Chunk	Fourth Tuesday	Laird H. Barber, Mauch Chunk.
182	Shekinah	1855	Wilkesbarre	Third Monday	Alexander E. Winlack, Wilkesbarre.
183	Oriental	1856	Philadelphia	Third Thursday	Jacob F. Stahl, Philadelphia.
185	Lackawanna	1856	Scranton	Second Tuesday	C. L. Van Buskirk, Scranton.
186	Lewistown	1856	Lewistown	Third Tuesday	Robert H. Junkin, Lewistown.
187	Oriental	1856	Conneautville	Third Friday	Wm. A. Hammon, Conneautville.
189	Mountain	1858	Altoona	First Thursday	Timothy Davis, Altoona.
190	Norristown	1858	Norristown	Second Monday	Charles Major, Norristown.
191	Solomon	1858	Meadville	First Tuesday	Henry Church, Meadville.
192	Urania	1859	Greensburg	First Thursday after third Tuesday	Jacob Sell, Greensburg.
193	Duquesne	1859	Pittsburgh	Second Friday	William J. Carson, Pittsburgh.
194	Tioga	1859	Wellsboro'	Thursday on or before full moon.	James L. White, Wellsboro'.
195	Portage	1859	Johnstown	Fourth Tuesday	Benjamin F. Speady, Johnstown.
196	Mountain City	1859	Pottsville	Monday after full moon	Jeremiah J. Cake, Pottsville.
197	Weidle	1860	Lebanon	Second Tuesday	W. G. Ward, L. B. 226, Lebanon.
198	Phœnix	1861	Phœnixville	Saturday after full moon	Edward T. Plush, Phœnixville.
199	Howell	1864	York	Wednesday after first Monday	Thomas Wood, York.
200	Columbus	1865	Corry	Wednesday on or before full moon	David S. Rowe, Corry.
201	Standing Stone	1865	Huntingdon	First Tuesday	Martin L. Shaffner, Huntingdon.
202	Howell	1866	West Chester	Monday after full moon	Charles B. Lear, West Chester.
203	Allen	1866	Allentown	Monday on or before full moon	Armat W. Lee, Allentown.
204	Anthony Wayne	1866	Honesdale	Tuesday on or after full moon	W. H. Cummings, M.D., Honesdale.
205	Factoryville	1866	Factoryville	Wednesday on or before full moon	C. B. Reynolds, Factoryville.
206	Harmony	1866	Beaver Falls	First Thursday	Job Cook, New Brighton.
207	Aaron	1866	Titusville	Third Friday	James W. Graham, Titusville.
208	Germantown	1866	Germantown, Phila.	Third Monday	E. R. Stevens, Germantown, Phila.
209	Samuel C. Perkins	1866	Mechanicsburg	Second Monday	George Bobb, Mechanicsburg.
210	Great Bend	1866	Great Bend	Second Thursday	Thomas Summerton, Great Bend.
211	Venango	1866	Franklin	Second Thursday	C. D. Elliott, Franklin, Venango Co.
212	Mound	1866	Greenville	Fourth Monday	Orrin A. Carsin, Greenville.

No.	Name.	Constituted in	Place of Meeting.	Time of Meeting.	Name and Address of Secretary.
214	Valley	1867	Plymouth	Friday on or before full moon	S. U. Shaffer, Plymouth, Luzerne Co.
215	Temple	1867	Erie	Second Friday	David A. Sawdey, Erie.
216	Zinzendorf	1867	Bethlehem	Second Monday	Matthew J. Schmid, Bethlehem.
217	Allegheny	1868	Allegheny	First Friday	A. H. Bocking, Allegheny City.
218	Bloomsburg	1868	Bloomsburg	First Wednesday	C. F. Knapp, Bloomsburg.
219	Griscom	1868	Ashland	Third Thursday	Albert L. Laubenstein, Ashland.
220	Fort Washington	1868	Fort Washington	Thursday before full moon	Henry Unger, Fort Washington.
221	Tremont	1869	Tremont	Monday after full moon	Benjamin Kaufman, Tremont.
222	Lycoming	1869	Williamsport	Second Tuesday	Wm. Randall Prior, Williamsport.
223	Oxford	1870	Oxford	Wednesday after full moon	Eli McKissick, Oxford.
224	Corinthian	1870	Columbia	Second Tuesday	Andrew J. Kauffman, Columbia.
225	Jefferson	1869	Brookville	First Monday	John J. Patterson, Brookville.
226	Siloam	1869	Frankford, Phila	Third Wednesday	Horace T. Fries, Frankford, Phila.
227	Emporium	1870	Emporium	First and Third Wednesdays	John D. Logan, Emporium.
228	Clearfield	1870	Clearfield	Third Friday	L. K. McCullough, Clearfield.
229	Newtown	1870	Newtown	Wednesday after full moon	J. M. Jamison, Newtown, Bucks Co.
*230	Elk	1870	Ridgway	Third Tuesday	William C. Healy, Ridgway.
232	St. John	1871	Philadelphia	First Tuesday	William F. Tracy, Philadelphia.
233	Kensington	1871	Philadelphia	Fourth Monday	Joseph Crockett, Philadelphia.
234	Media	1871	Media	Monday after full moon	William Campbell, Media.
235	Occidental	1871	Warren	Second Monday	Robert W. Teese, Warren.
236	Oil City	1871	Oil City	Third Thursday	Henry C. Goldsborough, Oil City.
237	Excelsior	1871	Reading	First Thursday	Thomas E. Weber, Reading.
238	Newport	1872	Newport	Monday after full moon	J. P. Clark, Newport, Perry Co.
239	Danville	1872	Danville	Third Monday	Alexander J. Frick, Danville.
240	Palestine	1872	Philadelphia	Second Friday	Edward R. Marsh, Philadelphia.
241	Bellefonte	1872	Bellefonte	First Friday	George B. Weaver, Bellefonte.
242	Pittston	1873	Pittston	Last Thursday	Thomas W. Kyte, West Pittston.
243	T. B. Freeman	1873	Philadelphia	First Tuesday	George M. D. Apple, Philadelphia.
244	Norman	1873	Sharon	Second Friday	John Murchie, Sharon, Mercer Co.
245	Abington	1873	Jenkintown	Tuesday after full moon	Joseph W. Hunter, Jenkintown.

*Returns not received.

246	Warrior Run	1874	Watsontown	Wednesday after full moon	William A. Nicely, Watsontown.
247	Orient	1874	Kittanning	Second Monday	Harry A. Arnold, Kittanning.
248	Temple	1874	Philadelphia	Third Tuesday	Arthur H. Woodward, Philadelphia.
249	Monongahela	1874	Monongahela City.	Third Thursday	J. P. Norman, Monongahela City.
250	Corinthian	1874	Philadelphia	First Monday	James McCormick, Philadelphia.
251	Signet	1874	Philadelphia	Third Wednesday	Oscar R. Meyers, Philadelphia.
252	Mizpah	1875	Mahanoy City	Thursday after full moon	Phaon Hermany, Mahanoy City.
254	Arnold	1877	Port Allegany	Second Tuesday	Edwin P. Dalrymple, Port Allegany.
255	Bedford	1876	Bedford	Wednesday after full moon	James Cleaver, Bedford.
256	Fernwood	1877	Fernwood	First Tuesday	J. M. Lutz, Upper Darby, Dela. Co
257	Shiloh	1877	Pittsburgh	Third Monday	George W. Robitzer, Pittsburgh.
258	Chester	1877	Chester	Last Monday	Theodore W. Stone, Chester.
259	Eden	1878	Knox, Clearfield Co.	Second Tuesday	Henry S. Lockart, Shippensville.
260	Bradford	1880	Bradford	First Thursday	Charles P. McAllister, Bradford.
261	Troy	1882	Troy	Thursday on or before full moon	John E. Dobbins, Troy, Bradf'd Co.
262	Montgomery	1882	Ardmore	Thursday after full moon	Thomas McCully, Ardmore.
263	Coudersport	1882	Coudersport	First Wednesday	James L. Knox, Coudersport.
264	Shamokin	1883	Shamokin	Wednesday before full moon	John B. Savidge, Shamokin.
265	Westfield	1883	Westfield, Tioga Co.	First Friday	James Masten, Westfield.
266	Good Samaritan	1886	Gettysburg	Third Thursday	Dan A. Skelly, Gettysburg.
267	Coatesville	1887	Coatesville	Tuesday before full moon	G. G. Myer, Box 142, Coatesville.
268	Pittsburgh	1888	Pittsburgh	Second Monday	Archie K. Henderson, Pittsburgh.
269	Ulysses	1888	Ulysses	Second Wednesday	Henry T. Reynolds, Ulysses.
270	Doylestown	1889	Doylestown	Tuesday on or before full moon	J. Evan Zorns, Doylestown.
271	Pottstown	1890	Pottstown	Third Thursday	Newton S. Kinzer, Pottstown.
272	Meyersdale	1890	Meyersdale	Monday after full moon	Martin A. Rutter, Myersdale.
273	Butler	1891	Butler		Newton Black, Butler.
274	Bangor	1891	Bangor		Robert L. Wagner, Bangor.

MARK LODGES.

91	Columbia	1825	Philadelphia	Second Monday	James Bleloch, Philadelphia.
214	Girard	1847	Philadelphia	Second Tuesday	Thomas S. Woodbury, Philadelphia.
216	Excelsior	1854	Philadelphia	Third Tuesday	Jacob F. Stahl, Philadelphia.

1891

REPRESENTATIVES

TO AND FROM

Sister Grand Chapters

WHOSE CREDENTIALS HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY ACTED UPON BY THE GRAND CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[There may be other appointments near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, but their credentials have not been presented to and acknowledged by the Grand Chapter.]

MICHAEL ARNOLD	Alabama	H. CLAY ARMSTRONG.
WILLIAM J. KELLY	Arkansas	SAM. W. WILLIAMS.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA	California	JAS. WRIGHT ANDERSON.
THOMAS R. PATTON	Canada	DONALD McPHIE.
JOHN D. GREEN	Connecticut	A. E. BLAKESLY.
	Colorado	
JAMES S. BARBER	Delaware	JOHN W. LAWSON.
DAVID B. TAYLOR	District of Columbia	JOHN H. OLCOTT.
GEO. P. BALMAN	Georgia	A. I. LEET.
CHARLES E. MEYER	Grand Mark Lodge of England	WM. J. HUGHAN.
CHARLES E. MEYER	Illinois	P. W. BARCLAY.
AUGUSTUS R. HALL	Indiana	SIMEON S. JOHNSON.
	Indian Territory	
JOSHUA L. LYTE	Iowa	CLARK VARNUM.
SAMUEL W. WRAY	Kansas	
EDGAR A. TENNIS	Kentucky	GEORGE A. LEWIS.
SAMUEL C. PERKINS	Louisiana	JAMES C. BATCHELOR.
ALEXANDER McCUNE	Maine	MARQUIS F. KING.
ALEXANDER H. MORGAN	Maryland	EDWARD T. SCHULTZ.
CHARLES E. MEYER	Massachusetts	SERANUS BOWEN.
N. FERREE LIGHTNER	Minnesota	H. KIRKWOOD.
THOMAS JACOBS	Mississippi	S. C. CONLY.
HENRY J McCARTHY	Missouri	REUBEN BARNEY, M.D.
GEO. W. KENDRICK, Jr.	Nebraska	WILLIAM R. BOWEN.
	Nevada	LEON M. L. BALDWIN.
	New Hampshire	
EZRA S. BARTLETT	New Jersey	HENRY S. HAINES.
CHARLES E. MEYER	New York	CLAUDIUS S. ROOME.
JAMES S. BARBER	North Carolina	DONALD W. BAIN.
MICHAEL JACOBS	North Dakota	LEONARD A. ROSE.
MICHAEL NISBET	Nova Scotia	FRASER W. DAKIN.
IRVING P. WANGER	Ohio	JAMES W. IREDELL, Jr.
MICHAEL NISBET	Oregon	JAMES R. BAYLEY.
CHARLES E. MEYER	Quebec	FRANK EDGAR.
ELLSWORTH H. HULTS	Rhode Island	SAMUEL G. STINESS.
CHARLES E. MEYER	South Carolina	EDWARD B. HUME.
HARRY M. VANZANDT	South Dakota	GEORGE H. RATHMAN.
THOMAS R. PATTON	Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland	LINDSAY MACKERSY.
HIBBERT P. JOHN	Tennessee	WILLIAM E. EASTMAN.
WILLIAM A. SINN	Texas	B. R. ABERNITHY.
LOUIS WAGNER	Vermont	JAMES E. CONNER.
CONRAD B. DAY	Virginia	J. F. CHRISTIAN.
JOHN KELLER	Washington	LOUIS ZIEGLER.
	West Virginia	HENRY C. FIELD.
LUTHER M. FINE	Wisconsin	CHARLES V. BARDUM.

OFFICERS

Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter

—OF—

PENNSYLVANIA.

1892

ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, ... M. E. GRAND HIGH PRIEST.
P. O. Address, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

EDGAR A. TENNIS, ... M. E. GRAND KING.

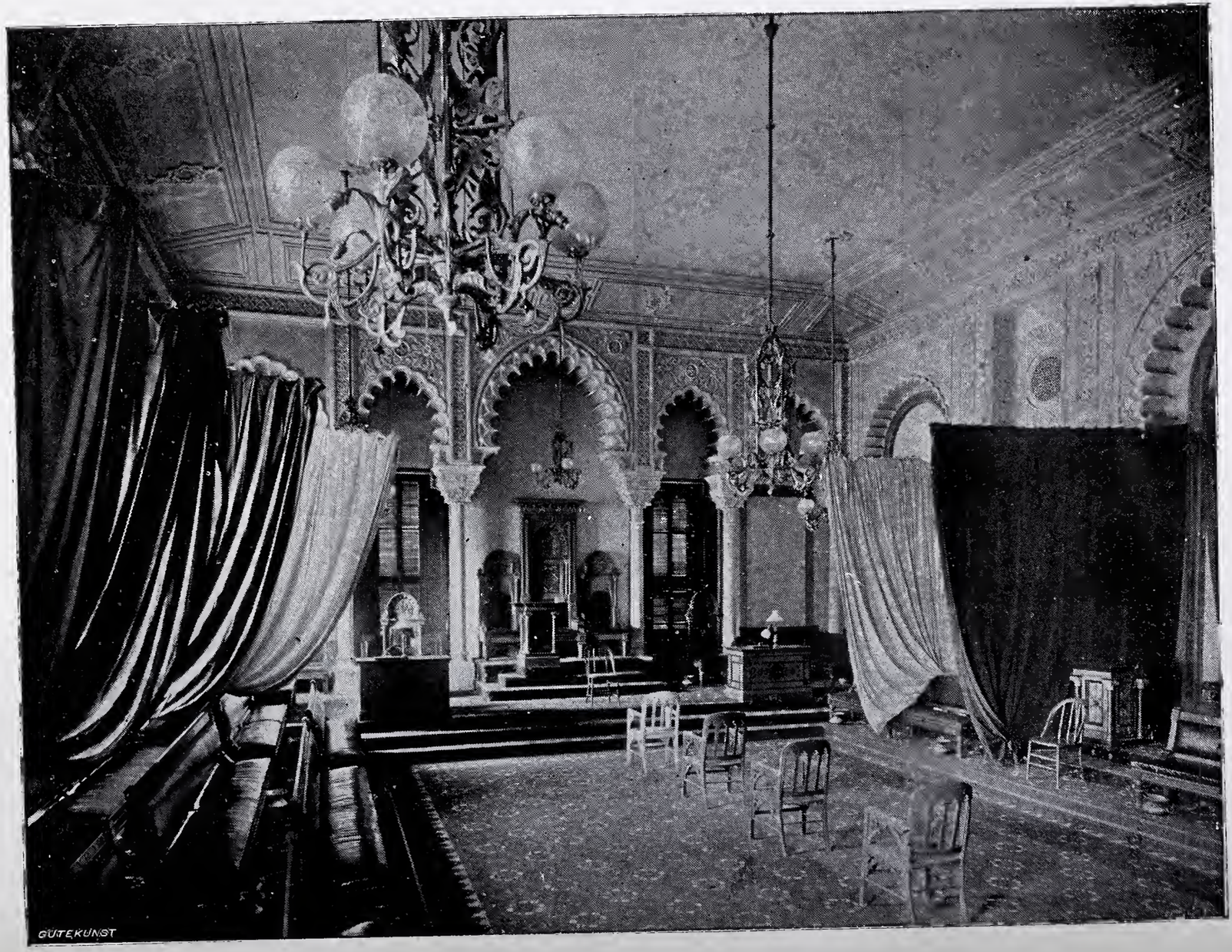
EZRA S. BARTLETT, ... M. E. GRAND SCRIBE.

THOMAS R. PATTON, ... M. E. GRAND TREASURER.

CHARLES E. MEYER, ... M. E. GRAND SECRETARY.
P. O. Address, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

Past Grand High Priests.

JEREMIAH L. HUTCHINSON,	1862—1863
SAMUEL C. PERKINS,	1866—1867
MICHAEL NISBET,	1870—1871
CHARLES E. MEYER,	1872—1873
GEORGE E. WAGNER,	1876
WILLIAM C. HAMILTON, M.D.,	1879—1880
HIBBERT P. JOHN,	1881—1882
AUGUSTUS R. HALL,	1883—1884
GEORGE W. KENDRICK, JR.,	1885—1886
MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON,	1887—1888
JAMES S. BARBER,	1889—1890
ALEXANDER H. MORGAN,	1891—1892



ORIENTAL HALL, MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA.

···PROCEEDINGS···

—OF THE—

MOST EXCELLENT GRAND

Holy Royal Arch Chapter

OF PENNSYLVANIA

—AND—

MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1892,
BEING ITS NINETY-SEVENTH YEAR.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED FOR THE GRAND CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA:
BY MACCALLA & COMPANY, 237-9 DOCK ST.
—1893—

GRAND

Holy Royal Arch Chapter

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1795—1892.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, March 3, 1892.

PRESENT:

Comp. ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, ... *M. E. Grand High Priest.*
" EDGAR A. TENNIS, ... *M. E. Grand King.*
" EZRA S. BARTLETT, ... *M. E. Grand Scribe.*
" THOMAS R. PATTON, ... *M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
" CHARLES E. MEYER, ... *M. E. Grand Secretary.*

District Deputy Grand High Priests.—Comps. THADDEUS S. ADLE, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, JOEL S. EABY, DANIEL B. ELSE, MARTIN L. SHAFFNER, and the other Grand Officers in their respective places.

Past Grand High Priests.—Comps. CHARLES E. MEYER, HIBBERT P. JOHN, JAMES S. BARBER, MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON.

Chapters Nos. 3, 43, 52, 91, 152, 169, 175, 183, 190, 193, 197, 198, 202, 208, 220, 221, 222, 229, 232, 233, 234, 237, 238, 240, 242, 243, 248, 250, 251, 262.

The Grand Chapter opened in ancient and solemn form at seven o'clock and five minutes P.M.

The Minutes of the Quarterly Communication held December 3, 1891, and of the Annual Communication held December 28, 1891, were read and approved.

Amendments to the By-Laws were received from the following Chapters, Nos. 211, 243 and 261, and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

General returns were received from a number of Chapters and Mark Lodges.

Ordered to be entered and filed.

Communications were read from Chapters Nos. 91 and 175, and referred to the Committee on Work and Jurisprudence.

A petition was read from Chapter No. 167, asking permission to receive and act upon a new petition for Bro. W. H. H., rejected in Chapter No. 167. On motion permission was granted under the usual restrictions.

A missive was read from the Grand High Priest of Washington, appointing Comp. John Keller as the Representative of that Grand Chapter near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania. On motion, Comp. Keller was received and acknowledged as such.

The Committee on By-Laws presented the following report, which was on motion received and the resolution adopted:

To the M. E. Grand High Priest, Officers and Members of the M. E. Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania:

BROTHERS AND COMPANIONS:—Your Committee on By-Laws having carefully examined the various amendments to By-Laws submitted to them beg leave to report the following:

Resolved, That the proposed amendments to the By-Laws of Chapters Nos. 211, 243 and 261 be approved.

Fraternally submitted,

J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON,
Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1892.

The Grand Chapter was then "called off" for the purpose of exemplifying the Royal Arch degree.

A Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was then opened and the degree of a Royal Arch Mason was exemplified by the Grand Officers.

The Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was then closed.

The Grand Chapter was then "called on."

The Grand Chapter was closed in peace at nine o'clock and twenty-five minutes P.M.

CHARLES E. MEYER,
Grand Secretary.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, June 2, 1892.

PRESENT :

Comp. ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, ... *M. E. Grand High Priest.*
" EDGAR A. TENNIS, ... *M. E. Grand King.*
" EZRA S. BARTLETT, ... *M. E. Grand Scribe.*
" THOMAS R. PATTON, ... *M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
" CHARLES E. MEYER, ... *M. E. Grand Secretary.*

District Deputy Grand High Priests.—Comps. J. K. MCMILLAN, WILLIAM K. JONES, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, JOEL S. EABY, and the other Grand Officers in their respective places.

Past Grand High Priests.—Comps. CHARLES E. MEYER, HIBBERT P. JOHN, MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON, JAMES S. BARBER.

Chapters Nos. 3, 43, 52, 91, 150, 152, 169, 174, 175, 180, 183, 208, 214, 219, 220, 223, 232, 233, 234, 237, 239, 240, 243, 244, 248, 250, 256, 263.

Grand Chapter was honored by the presence of Past Grand High Priests John M. Carter and George L. McCahan, of Grand Chapter of Maryland, the latter representing the General Grand Chapter.

The Grand Chapter was opened in ancient and solemn form at seven o'clock and ten minutes P.M.

The Minutes of the Quarterly Communication of March 3, 1892, were read and approved.

Amendments to By-Laws of Chapters Nos. 233, 267 and 271 were received and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

A petition was received from W. M. M., late a member of Chapter No. 178, asking to be restored to good Masonic standing. On motion the prayer of the petition was granted.

A petition was received from Philadelphia Chapter, No. 169, asking that Grand Chapter remove the suspension of Comp. W. P. C., who was suspended in error. On motion the prayer of the petition was granted.

A petition was received from Chapter No. 202, asking that the suspension of Comp. R. R. M. be removed, he having been suspended in error. On motion the prayer of the petition was granted.

A petition was received from Chapter No. 3, asking permission to receive and act upon the petition of S. B. S., previously rejected in Chapter No. 52. Also a protest from Chapter No. 52, against granting the permission. On motion permission was not granted.

A petition was received from a number of Royal Arch Masons for a warrant for a new Chapter at Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna. On motion the same was referred to the Grand Officers with power to act.

The Committee on By-Laws presented the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the M. E. Grand High Priest, Officers and Members of the M. E. Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania:

BROTHERS AND COMPANIONS:—Your Committee on By-Laws, having carefully examined the amendments to By-Laws submitted to them, offer the following resolution for your consideration:

Resolved, That the proposed amendments to the By-Laws of Chapters Nos. 233, 267 and 271 be approved.

Fraternally submitted,

J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON,
Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1892, A. I. 2422.

The M. E. Grand High Priest, in announcing the death of Past Grand Master and Comp. Clifford P. MacCalla, submitted the following for the consideration of the Grand Chapter:

The Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania directs that a minute be made in the proceedings of the Quarterly Communication of the death of Comp. and Past Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania, Bro. Clifford P. MacCalla. His exalted position in the Fraternity, his true and upright character, his extensive knowledge of Masonic lore, his unselfish devotion and sincere belief in the doctrines of Freemasonry, and his services to the Craft, have made his name famous throughout the Masonic world, and well merit this tribute that the Grand Chapter now pays to his memory.

Remarks were also made by P. G. H. Priest and Grand Secretary Meyer and Grand Chaplain Getz. On motion the Grand Chapter adopted the tribute to the memory of Comp. MacCalla.

The Committee on Work and Jurisprudence presented the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the M. E. Grand High Priest, Officers and Members of the M. E. Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania:

The Committee on Work and Jurisprudence respectfully report, that they have considered the resolutions adopted by Columbia Chapter, No.

91, and Keystone Chapter, No. 175, asking the Grand Chapter to "permit the several Chapters and Mark Lodges under its jurisdiction to provide in their By-Laws as to what notice shall be given to their members of pending applications, whether for degrees or membership." Your Committee are of the opinion that such permission should not be granted, as it would be detrimental to the uniformity that should prevail throughout the jurisdiction, in the notices issued by the Chapters to the members, and also prevent the members from knowing who were being proposed to their Chapter, who were the recommenders or the committee appointed to make inquiry. The members of a Chapter are entitled to the fullest information in regard to applications for initiation and membership, or for membership only. Otherwise one of the safeguards against the admission of unworthy persons would be removed to the detriment of Royal Arch Masonry in this jurisdiction. Said resolutions are also impolitic, being evidently intended as an evasion of the edict issued by the M. E. Grand High Priest, January 18, 1892, relating to the form of notices to be used by the subordinate Chapters. Your Committee recommend the following as the proper form to be inserted in the notices relating to applicants for the Capitular degrees and membership. It is the same form now used by nearly all the Chapters, and should be made uniform throughout the jurisdiction:

PETITIONS.

FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Companion .....*Lodge No.*.....*Age*.....

Occupation..... *Residence*.....

Late a member of Chapter, No......

Recommended by Comps......

Committee, Comps. .....

FOR THE MARK, MOST EXCELLENT AND ROYAL ARCH DEGREES AND MEMBERSHIP.

Brother.....*Lodge No.*.....*Age*.....

Occupation..... *Residence*.....

Recommended by Comps. .....

Committee, Comps......

The Committee offer the following:

Resolved, That the form relating to applications for the Capitular degrees and for membership contained in this report be printed, and a copy sent to each Chapter and Mark Lodge in the jurisdiction, with directions to adopt the same in their meeting notices.

ALEXANDER H. MORGAN,
Grand High Priest.
AUGUSTUS R. HALL,
HIBBERT P. JOHN,
JAMES S. BARBER,
MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON.

The Grand Chapter was then "called off" for the purpose of exemplifying the degree of a Mark Master Mason.

A Lodge of Mark Master Masons was then opened and the work exemplified.

A Lodge of Mark Master Masons was then closed.

The Grand Chapter was then "called on."

The Committee on Correspondence reported that they had just completed their report and had handed the same to the M. E. Grand High Priest.

The Grand Chapter was then closed in peace, at ten o'clock and ten minutes P.M.

CHARLES E. MEYER,
Grand Secretary.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, September 8, 1892.

PRESENT :

Comp. ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, ... *M. E. Grand High Priest.*
" EDGAR A. TENNIS, ... *M. E. Grand King.*
" EZRA S. BARTLETT, ... *M. E. Grand Scribe.*
" THOMAS R. PATTON, ... *M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
" CHARLES E. MEYER, ... *M. E. Grand Secretary.*

District Deputy Grand High Priests.—Comps. JOHN MCKAIN, JOEL S. EABY, STEPHEN H. APPLETON, MARSHAL W. JACOBS, THADDEUS S. ADLE, D. B. ELSE, MICHAEL W. REINOEHL, CALEB C. THOMPSON, WM. K. JONES, MARTIN L. SHAFFNER, and the other Grand Officers in their respective places.

Past Grand High Priests.—Comps. CHARLES E. MEYER, AUGUSTUS R. HALL, HIBBERT P. JOHN, JAMES S. BARBER.

Chaps. Nos. 3, 21, 43, 52, 91, 152, 169, 174, 175, 183, 190, 193, 197, 198, 201, 208, 210, 219, 222, 226, 228, 232, 233, 234, 235, 237, 243, 245, 248, 250, 258, 267, 272.

The Grand Chapter opened in ancient and solemn form at seven o'clock and eight minutes P.M.

Minutes of the Quarterly Communication of June 2, 1892, were read and approved.

By-Laws and amendments were received from

Chapters 208 and 274, which were referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

A petition was received from a number of Companions at Susquehanna, Susquehanna county, Pa., praying for a warrant for a new Chapter at that place.

A similar petition was received from a number of Companions, praying for a warrant for a new Chapter at Hazleton, Luzerne county.

On motion the petitions were referred to the Grand Officers with power to act.

A petition was received from a number of Companions, praying that a duplicate warrant be granted them for a Chapter at North East, Erie county, Pa., to replace the one destroyed by fire, said warrant to be granted free of charge.

On motion referred to the Grand Officers with power to act.

The following amendment to the Constitution of Grand Chapter was offered by Comp. Louis Wagner, and action deferred until the Quarterly Communication in December next:

Amend Section 147 by adding, "Provided Mark Master Masonic Lodges may by their By-Laws provide for meeting quarterly in December, March, June and September, instead of monthly, as provided in Section 80."

The Grand Secretary presented the following report:

To the M. E. Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania:

COMPANIONS:—The Grand Secretary fraternally presents the follow-

ing Annual Report of the Chapters and Mark Lodges and the membership of the Jurisdiction for the year ending December 27, 1891.

CHAPTERS.

The number of members, December 27, 1890, was,		13,645
Admitted during year 1891,		107
Marked,		1008
Restored to membership,		30
Total,		14,790

DEDUCT.

Dimitted during 1891, or membership ceased,	124	
Died,	232	
Suspended or expelled,	236	
Membership ceased,	5	
Errors former reports,	19	
		616
Membership, December 27, 1891, as per returns,		14,174
A net gain of,		534
During 1891 there have been rejected,		40

MARK LODGES.

Number of Members, December 27, 1890,	1216	
Admitted or restored during 1891,	2	
		1218

DEDUCT.

Died,	37	
Suspended,	2	
		39
Membership, December 27, 1891,		1179

The following is the table of statistics:

Chapter No.	Name.	Initiations.	Admissions and Restored.	Deaths.	Resigned or Ceased.	Suspended or Expelled.	Membership.
3	Jerusalem,	27	4	14	1	2	361
21	Perseverance,	18		3	1	2	170
43		11		5	3	2	276
52	Harmony,	47	2	20	4	8	755
91	Columbia,	34	4	12	1	1	368
150	Washington,	9	1	1	1		74
152	Reading,	7		5		15	176
159	Schuylkill,						28
161	Union,	3	1	2	1	3	127
162	Zerubbabel,	38	2	2	2	3	532
163	LaFayette,	2	1				109
164	Brownsville,	10				1	55
165	Union,	5		1	1	1	48
166	Mt. Moriah,	4		2			58
167	Eureka,	4		1		6	44
169	Philadelphia,	4	3	3	1	8	181
170	Delta,	13	3		1	2	97
171	St. John's,	4					67
172	Temple,	2	2		2		56
173	Easton,	23		1	10	3	162
174	Northumberland,						40
175	Keystone,	12	2	7		10	297
176	George Washington,	5	2				49
177	Tamaqua,	2	1	1	1		39
178	Catawissa,				2		18
179	Eureka,	5	1				76
180	Warren,		1	2		1	34
181	Lilly,	4		4	1		129
182	Shekinah,	26	4	1			95
183	Oriental,	60	5	18	7	12	943
185	Lackawanna,	22	1	3	1	10	131
186	Lewistown,	2		2	1		66
187	Oriental,			1			34
189	Mountain,	17	1	2		1	165
190	Norristown,	6	4	7	2		204
191	Solomon,	4	1	1			67
192	Urania,	7		4			160

Chapter No.	Name.	Initiations.	Admissions and Restored.	Deaths.	Resigned or Ceased.	Suspended or Expelled.	Membership.
193	Duquesne,	26		2		19	361
194	Tioga,	3					30
195	Portage,	7		3	1	3	92
196	Mountain City,	8		3	1		109
197	Weidle,	7		1	1		79
198	Phœnix,	3		4		3	126
199	Howell,	9		2	1		107
200	Columbus,	10	1	1	2		72
201	Standing Stone,	6	1	1	1		77
202	Howell,	2		3	2	1	52
203	Allen,	8	3	1		9	149
204	Anthony Wayne,			1	1	1	22
205	Factoryville,	No return.					24
206	Harmony,	1			1		49
207	Aaron,	4	1		1		29
208	Germantown,	11		1	2	3	136
209	Samuel C. Perkins,	7			1		53
210	Great Bend,	No return.					70
211	Venango,	11	1	1			78
212	Mound,	10		1	6		130
214	Valley,	3	1			1	50
215	Temple,	15	1	1		1	231
216	Zinzendorf,	4			2		80
217	Allegheny,	21	1	6	4	6	304
218	Bloomsburg,	2		1			44
219	Griscom,	3		1		2	53
220	Fort Washington,	1				2	32
221	Tremont,	1					67
222	Lycoming,	9	3	4	2	3	136
223	Oxford,	2		1			54
224	Corinthian,	2					71
225	Jefferson,	6		1		4	71
226	Siloam,	4		1	1	2	118
227	Emporium,	5	1	1		4	43
228	Clearfield,	11	5	1	2	1	77
229	Newtown,	1			1	4	28
230	Elk,	No return.					53
232	St. John,	14	4	5	1		225
233	Kensington,	14		6	1	2	426

Chapter No.	Name.	Initiations.	Admissions and Restored.	Deaths.	Resigned or Ceased.	Suspended or Expelled.	Membership.
234	Media,	3		1			47
235	Occidental,	9	2		2	1	122
236	Oil City,	7		1	6		64
237	Excelsior,	24		3	1	4	238
238	Newport,	4	1		1		44
239	Danville,	1					54
240	Palestine,	26	8	7	2	7	350
241	Bellefonte,	5	1	1	1		71
242	Pittston,	4			2		51
243	Tristram B. Freeman,	42	1	11	2	4	454
244	Norman,	4				2	95
245	Abington,	1				2	28
246	Warrior Run,						43
247	Orient,	3		1	4	2	69
248	Temple,	8	1	4	3		168
249	Monongahela,	6	1		2	1	48
250	Corinthian,	18	4	3		12	215
251	Signet,	2		5	3		135
252	Mizpah,	3		1			55
254	Arnold,	2	1	1			18
255	Bedford,	4		3		4	57
256	Fernwood,	5				4	92
257	Shiloh,	19	2	4	1		223
258	Chester,	8		3		1	161
259	Eden,	5					55
260	Bradford,	10	1	1	10	25	211
261	Troy,	2			2		84
262	Montgomery,	10	1			4	92
263	Coudersport,	11			1		52
264	Shamokin,	3	1		1		35
265	Westfield,	1	1				31
266	Good Samaritan,	9		1			29
267	Coatesville,	3			1		53
268	Pittsburgh,	15	1	3			122
269	Ulysses,	19	1				20
270	Doylestown,	6					47
271	Pottstown,	14	2	1			70
272	Meyersdale,	3					20
273	Butler,	20	31				51
		1008	137	232	129	236	14,174

Number of Chapters December 27, 1891, ... 115
Number of Mark Lodges December 27, 1891, ... 3

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES E. MEYER,

PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1892. *Grand Secretary.*

A petition was read from Chapter No. 248, asking permission to receive and act upon the petition of Bro. J. E. S., previously rejected in Chapter No. 43. A letter was read from the Secretary of Chapter No. 43, stating that the notice from Chapter 248 had been received too late to be laid before Chapter 43.

On motion action was deferred until the December Communication.

The Grand Chapter was then "called off" for the purpose of exemplifying the Most Excellent Master's degree.

A Lodge of Most Excellent Master Masons was then opened.

The Most Excellent Master's degree was then exemplified by the Grand Officers.

The Lodge of Most Excellent Master Masons was then closed.

The Grand Chapter was "called on."

The Grand Chapter closed in peace at eight o'clock and fifty-five minutes P.M.

CHARLES E. MEYER,
Grand Secretary.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, December 8, 1892.

PRESENT:

Comp. ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, ... *M. E. Grand High Priest.*
" EDGAR A. TENNIS, ... *M. E. Grand King.*
" EZRA S. BARTLETT, ... *M. E. Grand Scribe.*
" THOMAS R. PATTON, ... *M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
" CHARLES E. MEYER, ... *M. E. Grand Secretary.*

District Deputy Grand High Priests.—Comps. JOHN MCKAIN, JOEL S. EABY, MICHAEL W. REINOEHL, CHARLES F. DERR, LUTHER M. FINE, CALEB C. THOMPSON, WILLIAM L. CONNELL, M. L. SHAFFNER, SAMUEL L. FRENCH, T. S. ADLE, STEPHEN H. APPLETON, DANIEL B. ELSE, WILLIAM K. JONES, and the other Grand Officers in their respective places.

Past Grand High Priests.—Comps. CHARLES E. MEYER, GEORGE E. WAGNER, HIBBERT P. JOHN, AUGUSTUS R. HALL, GEORGE W. KENDRICK, Jr., MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON, JAMES S. BARBER.

Comp. GEORGE L. MCCAHAN, *Past Grand High Priest of Maryland* and *General Deputy Grand High Priest of United States.*

Grand Representatives.—Comp. CHARLES E. MEYER, of Grand Chapters of New York, Illinois, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Quebec, Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales.

Comp. EDGAR A. TENNIS, of Grand Chapter of Kentucky.

Comp. HIBBERT P. JOHN, of Grand Chapter of Tennessee.

Comp. THOMAS R. PATTON, of Grand Chapters of Nebraska, Canada and Scotland.

Comp. WILLIAM J. KELLY, of Grand Chapter of Arkansas.

Comp. AUGUSTUS R. HALL, of Grand Chapter of Indiana.

Comp. ALEXANDER MCCUNE, of Grand Chapter of Maine.
Comp. EZRA S. BARTLETT, of Grand Chapter of New Jersey.
Comp. ELSWORTH H. HULTS, of Grand Chapter of Rhode Island.
Comp. LOUIS WAGNER, of Grand Chapter of Vermont.
Comp. CONRAD B. DAY, of Grand Chapter of Virginia.
Comp. JOHN KELLER, of Grand Chapter of Washington.
Comp. LUTHER M. FINE, of Grand Chapter of Wisconsin.
Comp. HARRY M. VAN ZANDT, of Grand Chapter of South Dakota.
Comp. JAMES S. BARBER, of Grand Chapters of North Carolina and Delaware.
Comp. DAVID B. TAYLOR, of Grand Chapter of District of Columbia.
Comp. JOSHUA L. LYTE, of Grand Chapter of Iowa.
Comp. N. FERREE LIGHTNER, of Grand Chapter of Minnesota.
Comp. WILLIAM A. SINN, of Grand Chapter of Texas.
Comp. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Grand Chapter of California.
Comp. JOSEPH EICHBAUM, of Grand Chapter of North Dakota.
Comp. ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, of Grand Chapter of Maryland.
Comp. SAMUEL W. WRAY, of Grand Chapter of Kansas.

Chapters Nos. 3, 21, 43, 52, 91, 152, 159, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 175, 177, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203, 205, 208, 210, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 228, 229, 230, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 255, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 272, 273, 275—(93 Chapters, 240 members).

The Grand Chapter opened in ancient and solemn form at three o'clock P.M.

The Minutes of the Quarterly Communication, held September 8, were read and approved.

A petition was read from Chapter No. 232, asking permission to receive and act upon the petition of S. A. K., rejected in Chapter No. 233.

On motion, permission was granted under the usual restrictions.

A petition was read from Chapter No. 233, asking permission to receive and act upon the petition of F. R., rejected in Chapter No. 183.

On motion, permission was granted under the usual restrictions.

The petition of Chapter No. 248, to receive and act upon the petition of J. E. S., rejected in Chapter No. 43, which was read at the last Quarterly Communication, and action deferred until Chapter No. 43 had an opportunity to reply, was again read.

A communication from Chapter No 43, stating that there was no objection on behalf of said Chapter, was also read.

On motion, permission was granted under the usual restrictions.

Amendments to the By-Laws of Chapters Nos. 175, 205, 232, 234, 275, and Mark Lodge 214 were received and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

A missive was read from the Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Iowa, appointing Comp. Joshua L. Lyte as the Representative of that Grand Chapter near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.

On motion, Comp. Lyte was received and acknowledged as such.

A like missive was read from the Grand High Priest of Connecticut, appointing Comp. Frank J. Collins as the Representative of the Grand Chapter of Connecticut near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.

On motion, Comp. Collins was received and acknowledged as such.

M. E. Comp. Thomas R. Patton, Grand Treasurer, then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in testimony of the sympathy this Grand Chapter feels for the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania, that the M. E. Grand High Priest be authorized to draw a warrant on the Grand Treasurer for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, as a donation from the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, to the Permanent Fund of the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania.

The President of the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania, Comp. Louis Wagner, returned thanks for the Home for this most liberal donation.

A communication was read from the General Grand Officers as a Committee from the General Grand Chapter of the U. S.

The General Deputy Grand High Priest, Comp. George L. McCahan, then addressed the Grand Chapter, fraternally inviting it to unite with the General Grand Chapter, and become a member of it.

On motion of Comp. Louis Wagner, the communication was referred to a Special Committee of Five, to consider and report on the subject; notice to be sent to the subordinate Chapters when the report of the Committee will be considered.

The M. E. Grand High Priest appointed as said Committee, Comp. Louis Wagner, Past Grand High Priests Charles E. Meyer, George W. Kendrick, Jr., Hibbert P. John, and Comp. Henry J. McCarthy.

The Committee on Finance presented the following report:

To the M. E. Grand High Priest, Officers and Members of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania:

COMPANIONS:—The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the books of the M. E. Grand Treasurer, Comp. Thomas R. Patton, and the books of the M. E. Grand Secretary, Comp. Charles E. Meyer, from November 20, 1891, to November 28, 1892, and find them correct and agreeing with their vouchers, showing:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 20, 1891,	$2,133 30
Dues and Fees from Chapters and Mark Lodges,	3,970 75
Interest on Masonic Loan,	800 00
" deposits of Grand Treasurer,	63 08
Sale of Certificates, Constitutions, Attests, Dispensations, etc.,	10 00
Warrants for new Chapters,	200 00
Total,	$7,177 13

PAYMENTS.

Expenses M. E. Grand High Priest, 1891,	$550 00	
" " " 1892,	1,500 00	
Expenses D. D. Grand High Priests,	602 11	
Salary, Grand Secretary, to Sept. 27, 1892,	750 00	
" Grand Secretary's Clerk, to Sept. 27, 1892,	400 00	
" Grand Tyler, to Sept. 27, 1892,	150 00	
Rent from Sept. 30, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892,	1,275 00	
Printing, Portraits, etc. (not including Proceedings for 1892, amounting to $571.10),	282 75	
Tuning organ, one year,	40 00	
Repairs to clothing, collars, aprons, jewels and robes,	12 75	
Postage, expressage, stationery, office expenses, Grand Secretary and Grand High Priest's expenses,	140 00	
		5,702 61
Balance (carried forward),		$1,474 52

Brought forward,		$1,474 52
With which to pay balances due on appropriations to December 27, 1892, as follows:		
Salary of Grand Secretary to Dec. 27, 1892,	$187 50	
" Grand Secretary's Clerk to Dec. 27, 1892,	100 00	
" Grand Tyler to Dec. 27, 1892,	37 50	
Tuning organ to Dec. 31, 1892,	20 00	
		345 00
Leaving balance of,		$1,129 52

We have examined the investments held by the M. E. Grand Treasurer, amounting to twenty thousand dollars, all of which are bonds of the five per cent. Masonic Loan, in the name of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, and found them correct.

The Committee present the following estimate of receipts and expenditures for the year 1893:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Nov. 20, 1892,	$1,474 54
Dues and fees from Chapters and Mark Lodges,	5,800 00
Interest on investment,	800 00
Sale of Constitutions, Certificates, Dispensations, etc.,	10 00
Charters,	200 00
Total,	$8,284 52

EXPENDITURES.

Rent for twelve months,	$1,275 00	
Expenses M. E. Grand High Priest,	1,500 00	
" D. D. Grand High Priests,	750 00	
Salary of Grand Secretary, twelve months,	750 00	
" Clerk, twelve months,	400 00	
" Grand Tyler, twelve months,	150 00	
Masonic clothing, etc.,	75 00	
Printing Annual Proceedings, postage, stationery, etc., including amount of bill of printing for 1891, amounting to $571.10,	900 00	
Tuning organ for twelve months,	40 00	
Balance due on appropriations for 1890,	345 00	
		6,185 00
Showing a surplus of		$2,099 52

The Committee offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the appropriations be made for the year 1892 as follows:

For expenses of the M. E. Grand High Priest, ...	$1,500 00
For expenses of the D. D. Grand High Priests in visiting Chapters, ...	750 00
For rent, ...	1,275 00
For printing, including Annual Proceedings, postage, expressage, stationery, etc.	900 00
For salary of Grand Secretary, ...	750 00
" Clerk, ...	400 00
" Grand Tyler, ...	150 00
For tuning organ, ...	40 00
For Masonic clothing, etc., ...	75 00

Resolved, That the M. E. Grand High Priest be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrants on the M. E. Grand Treasurer for the amounts named in the foregoing resolution, as they become due and payable.

WILLIAM J. KELLY,
M. RICHARDS MUCKLÉ,
SAMUEL W. WRAY,
ELLSWORTH H. HULTS,
JAMES P. MALSEED,
Committee on Finance.

On motion the report of the Committee was received and the resolutions attached thereto unanimously adopted.

The Committee on By-Laws presented the following report:

To the M. E. Grand High Priest, Officers and Members of the M. E. Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania:

BROTHERS AND COMPANIONS:—Your Committee on By-Laws having carefully examined the By-Laws and amendments to By-Laws submitted

to them, respectfully offer the following resolutions for your consideration, to wit:

No. 234. *Resolved*, That the proposed By-Laws of Chapter No. 234 be approved.

No. 232. *Resolved*, That the proposed By-Laws of Chapter No. 232 be amended by striking out of Section 1 of Art. II the words, "provided that the July and August meetings, or either of them, may be omitted by a vote of the Chapter," and inserting in their place, "subject to the provisions of Section 80 of the Constitution of the Grand Chapter;" by striking out the whole of Section 2 of Art. X, and inserting in its place the following "Note. Section 97 of the Constitution of the Grand Chapter provides that 'All fees shall accompany the petition;'" by striking out the whole of Section 2 (the written section) of Art. XII, and as thus amended said By-Laws be approved.

No. 275. It is evident that only a part of their code has been sent; Art. I of that sent requires the name and number of the Chapter to be inserted in place of that named. No time of meeting is stated in Art. II; it must be sent back for correction and completion.

Resolved, That the proposed By-Laws of Chapter No. 275 be returned to them for correction and completion.

Resolved, That the proposed amendments to the By-Laws of Chapters No. 175 and 220 be approved.

Resolved, That the proposed amendment to the By-Laws of Chapter No. 205 be amended by striking out all after the words "each month," and inserting in their place "subject to the provisions of Section 80 of the Constitution of the Grand Chapter," and as thus amended said amendment be approved.

Resolved, That the proposed amendment to the By-Laws of Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, be amended by striking out the word "Every" at the commencement and inserting in its place the word "Any," so that each Brother's case will have to be acted upon separately, under Section 72 of the Constitution, and as thus amended said amendment be approved.

Fraternally submitted,

J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON,

Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1892, A. I. 2422.

On motion the report was received and the resolutions adopted.

The Committee on Printing and Publishing presented the following report, which was ordered spread upon the Minutes:

To the M. E. Grand High Priest, Officers and Members of the M. E. Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania:

COMPANIONS:—The Committee on Printing and Publishing beg leave to report that during the year they have approved bills for printing and stationery for the amount of $282.75. The large size of the Proceedings of the past year, the portraits of Past Grand High Priests and Report on Correspondence amounting to nearly six hundred dollars, thereby exceeding the appropriation made last year, caused your Committee to withhold the same until the Finance Committee had recommended an appropriation covering the amount.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES BLELOCH,

for Committee.

The amendment to the Constitution offered at the Quarterly Communication in September was then considered, and on motion of Past Grand High Priest Comp. George E. Wagner was postponed until the next Quarterly Communication.

This being the time fixed by the Constitution for the election of Grand Officers, to serve Grand Chapter for the ensuing Masonic year, beginning at St. John's day next, Tellers were appointed to conduct the election.

The Tellers reported the following Companions duly elected:

M. E. Comp. EDGAR A. TENNIS, ... *M. E. Grand High Priest.*
" EZRA S. BARTLETT, . . . *M. E. Grand King.*
" RICHARD M. JOHNSON, . . *M. E. Grand Scribe.*
" THOMAS R. PATTON, . . . *M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
" CHARLES E. MEYER, . . . *M. E. Grand Secretary.*

And they were duly proclaimed as such.

All those who had not received the order of High Priesthood having retired, Comp. Louis Weinrich, High Priest elect of Doylestown Chapter, No. 270, was then installed as High Priest of said Chapter to serve for the ensuing Masonic year beginning on St. John's day next and had the order of High Priesthood conferred upon him.

The Companions who had retired were then re-admitted.

The Grand Chapter was closed in peace at six o'clock P.M.

CHARLES E. MEYER,

Grand Secretary.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, St. John's Day, Tuesday, December 27, 1892.

PRESENT:

Comp.	ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, . . .	*M. E. Grand High Priest.*
"	EDGAR A. TENNIS, ...	*M. E. Grand King.*
"	EZRA S. BARTLETT, ...	*M. E. Grand Scribe.*
"	THOMAS R. PATTON, ...	*M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
"	CHARLES E. MEYER, ...	*M. E. Grand Secretary.*
"	J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON, . . .	*Asst. Grand Secretary.*
"	REV. HENRY S. GETZ, ...	*Grand Chaplain.*
"	STEPHEN H. APPLETON, ...	*D. D. Grand High Priest.*
"	ED. H. COANE, ...	*Grand Captain of the Host.*
"	ED. B. SPENCER, ...	*Grand Principal Sojourner.*
"	J. NEWTON MARSHALL, ...	*Grand R. A. Captain.*
"	JOSEPH S. MILLER, ...	*Grand Master of 3d Veil.*
"	M. SEDDINGER, ...	as *Grand Master of 2d Veil.*
"	JOHN KELLER, ...	as *Grand Master of 1st Veil.*
"	ROBERT J. LINDEN, ...	as *S. G. Master of Ceremonies.*
"	GEORGE WHARTON, ...	as *J. G. Master of Ceremonies.*
"	HARRY T. KINGSTON, ...	*Grand Marshal.*
"	FRANK M. HIGHLEY, ...	*Grand Pursuivant.*
"	THOMAS A. WOODBURY, . . .	*Grand Tyler.*

Past Grand High Priests.—Comps. CHARLES E. MEYER, HIBBERT P. JOHN, GEORGE W. KENDRICK, JR., MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON and JAMES S. BARBER.

Representatives of Chapters Nos. 3, 43, 52, 91, 169, 175, 183, 201, 202, 208, 217, 220, 232, 234, 240, 243, 244, 247, 248, 250, 251—(21 Chapters).

The Grand Chapter was opened in ancient and solemn form at six o'clock P.M.

General returns were received from a number of Chapters, which were ordered to be entered and filed.

Amendments to the By-Laws of Chapters Nos. 207, 211 and 276 were received and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

A petition was received from Chapter No. 162 asking permission to receive and act upon the petition of S. D., rejected in Chapter No. 247.

On motion, permission was granted under the usual restrictions.

The Committee on By-Laws presented the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the M. E. Grand High Priest, Officers and Members of the M. E. Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania:

BROTHERS AND COMPANIONS:—Your Committee on By-Laws having carefully considered the By-Laws and amendments to By-Laws referred to them, respectfully offer the following resolutions, to wit:

No. 276. *Resolved*, That the proposed By-Laws of Chapter No. 276 be approved.

Resolved, That the proposed amendments to the By-Laws of Chapters No. 207 and No. 211 be approved.

Fraternally submitted,

J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON,

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1892. *Chairman.*

M. E. Comp. Alexander H. Morgan, Grand High Priest, then read the following report, which was listened to with marked attention by the Companions:

COMPANIONS OF THE GRAND CHAPTER:—At the conclusion of the two years during which I have performed the duties of Chief Executive Officer of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, I follow the usual custom of giving an account of my stewardship, and so far as lies in my power stating to the Companions the condition of Royal Arch Masonry in this jurisdiction.

I recognize, as we all do, the mercies of the omnipotent power to whom institutions as well as individuals owe their life and being, and we should be thankful for His gracious providence, which enables us to meet again in this Temple, dedicated to virtue, universal benevolence, and to the dissemination of the "light and knowledge" which leads onward to the Author of everlasting truth. While we assemble here to-day, in accordance with the mandates of the Constitution of the Grand Chapter, we should be wanting in Masonic charity if the occasion was allowed to pass without at least a brief reference to those of our Companions who were called away during the past year. It is satisfactory to note that the roll of elective officers, as well as the subordinate, is intact; that all those officials who stood in this hall in December last are here to-day in the health and strength necessary to the performance of their allotted functions. In the list of District Deputies, we miss the name of Companion Jesse Orr, who for many years served in that capacity for the counties of Berks and Lebanon. Companion Orr was an active citizen in the community where he lived, respected as an honorable, upright man, and a conscientious Freemason. He was suddenly stricken down in the midst of his usefulness, and we remember him as one who strove in all things to comply with his Masonic obligations. Companion George A. Ochs, High Priest of Harmony

Chapter, No. 52; Companion Samuel F. Cloak, Past High Priest of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, and Companion Samuel H. Buck, High Priest of Union Chapter, No. 161, are also numbered with the dead. Companion Clifford P. MacCalla, late Grand Master of Masons of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, died while traveling in the far-off land of Egypt. Distinguished as a learned scholar in Freemasonry as well as for his devotion to the Fraternity, his pure character as a man won for him the esteem of the Brethren, and though not a member of the Grand Chapter, I directed that a minute be entered in its proceedings as a tribute to the memory of this lamented and honorable Companion. There are many others just as worthy, although their names may not appear on the register as officers, either of grand or subordinate bodies. But to one and all, High Priest or simply Chapter member, we pay the tribute that Freemasonry accords to all its disciples, we drop the tear of sympathy, and over the remains of the honored Companion plant the symbol of immortality. Death levels all distinctions. Mortality, whether king or commoner, is subject to the inevitable law of dissolution. Eulogy may set forth the virtues of the deceased, but it cannot alter the divine fiat.

> "Can storied urn or animated bust,
> Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath;
> Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
> Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?"

While all this is true, yet we are not deterred from giving to the departed Companion the just dues of an honorable life, and we can erect, within our memories, a monument adorned with the recollections of his good deeds, which will be to us an incentive in our own lives to follow after and imitate them.

The general condition of Royal Arch Masonry in this jurisdiction is satisfactory, both as to the increase in membership and the issue of warrants to new Chapters.

Financially, as shown by the report of the Committee on Finance, there is a balance sufficiently large to allow of an appropriation of five hundred dollars to the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania, and thus place the Grand Chapter on the list of contributors to this most worthy institution. While the expenditures exceed those of the preceding year, owing principally to the increase in cost of printing the Annual Proceedings of the Grand Chapter and the report of the Committee on Correspondence, yet the revenues have also increased so as to meet the additional outlay and still leave a balance on the right side of the account. The total receipts for the year were $7177.13, and the balance after paying all demands is $1129.52. The investments of the Grand Chapter, $20,000.

New Chapters.

During the two years of my administration four new Chapters have been constituted—one at Butler, Butler county; one at Bangor, Northampton county; one at Kennett, Chester county, and one at Susquehanna, Susquehanna county.

The first two mentioned were noticed in my last annual report. The Chapter at Kennett was constituted in Renaissance Hall, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, on the sixth day of July, 1892. A large attendance of Royal Arch Masons assisted at the constitution of the new Chapter and the ceremonies were conducted in strict conformity with the requirements of the Constitution. This Chapter, located in the ancient borough of Kennett Square, noted as the centre of a cultivated and refined population, and officered by intelligent, active Companions, will no doubt prove to be a valuable addition to the Royal Arch Chapters of this jurisdiction.

On Wednesday, November 30, 1892, I left Philadelphia, accompanied by Grand Secretary Charles E. Meyer and Grand Captain of the Host L. Hassell Lapp, and went to Susquehanna for the

purpose of constituting the Susquehanna Chapter, No. 276. I was joined *en route* at Scranton by District Deputy William L. Connell, and a number of the Companions, officers and members of Lackawanna and others of the Chapters in that vicinity. I arrived at Susquehanna about five o'clock in the afternoon and was met by a large delegation of Companions from Chapters at Great Bend, Montrose and Pittston, beside nearly all the charter members of the new Chapter. At seven o'clock in the evening the Susquehanna Chapter, No. 276, was constituted in ancient and solemn form, in the presence of a large and attentive assembly of Royal Arch Masons. The new Chapter starts under very favorable auspices. Circumstances have been adverse to the increase of Capitular Masonry in that section of the State. Some of the Companions unfortunately allowed themselves to be ensnared into associations inconsistent with their obligations to legitimate Freemasonry and it happened that one of the first official acts I was called upon to perform after my induction into the office of Grand High Priest was the issuing of an edict which debarred a considerable number of the Companions in that section from the rights and privileges of Royal Arch Masonry. It was a duty, though by no means a pleasant one. But it is satisfactory to be able to say that those adverse circumstances no longer exist, and that peace and harmony again prevail, so that this new Chapter will no doubt receive a large and immediate accession to its membership, from the fact that the disturbed condition of Freemasonry in that part of the State has retarded the spread of that light and knowledge only to be found in Capitular Masonry. While the issuing of warrants to new Chapters is generally accepted as an evidence of prosperity and an increase of strength to the Grand Chapter, yet experience has shown that those expectations are not always realized, and I have been careful to lay all such applications before the Grand Officers, so that they might be closely scrutinized and the petition only

granted upon its merits. If you will examine the register of Royal Arch Chapters of this jurisdiction you will find that with the latest addition to the roll the numbers reach the high figures of two hundred and seventy-six, but there are only *one hundred and eighteen* living Chapters; the others have died from incompetency, want of zeal, lack of sustenance or other causes. At the constituting of each new Chapter I have pointed out to the Companions the facts just stated and endeavored to impress upon them the necessity of active, untiring vigilance in sustaining the Chapter brought to life upon their application, and whose continued existence would depend upon their exertions. It is to be hoped that those who have started these last additions to the Royal Arch Chapters of Pennsylvania, having so many unfortunate examples before them, may profit by the sad experience of their predecessors and set their structures upon strong and solid foundations, so that they grow, and flourish, and increase, and reach a high and honorable position among the Masonic bodies of this jurisdiction.

Visitations.

The Grand High Priest who desires faithfully to fulfill the duties of his station and comply with the mandates of the Constitution finds himself confronted with Section XVII of that instrument which if literally complied with would make him a constant and unceasing traveler during his term of office. Fortunately, the framers of the Constitution, realizing that it would scarcely be possible for the Grand High Priest to visit every Chapter or Mark Lodge in the State, inserted the saving clause, "if practicable," thus easing somewhat the task which otherwise would remain a most onerous duty. During the past year I have made many visitations, grand and personal, and have used my best endeavors to carry out that part of my obligations. It is not my intention to

mention in detail all of the visitations. I shall refer only to the most important.

On Tuesday, February 16, I made a Grand Visitation to Palestine Chapter, No. 240, meeting in Renaissance Hall, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia. I was accompanied by a full corps of Grand Officers. The Mark Master Mason's degree was conferred by the officers of the Chapter and was satisfactorily rendered. I delivered an address, taking for my theme the name of the Chapter, "Palestine" and the interesting incidents in the history of that country associated with Freemasonry, and gave the Companions, officers and members such advice and instruction as the occasion called for, all of which was happily received.

Thursday, February 18, was appointed as the time for a Grand Visitation to Montgomery Chapter, located at Ardmore, Montgomery county, and the High Priest of the Chapter had been notified to that effect, but illness prevented my personal attendance. Comp. Ezra S. Bartlett, M. E. Grand Scribe, officiated in my absence, and it is scarcely necessary for me to state that the ceremonies of the Grand Visitation were correctly and ably performed by that officer. I regretted very much my inability to be present, more particularly from the fact that I assisted at the constituting of this Chapter in June, 1882, and desired to meet officially the Companions who were installed officers at that time and also to see how the Chapter had progressed in the royal art of Capitular Masonry. Grand Scribe Bartlett reported a good attendance and that the Chapter was in a flourishing condition.

On Monday, March 14, accompanied by the Grand Officers, I made a Grand Visitation to Howell Chapter, No. 202, at West Chester. I was met at the station by the officers and members of the new Chapter and also Companions from Media, Fernwood and other Chapters of the district. The attendance was good, but I found the officers indifferently posted in the work. They attributed

their inefficiency to the continued absence of the District Deputy, who had not visited the Chapter and given them instructions; rather a lame excuse. Officers of Chapters should be able to discharge the duties of their stations without relying on the District Deputy.

On Wednesday, April 20, I made a Grand Visitation to Siloam Chapter, No. 226, at Frankford. There was a full attendance of members and visiting Companions. The Mark degree was conferred by the Scribe of the Chapter, Comp. John Lunn, in an impressive and correct manner. I was much pleased with the general efficiency of the officers, elective and appointed, also of the flourishing condition and prosperity of the Chapter.

On Monday, June 20, I left Philadelphia on an extended series of Grand Visitations, reaching across the State to Erie. I was accompanied by nearly all the Grand Officers, the absentees joining me *en route*. Arriving at Sunbury that afternoon, I visited Northumberland Chapter, No. 174, at eight o'clock P.M. On Tuesday I proceeded to Williamsport, visiting Lycoming Chapter, No. 222; from Williamsport to Lock Haven, visiting the LaFayette Chapter, No. 163; from Lock Haven to Emporium, visiting Emporium Chapter, No. 227; from Emporium to Bradford, visiting Bradford Chapter, No. 260; from Bradford to Erie, Saturday, June 25, concluding the week's work by visiting Temple Chapter, No. 215, at Erie. At all of the several stations I was met by the Companions, officers and members of the Chapters to be visited, while the meetings generally were of the most gratifying character. I followed the custom begun at the commencement of my administration, that of delivering an address to the Chapter illustrative of some one of the Capitular degrees and also had the degree conferred by the officers of the Chapter, which afforded an opportunity of judging of their proficiency in the work, and the general results were satisfactory. This tour or series of visitations

took in three districts: The Fourteenth, in charge of District Deputy William K. Jones; the Fifteenth, District Deputy Daniel B. Else; and the Eighteenth, District Deputy Henry W. DeWitt. Comp. Jones accompanied me part of the route, Comps. Else and DeWitt being absent from the State.

I found the Chapters in good condition financially and well up in the work; the officers active, zealous Royal Arch Masons. In some of the Chapters the ritual was found to contain certain deviations from the system as recognized by the Grand Chapter, and which evidently had been brought across the border from New Jersey or New York. These deviations were pointed out to the officers and the corrections were in all cases received in a truly grateful and fraternal spirit, and while the journey was fatiguing, traveling all day and working several hours at night, I am justified in saying that the results compensated the Grand Officers for the time consumed and has been of great benefit to the districts visited.

September 20, I made a Grand Visitation to Temple Chapter, No. 248, meeting in Oriental Hall, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia. The attendance was considered good, so I was informed by the officers of the Chapter, who complained of a general neglect on the part of the members to comply with that important obligation which imposes upon them a constant attendance at the meetings of the Chapter, and which unfortunately is so lightly regarded by many of the Companions. But as I also learned from the same source that when a degree was to be conferred the work was most always done by members of other Chapters, brought in for that special purpose, I was disposed to excuse or to make allowance for dereliction of duty on the part of the members when the officers themselves were derelict. This practice of calling upon Past High Priests, whether members of their own Chapter or not, to relieve them of the most important duty—that of conferring the degrees of Capitular Masonry by the officers of a Chapter, and which practice

has grown in some of the Chapters to be almost regarded as a law, cannot be too strongly condemned, and must be accepted as a confession on the part of those officials of incompetency to perform the duties of their stations: "Those who wear the honors should be capable of doing the work."

September 22, I paid a Grand Visitation to Kensington Chapter, No. 233, meeting in the Kensington Masonic Hall. The handsome Hall was filled with the members of this large and energetic Chapter, distinguished for its activity and devotion to Capitular Masonry. The Mark degree was conferred by the Scribe, Comp. John Mariner, and the earnest rendition of the ritual by Comp. Mariner showed a conscientious study on his part of this beautiful degree. The bounteous hospitality of Kensington Chapter, so often experienced on former visitations, was on this occasion as fully extended to the Grand Officers, and it was a sincere pleasure to be able to congratulate the Chapter on its general prosperity. While not disposed to indulge in invidious comparisons, I may be allowed to point out and call the attention of our Chapters generally to the facts, that one of the principal causes of the high standing of this Chapter, and also of its financial and numerical strength, is the constant attendance of the members at the meetings and the full discharge of the duties of their stations by the officers.

Wednesday, October 19, I made a Grand Visitation to Signet Chapter, No. 251, meeting in the Oriental room. While this Chapter is not so strong in numbers as several of the Chapters meeting in the Masonic Temple, it is composed of intelligent Companions and is officered with Royal Arch Masons well posted in the work, and I found the general condition of the Chapter prosperous. The Signet is a term significant to the Capitular Mason. Its use and meaning is well known to those who have passed the veils and been admitted into the presence of the Council. I improved the opportunity of speaking to the Companions of

Signet Chapter and calling their attention to the symbology of the instrument which they had chosen for the name of their Chapter, and my address was received by the Companions present with the attentive spirit that was to be expected from men of their intelligence.

The Grand Visitations in the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, were concluded on Monday, November 7, by a visitation to Corinthian Chapter, No. 250. The Grand Scribe, Comp. Ezra S. Bartlett, conferred the Mark degree in his usual correct manner, and the report of the Grand Secretary on the minutes was highly complimentary to one of the most faithful, painstaking Secretaries of the jurisdiction, Comp. James McCormick, and I was pleased to learn of the prosperous condition of the Chapter. I delivered an address, taking for my subject the name of the Chapter and the Corinthian style of architecture, its symbology in connection with historical Masonry, and the visitation was in every respect satisfactory.

On the 20th day of November, 1892, accompanied by the Grand Scribe, Comp. Ezra S. Bartlett, Grand Secretary Charles E. Meyer and Grand Captain of the Host L. Hassell Lapp, I left Philadelphia for a series of visitations to the western part of the State. I arrived at Pittsburgh on the morning of the 21st, and was most courteously received by Comp. John McKain, District Deputy, and many Companions of the Second district.

In the evening of Monday, 21st, I visited Shiloh Chapter, No. 257, meeting in the new Masonic Temple, Pittsburgh. The large hall was filled with Royal Arch Masons, members of the several Chapters of Pittsburgh; visitors from Ohio, New York and Delaware, also the Chapters at Greensburg, Washington, Beaver Falls, Rochester, Kittanning, Uniontown, and other places. Twenty-seven Chapters were represented. It was an inspiring sight to look upon such a large assemblage, all wearing the insignia of the

Seventh degree, and could only be equaled in the Renaissance Hall, Philadelphia, by the Royal Arch Masons of the First district. I made an address to the Companions appropriate to the occasion, after which the Mark and Most Excellent degrees were conferred by the Grand Scribe upon a number of candidates. He was assisted by the officers of the several Chapters of the district, as well as those of Shiloh Chapter. The work of all who officiated was correctly rendered, showing earnest attention and study on the part of the Companions, and the occasion was one, no doubt, to be remembered with pleasure by all those who were present.

Tuesday evening, November 23, I visited Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 162, holding an extra meeting. The attendance was fully as large as that of the preceding evening. I conferred the Royal Arch degree on eight candidates. I was assisted in the work by the officers elected and appointed of the Chapter, and was much gratified at the correct and earnest manner in which they discharged the duties of their several stations, while the close attention of the Companions present showed their interest in and devotion to Royal Arch Masonry. This large and influential district contains ten Chapters, one of which, Zerubbabel, No. 162, has an active membership of five hundred and seventy-two Royal Arch Masons, and is the third in numerical strength of the Chapters under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, while the aggregate of the ten Chapters is nearly two thousand members, and singly or collectively all seem to be prosperous. It affords me much pleasure to make this favorable report of the Second district.

On Wednesday, November 24, I left Pittsburgh for Altoona, where I was joined by the M. E. Grand King, Comp. Edgar A. Tennis. In the evening I visited Mountain Chapter, No. 189. Besides the large attendance of members, visitors were present from several of the adjoining Chapters and from the jurisdiction of Michigan. I exemplified the Royal Arch degree, assisted by the

Grand Officers, and after the closing of the Chapter was hospitably entertained by the Companions.

This Chapter is located in the Seventeenth district, under the charge of District Deputy Comp. Martin L. Shaffner, of Huntingdon. It comprises the counties of Mifflin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Juniata, Fulton, Perry, Clearfield and Blair. The district is too extensive for one Deputy; it should be divided, which division would, no doubt, be advantageous to all concerned. The visitations of which I have spoken were all made in company with one or more of the Grand Officers, but I have made many others to the Chapters throughout the State without any accompaniment.

On Monday, April 11, I attended the meeting of Reading Chapter, No. 152, at Reading, Berks county. On Tuesday, April 12, Weidle Chapter, No. 197, at Lebanon. Monday, April 18, Mountain City Chapter, at Pottsville. These and others where I was alone, unattended by the Grand Officers, afforded opportunities of seeing the work done by the Chapter Officers, and of making corrections where errors were found to exist, and which, perhaps, would have passed unnoticed amidst the pomp and ceremony of a Grand Visitation; and it is a pleasure to say that the corrections were always received in the same kindly spirit in which I endeavored to make them.

At the meetings of the Chapters and Mark Lodges of the city of Philadelphia and vicinity, I have been a frequent attendant, so that the Grand Chapter will learn by this report that the mandate of the Constitution in relation to the visitation of the subordinate Chapters by the Grand High Priest has been complied with so far as is practicable.

District Deputies.

I have had occasion during the past year to appoint several District Deputies to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations.

One of the prerogatives of the Grand High Priest defined by the Constitution, from the exercise of which there can be no appeal, is the appointment of District Deputies, and also the subordinate officers of the Grand Chapter. While the selecting of those officials is vested in the chief officer without question or consultation, sound policy would dictate, and the interest of Royal Arch Masonry be promoted, peace and harmony preserved, that in making the appointments of District Deputies, such Companions should be chosen, who being in every way qualified for the exercise of the responsible duties of the position are also also acceptable to the Chapters and Royal Arch Masons of the districts, otherwise the Deputy would be hampered in the performance of his duties, and the prosperity of the district retarded. Those considerations have governed me in choosing District Deputies, and it is a satisfaction to report that the districts generally throughout the State have been well looked after, and the Deputies attentive to their duties. I was also careful in choosing my subordinate officers to fill the positions with Companions of well-known reputations, for the possession of the experience and Masonic knowledge necessary to the correct performance of the duties of their several stations, and whose standing as men and Freemasons commanded the esteem and respect of their fellows; and I am pleased to embrace this opportunity of testifying to the cordial support I have received from the officers of the Grand Chapter during my term of office, and that their deportment on all occasions, whether occupying their several stations at the communications of the Grand Chapter, or assisting at the visitations throughout the State, has been such as to uphold the honor and dignity of the Grand Chapter, and to merit the favorable criticism of their Companions. Of the elective officers, or of their qualifications, it does not become me to speak, the Grand Chapter, by its verdict given at the last Communication, has made manifest its approval of the manner in which they have performed

their duties, and that is of far more value than any commendation from me.

Decisions.

Questions are constantly being propounded to the Grand High Priest, some relating to the conferring of the degrees, some as to the requisite qualifications of candidates, and many on work and jurisprudence, and it is fortunate for the repose of that officer, that in the great majority of those interrogatories he can refer the inquirer to the Constitution of the Grand Chapter for the solution of his question, and if officers and members would consult that instrument more frequently there would be much less questioning of the Grand Officers in regard to matters which are plainly laid down in the Constitution.

An applicant for the Capitular degrees who had been balloted for and approved, presented himself at the place of meeting of the Chapter, on the night fixed for the stated meeting, being the month of July, but was informed that the Chapter had closed over until September—the six months expired in July. The question was asked whether the candidate was still eligible. I decided that he was. He presented himself within the prescribed time and the fact that the Chapter had omitted the stated meetings in July and August could not deprive him of the right to be advanced. When an applicant is rejected he is so informed or should be by the Secretary of the Chapter, and it would be well if approved candidates were notified of their approval and the six months' limitation explained to them. I was asked if it was necessary to install officers reëlected. I decided that all elective officers must be installed annually, no matter how many times they have been reëlected. It appears that in some instances Secretaries and Treasurers reëlected have not been installed except at the first election.

Several cases of disputed jurisdiction have presented themselves during the past year, but a reference to the edict issued, February

16, 1891, in which I endeavored to settle that long mooted question, has been sufficient to end the controversy, and it is not probable that succeeding Grand High Priests will be annoyed by Chapters competing for candidates on an assumed right of jurisdiction so long as that decision can be found on the Secretary's minute books.

Questions as to authority on work are constantly being presented. They come from High Priests, Kings, Scribes and Secretaries, as well as members of the Chapters, with singular frequency. But the solution of most of those questions is so plainly defined in Section 17 and Section 24 of the Constitution of the Grand Chapter that it is strange that there should be any necessity for such inquiries. The following questions with the answers appended were embodied in a circular issued from the office of the Grand High Priest, on March 10, 1892. The questions were propounded by one of the District Deputies:

"*First.* Is the work in the Capitular degrees, as given by the School of Instruction, held in Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, the work of the Grand Chapter, and as such endorsed by the Grand Chapter?

"*Answer.* The work of the Grand Chapter is the work as approved by the Committee on Work and Jurisprudence and as exemplified by Grand Chapter. The School of Instruction is not teaching under the authority or endorsement of the Grand Chapter.

"*Second.* Is it lawful for members of this School of Instruction to go from place to place instructing in the work as the work of the Grand Chapter?

"*Answer.* It is not lawful for members of this School to claim that they are disseminating the approved work of the Grand Chapter until it has been so approved by the M. E. Grand High Priest. They are simply dispensing Masonic Light and Knowledge to their less informed Brethren, an obligatory duty applying with equal force to every Royal Arch Mason.

"*Third.* Is it lawful for a subordinate Chapter to furnish a list of its officer, Past High Priests and date of its Charter to any per-

son or persons (not members of said Chapter) or to a publishing house; such information to be used in making a public Masonic work or kind of Register for general use among Masons at large?

"*Answer.* It is not unlawful for a Chapter to furnish a list of its officers, Past High Priests and date of Charter for the purpose stated; such information is usually printed in By-Laws, upon notices, and published in the Masonic and profane press of the day without the right of doing so being questioned."

Complaints have been received at the office of the Grand High Priest from several District Deputies and also from High Priests of Chapters that self-constituted instructors of Capitular Masonry had come into their districts and assumed an authority which the District Deputy claimed was unwarranted and which was calculated to impair his standing and influence with the Chapters under his charge, and the District Deputy asking the foregoing questions was one of those whose domain had been invaded. Section 17 and Section 24 of the Constitution clearly indicate the Grand High Priest as the head and authority of Capitular Masonry in this State, and also associate with him the Committee on Work and Jurisprudence as a tribunal to whom all questions on work and jurisprudence shall be submitted, and until those sections of the Constitution shall be abrogated neither associations nor individuals can lawfully arrogate to themselves either the instruction or construction of the work in this jurisdiction.

On the 18th of January, 1892, I issued an edict defining the form of notices of meetings of the Chapters, so as to make them uniform throughout the jurisdiction. I had found in my peregrinations among the Chapters throughout the State that much diversity existed in the form of notices of meetings; some of which merely reflected the ideas of the Secretaries, while several Chapters dispensed entirely with notices of their meetings, leaving the members in ignorance as to when the Chapter met. The importance and

the necessity of the members of a Chapter being notified of the time and place of meeting cannot be too strongly inculcated and should be insisted upon for every meeting, stated, extra or special.

When a Committee of Inquiry makes a favorable report and the applicant is balloted for and approved, the Committee is discharged and its connection with the case is ended. If the applicant does not present himself within six months the fee is forfeited to the Chapter. A fictitious revival of the Committee or a motion to withdraw the petition is unlawful. My attention has been called to this evasion of the law by some of the Chapters.

A Communication from the General Grand Chapter of the United States.

At the Communication held December 8, 1892, Comp. George L. McCahan, P. G. H. P. of the Grand Chapter of Maryland, representing the General Grand Chapter of the United States, appeared before this Grand Chapter to advocate a union of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania with the General Grand Chapter of the United States, and an official communication from that Grand Chapter was read, urging and setting forth the reasons for such a union. The subject was considered of too much importance to be decided at that meeting, and in accordance with the action of the Grand Chapter I have appointed a Committee of five members to take into consideration the matter of a union with the General Grand Chapter of the United States. That Committee will give the subject due consideration and report at the next Communication.

Companions, in concluding this report of my doings as Grand High Priest of this Grand Chapter during the past Masonic year, I may be allowed to say that in six years of service as an elective officer and also several years in an appointed capacity I have striven on all occasions to fulfill the obligations of the positions, chief or

subordinate, so as to uphold the honor and dignity of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania. I have administered the laws, rules and regulations, as in duty bound, without fear or favor, but with conscientious fidelity. While it has been a task occupying much time and labor, accompanied with corresponding responsibilities, there is a great satisfaction in feeling that so far as my capabilities could reach I have done my full duty. True, it has been a labor, but also true a labor of love, while the honor of presiding over such a Masonic body is ample compensation for personal sacrifice.

Among the Grand Chapters of the United States this Grand Chapter occupies the third position in numerical strength, while in the intelligence of its members and their general standing as men and Freemasons it is second to no other Masonic institution.

Its ritual, as used in the rendering of the Capitular degrees, is the simplest and yet the most impressive of all other jurisdictions, and is well calculated to impress upon the applicant for Masonic knowledge the truths of historical Masonry. That this Grand Chapter may continue to flourish, that its officers may be imbued with the wisdom to govern, the integrity that commands respect, and in all things illustrate in their own persons those virtues which Freemasonry inculcates, is my sincere and earnest wish, and I lay down the sceptre which I have wielded, as I hope on all occasions with justice and impartiality, but with an unfaltering determination to preserve the landmarks, enforce the strict letter of the Constitution, and maintain the exalted position of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania.

So much of the Minutes of the last Quarterly Communication of December 8, 1892, referring to the election of Grand Officers, was then read.

All but Past High Priests who had received the order of High Priesthood having retired,

Comp. EDGAR A. TENNIS was installed as MOST EXCELLENT GRAND HIGH PRIEST of the GRAND HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING.

He was duly proclaimed as such and received the salutations of the Craft.

The Companions who had retired were readmitted, when the following Grand Officers were severally installed, and were each duly proclaimed and received the salutations of the Craft:

Comp. EZRA S. BARTLETT, ...	*M. E. Grand King.*
" RICHARD M. JOHNSON, ...	*M. E. Grand Scribe.*
" THOMAS R. PATTON, ...	*M. E. Grand Treasurer.*
" CHARLES E. MEYER, ...	*M. E. Grand Secretary.*

The M. E. Grand High Priest, Comp. EDGAR A. TENNIS, then addressed the Companions as follows:

Since the organization of this Grand Body it has been the custom for the newly installed Grand High Priest to deliver an address and declare some of the principles by which the administration of the affairs of the Craft in this jurisdiction will be governed during his term of office, and in compliance with that custom, I now have the honor and pleasure to briefly address you.

I recall with genuine feelings of gratitude my election at your hands four years since, as Grand Scribe, and having, by your generous favor, served the allotted time as Grand Scribe and

Grand King, I am now to take upon myself the responsibility of the highest position in your power to bestow, and while doing so, let me offer you my earnest assurance of the value I place upon your continued confidence and respect. When four years ago I was selected from a number of worthy Companions whose names were mentioned for the position of Grand Scribe, I felt that it was not so much a personal honor, as it was a recognition of constituent Chapters meeting outside of the shadow of this Temple. My election to the present exalted position as a representative from the country marks only the third in the history of this Grand Chapter, notwithstanding the fact that the country membership is twice that of Philadelphia Chapters. My devotion to the duties of this important trust shall be such as to encourage a continued recognition of what is termed Country Chapters, which recognition, I believe, will promote greater interest and better attendance at the several communications of this Grand Body. In all organizations, whether political, social, literary or religious, some one must be the recognized head, while others learn to submit and obey. Our society is no exception to this principle, since by harmony and brotherly love we dignify the custom and show that in our ranks there is no dissension save that noble dissension, or rather emulation, as to who can best work and best agree. Our one ambition is to promote happiness and do good to all men by practicing out of the Chapter those principles of religion and morality we are taught within it. How well we have kept the faith and shown it by our works, is not within the power of man to pen, for while we are permitted to see new Masonic stars appear and old ones brighten as time changes to history, thus evidencing the favor of Heaven, we cannot go into all the homes made brighter, the social circles made purer and kindred organizations elevated in character and there estimate the value of our blessed Fraternity founded upon "Virtue, Truth and Charity," which is love. It is a silent teacher,

and we continue to labor because, blest of Heaven, prospered and fostered by our Great High Priest, we are assured finally of that white stone in which a new name is written, unknown to all save him that receiveth it.

The Work and Schools of Instruction.

In retrospecting, I am impressed with the unselfish character of our institution, ancient and honorable as it is. No effort has been made to modernize it by selfish leaders, and we stand to-day upon the fundamental principles, the broad philanthropic platform of our forefathers and take it as a guide for the future. I have no new ideas, inventions or discoveries to introduce; it only shall be my pleasure to follow closely the Constitution, rules and regulations of this Grand Body and see that the same are respected by constituent bodies; to discourage by counsel or edict all innovations affecting the ancient usages, customs and landmarks or any departure from established conditions, whereby the purity and exclusiveness of our Fraternity is preserved. An observance of these conditions, however, need not deter us from the introduction of methods by which the fire upon our Masonic altars may more brightly glow, awakening the indifferent convert and exercising wholesome influence upon the profane. To the end that these latter results may be obtained, I recognize the necessity for a more methodical and diversified system for imparting Masonic light and knowledge than now prevails in this jurisdiction. The Constitution of this Grand Body provides for a Committee on Work and Jurisprudence, and the duty of this Committee is to pass upon all questions of Masonic law and Capitular work in this jurisdiction. Such a liberal construction has been placed upon the authority of this Committee, that it not only sits in judgment upon questions propounded to it, but is the only body having authority to teach the work. When we consider that this Committee has no stated time for meeting, nor

established place for imparting knowledge to those desiring it, the necessity for a division of authority confronts me. We cannot, of course, abolish the Committee established by the Constitution, and would not if we could, but one of my first official efforts shall be to have the Committee on Work and Jurisprudence establish schools of instruction in each District Deputy Grand High Priest's district within this jurisdiction, which school shall be under the direction of the District Deputy, who will be held accountable for the action of said school, to the end that the work taught shall be the recognized work of this Grand Body. We can all bear testimony to the wisdom of the Grand Lodge, in permitting the organization in 1878 of the present School of Instruction meeting in this Temple. Its influence is not confined to the Lodges of this city, but throughout this jurisdiction we find brighter Masons and more uniformity of work than prior to its existence.

The schools in each district can organize by electing officers from each of the Chapters in the respective districts, and have a stated time and place of meeting, and, whenever and wherever necessary, I have no doubt the Committee on Work will provide whatever assistance is required to properly organize and correctly teach the established work.

Proficiency before Advancement.

It is apparent to all who have interested themselves in the work of Royal Arch Masonry, that the interest and importance is not attached to it in our jurisdiction that is merited by the beautiful and impressive lessons taught in the several degrees. Too often candidates are rushed through the Chapters, receiving the degrees only as a matter of necessity, that the honor of Knighthood may be conferred upon them. Once in the Commandery without any knowledge of Capitular Masonry, they seldom make it a study, and as a result we have but a small percentage of bright Companions.

I suggest as a remedy the passing of a resolution making it necessary for a candidate to prove his proficiency in open Chapter before advancement. This will require application on the part of the candidate, and work advantageously for the Chapter after his exaltation.

This subject will be referred to the Committee on Work and Jurisprudence to consider the propriety of offering a resolution.

District Deputy Grand High Priests.

The District Deputy Grand High Priests in their respective districts are the immediate representatives of the Grand High Priest, and are selected on account of their knowledge of Masonic law, and their familiarity with Capitular work as recognized by this Grand Chapter. The success or failure of the administration of any Grand High Priest depends largely upon the zealousness and diligence of his cabinet, and you are not only expected but enjoined to perfect yourselves in the work, make frequent visits to each Chapter in your district, and be able to impart Masonic light and knowledge whenever called upon to do so. I have learned from personal experience that the position of District Deputy is not one of honor, unless you make it such by your devotion to your Chapters, by your genial disposition, and unmistakable willingness and ability to enlighten the student after knowledge. In order that the best results may be obtained, I have made a number of changes, both in the districts and in the Representatives thereof, and ask your charitable forbearance while the changes adjust themselves to systematic work. Each District Deputy will be provided with a minute book in which he will record his official acts, and present the same for examination in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; see that the Secretary of each Chapter carefully and correctly records the proceedings of his Chapter; that the Treasurer has filed his bond and that it has been approved by his

Chapter; that each High Priest in his district is in possession of the order of High Priesthood and able to confer it upon his successor; that the annual returns are properly made to the Grand Secretary, and that so far as it is possible, each elective officer visits the Grand Chapter at one of its Communications. I shall be glad if you give the latter suggestion more than a passing thought, and present to each High Priest the importance of his presence at the Grand Communications. This will not only encourage the Grand Officers, but will be pleasant and instructive to their constituents.

For the District Deputies who are not to-day reappointed I entertain the kindest personal and fraternal regard. Some of you have dignified the position for many years, and by your devotion endeared yourselves to your Companions, and honored this Grand Chapter, and I only regret that in giving recognition to meritorious young men I am obliged to part from official relations with the tried and trusty.

Recording of Marks.

I find a number of Chapters in this jurisdiction without record of the marks adopted by the Companions, and very many of the Companions entirely disregard their obligation and fail to adopt a mark, in order that it may be recorded. This violation of a Masonic obligation, and omission of an ancient usage, cannot longer be tolerated, and I shall expect the District Deputies to at once make an examination of the records of each Chapter in their respective districts, see that the records of the marks are neatly and properly kept, and report to me the name of any High Priest whose Chapter refuses to thus perform its duty. High Priests will do well to remember that the mind of a candidate has much that is new and strange to retain, and unintentionally may violate his obligation by allowing the allotted period of time to pass without adopting a

mark, so that a reminder of his duty by the High Priest may save the candidate humiliation and his Chapter its reputation.

Lack of Interest.

There is a painful lack of interest in many of our country and some of our city Chapters, and it is variously accounted for. To remedy this should be our constant endeavor, and the sincere High Priest will rest not until the drooping spirit of his Companions are awakened to a full appreciation of the pleasures which are theirs as bright Masons to enjoy. The High Priest must, of necessity, be bright, energetic and punctual.

To Revive Interest.

If no candidates apply, keep yourself and officers in practice by rehearsals. Should you get tired of this, appoint a Companion who is a good reader to read a chapter or two from some standard Masonic work, or the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, or extracts from Masonic Law. Appoint a Companion in advance to deliver a short address, to relate his experience while visiting in other jurisdictions; rob your treasury of sufficient money to buy a new carpet, to repaper your Chapter Hall, and add new furniture. The Chapter room is our Masonic Home and should be, next to our family circle, the most cheerful and inviting. If you have any money left after paying all bills, invite your Companions to meet you in the Banquet Hall, renew acquaintances, extend the right hand of fellowship and brotherly love, and write me whether or not it is money well spent.

Masonic Library.

Every Chapter should have a Masonic Library to which its members have access. We now have a number of standard Masonic

works containing information upon every known Masonic subject, and the study of these works will suggest to the thoughtful mind food for the quiet hour, and enable him to grasp hidden treasures otherwise denied him. All parties, churches, societies and organizations have a medium through which their doings are communicated to their followers. As Masons of Pennsylvania, we have *The Keystone.* Its columns are weekly filled with valuable Masonic literature and current Masonic events, and this paper should find its way into every Mason's home, and into every Masonic Library. The ability and dignity with which it has been edited since its commencement in 1867 have won it many lasting friends in this and other jurisdictions.

Committee on Correspondence.

An important and interesting portion of the Annual Proceedings of this Grand Body is the report of the Committee on Correspondence, and having a desire to make it, if possible, still more interesting and instructive, I have divided the honors among five distinguished Companions, assigning to each a number of jurisdictions, the Proceedings of which will be reviewed by them, and select therefrom such matter as they may deem suitable for publication. This Committee shall report annually on St. John the Evangelist's Day the result of their labors for the approbation of the Grand Chapter. This will facilitate the work of getting out our Annual Proceedings, and enable us to distribute them to constituent bodies at an earlier date than formerly. We shall expect from the Companions named a careful review of each jurisdiction assigned, and wherever questions are involved which are of interest to the Craft of all jurisdictions, it is their duty to notice them.

Fraternal Relations.

Our relations with all corresponding bodies continue to be of the most satisfactory and fraternal character, and within our sacred tabernacles there is no dissension. The angel of peace that has been over us for almost a century, making ours the oldest Grand Chapter on this continent, still lingers near us and exhibits no evidence of unrest or desire to part company with her first love. Age does not detract, but adds lustre to our Grand Body and dignity to our institution founded upon the eternal principles of truth, and truth will live forever, for

"The eternal years of God are hers."

And now, with your cordial coöperation, and a reliance upon our Great Grand High Priest to give me wisdom and discretion, the pathway to success is most inviting.

The address was listened to with much interest and attention.

The M. E. Grand High Priest announced the following appointments for the present Masonic year, commencing this day:

Grand Captain of the Host,
Comp. L. HASSELL LAPP, of Philadelphia.

Grand Principal Sojourner,
Comp. EDWIN H. COANE, of Philadelphia.

Grand Royal Arch Captain,
Comp. LOUIS WAGNER, of Philadelphia.

Grand Chaplains,

Comp. Rev. HENRY S. GETZ, D.D., of Philadelphia.
" " CHARLES W. STOCK, of Hanover.
" " LUTHER F. SMITH, of Altoona.
" " JEREMIAH M. CARVELL, of Middletown.
" " ALBERT W. RYAN, of Warren.
" " BENJAMIN F. DELO, of Clarion.

Grand Master of Third Veil,

Comp. HARRY M. VAN ZANDT, of Harrisburg.

Grand Master of Second Veil,

Comp. ROBERT J. LINDEN, of Philadelphia.

Grand Master of First Veil,

Comp. SAMUEL W. LATTA, M.D., of Philadelphia.

Grand Marshal,

Comp. HARRY T. KINGSTON, of Philadelphia.

Senior Grand Master of Ceremonies,

Comp. ADAM H. SCHMŒHL, of Reading.

Junior Grand Master of Ceremonies,

Comp. SAMUEL I. GIVIN, of Philadelphia.

Grand Pursuivant,

Comp. FRANK M. HIGHLEY, of Philadelphia.

Grand Tyler,

Comp. WILLIAM A. SINN, of Philadelphia.

Committee on Work and Jurisprudence,

M. E. Comp. GEORGE W. KENDRICK, Jr., P. G. H. P.,
" HIBBERT P. JOHN, P. G. H. P.,
" GEORGE E. WAGNER, P. G. H. P.,
" JAMES S. BARBER, P. G. H. P.,
In conjunction with the Most Excellent Grand High Priest.

Committee on Finance.

Comp. WILLIAM J. KELLY,
" M. RICHARDS MUCKLÉ,
" SAMUEL W. WRAY,
" CHARLES W. PACKER,
" ELLSWORTH H. HULTS.

Committee on Correspondence.

Comp. MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON, P. G. H. P.,
" CHARLES E. MEYER, P. G. H. P.,
" J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
" JOSHUA L. LYTE,
" JOHN P. CLARK.

Committee on By-Laws,

Comp. J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON,
" ISAAC N. GRUBB,
" CHARLES P. KEECH,
" DAVID A. STEVENSON,
" J. ALDEN KNIGHT.

Committee on Appeals,

M. E. Comp. ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, P. G. H. P.,
" GEORGE S. HIBBS,
" AMOS W. SHELLEY,
" GEORGE B. WELLS,
" WILLIAM M. DONALDSON.

Committee on Charity,

Comp. CONRAD B. DAY,
" N. FERREE LIGHTNER,
" ROBERT L. HOLLIDAY,
" EDWARD B. SPENCER,
" ALEXANDER McCUNE.

Committee on Printing and Publishing,

Comp. JAMES BLELOCH,
" CHARLES CARY,
" ARTHUR THACHER,
" ALTON G. SCHOLL,
" HORACE BEARD.

District Deputy Grand High Priests.

The County of Philadelphia will be under the M. E. Grand High Priest, Comp. Edgar A. Tennis.

Comp. M. E. Grand Scribe, Richard M. Johnson, for County of Chester.

1. Comp. John McKain, of Pittsburgh, for Counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Washington.

2. Comp. Cyrus N. Stark, of Greensburg, for Counties of Greene, Fayette, Westmoreland, Somerset and Cambria.

3. Comp. John B. Sprenkel, of York, for Counties of Lancaster, Adams and York.

4. Comp. Stephen H. Appleton, of Media, for County of Delaware.

5. Comp. Michael W. Jacobs, of Harrisburg, for Counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin and Northumberland.

6. Comp. Thaddeus S. Adle, of Norristown, for Counties of Montgomery and Bucks.

7. Comp. Michael W. Reinoehl, of Lebanon, for Counties of Berks and Lebanon.

8. Comp. Charles F. Derr, of Pottsville, for County of Schuylkill.

9. Comp. Luther M. Fine, of Easton, for Counties of Lehigh, Northampton, Carbon and Monroe.

10. Comp. George P. Lindsay, of Plymouth, for Counties of Luzerne and Pike.

11. Comp. James H. Codding, of Towanda, for the Counties of Bradford, Sullivan and Tioga, and Chapter No. 172 at Tunkhannock.

12. Comp. Caleb C. Thompson, of Warren, for Counties of Warren, Venango and Forest.

13. Comp. William K. Jones, of Coudersport, for Counties of McKean, Potter and Cameron.

14. Comp. Daniel B. Else, of Williamsport, for Counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Snyder, Centre and Union.

15. Comp. William L. Connell, of Scranton, for Counties of Lackawanna, Wayne, Susquehanna and Wyoming; except Chapter No. 112 at Tunkhannock.

16. Comp. Martin L. Shaffner, of Huntingdon, for Counties of Mifflin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Juniata, Fulton, Perry, Clearfield and Blair.

17. Comp. Alured P. Burton, of Erie, for Counties of Erie and Crawford.

18. Comp. Alfred F. Henlein, of Greenville, for Counties of Mercer and Lawrence.

19. Comp. Harvey A. McKillip, of Bloomsburg, for Counties of Montour and Columbia.

20. Comp. John M. Van Vliet, of Brookville, for Counties of Jefferson, Elk, Clarion, Butler and Armstrong.

The Grand Secretary appointed Comp. J. Alexander Simpson Assistant Grand Secretary, which appointment was approved by Grand Chapter.

The Committee on Printing and Publishing were authorized to have one hundred and twenty-five copies of the Constitution of the Grand Chapter

printed from the plates, the property of the Grand Chapter.

Grand Chapter was then closed in peace at eight o'clock and fifteen minutes P.M.

CHARLES E. MEYER,
Grand Secretary.

PAST GRAND HIGH PRIESTS

OF THE

Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania.

1795, William Ball.†
1796–1797, William Moore Smith.†
1798–1802, Jonathan Bayard Smith.†
1803–1805, Israel Israel.†
1806–1813, James Milnor.†
1814, Richard Tybout.†
1815, Samuel F. Bradford.†
1816–1817, Walter Kerr.†
1818–1821, Bayse Newcomb.†
1822–1823, Josiah Randall.†
1824, Michael Nisbet.†
1825, John Steele, Jr.†
1826, Tristram B. Freeman.†
1827, Joseph S. Riley.†
1828–1830, John M. Read.†
1831–1832, Samuel H. Perkins.†
1833, Enos S. Gandy.†
1834, John Y. Black.†
1835–1839, Joseph R. Chandler.†
1840–1841, Alexander Diamond.†

n Steel by John Sartain. Phila

Geo. W. Kendrick Jr.

M. E. Grand High Priest.
1885—1886.

1842–1843, William Whitney.†
1844–1845, William Barger.†
1846, John W. McGrath.†
1847, John J. Krider.†
1848, James Simpson.†
1849–1850, David C. Skerrett, M.D.†
1851–1852, Edward P. Lescure.†
1853, Anthony Bournonville, M.D.†
1854–1855, Harman Baugh.
1856, John C. Smith.†
1857–1858, Daniel Thompson.†
1859, Benjamin Parke.†
1860–1861, Harman Yerkes.†
1862–1863, Jeremiah L. Hutchinson.
1864–1865, George W. Wood.†
1866–1867, Samuel C. Perkins.
1868–1869, George Griscom.†
1870–1871, Michael Nisbet.
1872–1873, Charles E. Meyer.
1874–1875, Andrew Robeno, Jr.†
1876, George E. Wagner.
1877–1878, Alfred R. Potter.†
1879–1880, William C. Hamilton, M.D.
1881–1882, Hibbert P. John.
1883–1884, Augustus R. Hall.
1885–1886, George W. Kendrick, Jr.
1887–1888, Matthias H. Henderson.
1889–1890, James S. Barber.
1891–1892, Alexander H. Morgan.
1893, Edgar A. Tennis.

Those marked † are deceased.

Report on Correspondence.

The Committee on Correspondence, composed of Companions

Matthias H. Henderson, P. G. H. P.,
Charles E. Meyer, P. G. H. P.,
J. Simpson Africa,
Joshua L. Lyte,
John P. Clark,

submit the following report. Usually these reports are written by the Chairman, the other members of the Committee being silent partners and giving a passive acquiescence to his opinions. Such is not the case with this one, every Companion mentioned having had a share in its production, our Grand High Priest, Comp. EDGAR A. TENNIS, having assigned certain proceedings to each member of the Committee in the following order:

Alabama.	Matthias H. Henderson, P. G. H. P.
Arizona	
Arkansas	
California	
Canada	
Colorado.	
Connecticut.	
Delaware	
District of Columbia.	
Florida	Charles E. Meyer, P. G. H. P.
Georgia	
Idaho.	
Illinois	
Indiana	
Indian Territory	
Iowa	
Kansas	
Kentucky	
Grand Mark Lodge of England.	

Louisiana Maine. Manitoba Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri. Montana. Nebraska	J. Simpson Africa.
Nevada New Brunswick New Hampshire New Jersey. New York North Carolina North Dakota. Nova Scotia Ohio Oregon	Joshua L. Lyte.
Quebec South Carolina. South Dakota Tennessee Texas. Vermont. Virginia Washington. West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming Scotland.	John P. Clark.

In view of the manner in which this report has been prepared it is necessary that the above statement be made that Companions of our own and other jurisdictions may know the author of each review. It is due to the Chairman, who, although his shoulders are broad, has no desire to assume any responsibilities but his own. It is due to the other members of the Committee in order that each may receive proper credit for his work.

As four-fifths of us are novices in this work (Past Grand High Priest Meyer having served on similar committees), we

will read with interest what our contemporaries say of our maiden effort. We may be criticised, but we assure our friends every line has been written with charity for all, with malice towards none, and with the sole purpose of elevating the standard of the Capitular Craft. All we ask is that it be reviewed in the same fraternal spirit. If convinced that we are wrong we will acknowledge it gracefully. If unconvinced we shall still endeavor to uphold our end of the argument.

We feel that we could not say less than the above. We do not think it necessary to say more, and now with sharpened pencil and a clean page we bend to the task before us.

ALABAMA.

The Sixty-fifth Annual Grand Convocation was held at the Masonic Temple, in the city of Montgomery, Monday, November 30, 1891.

Comp. James T. Beck, M. E. Grand High Priest, presiding.

The Grand High Priest's address is brief and confined to local matters. He reports with pleasure that the greatest harmony prevails in his jurisdiction, no disputes of any kind having arisen. He says he has not been called upon to visit any of the subordinate Chapters, that duty having been performed by the Grand Lecturer. We have no such officer in Pennsylvania, and even if we had he could not relieve our Grand High Priest of the duty of visiting the Chapters of his jurisdiction. He reports forty-one Chapters in good standing, and while Royal Arch Masonry is reviving to some extent it is not what it should be; which fact he is unable to account for, unless it be from ignorance of the work on the part of officers.

Not having Grand Lecturers we do not know exactly what is required of them, but have always supposed their principal duty was to travel through the jurisdiction and instruct in the ritual. That being the case we would infer that the Grand Lecturer of Alabama has been negligent. If we are mistaken in this inference, if we are charging him with duties he is not expected to perform, we beg his pardon. In one thing, however, we are not mistaken. If Royal Arch Masonry in Alabama is not what it should be (we use Comp. Beck's

exact words), it requires looking after, and in the language of that renowned warrior, Captain Miles Standish, "If you wish a thing to be well done, you must do it yourself, you must not leave it to others." Now, if the Most Ex. Companion will pardon the remark, we will say that the Royal Craft would probably have experienced a still more active revival if he had traveled among his Chapters, commended them when commendation was due, kindly corrected such faults as he might encounter, and with fraternal advice and admonition assured them of his personal interest in their welfare, and thereby stimulated them to learn the work, which he seems to think is the only bar to their greater prosperity.

He recommends that the time of holding the meetings of the Grand Chapter be changed, and that it meet in a different place than that in which the Grand Lodge does. If the information will be of any value to our Companions of Alabama we will state that some years ago we changed the time but not the place of our meetings with satisfactory results. Our Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter always meet in Philadelphia, and our Grand Chapter used to meet one month previous to the Grand Lodge. At present we meet on the day following the Grand Lodge with the result that our meetings are more largely attended and greater interest is shown.

He granted fifteen dispensations, ten of which were to confer the degrees out of the regular time.

The Committee to whom the Grand High Priest's address was referred reported as follows:

"We would most respectfully suggest that the too frequent use of the dispensing power—especially in the granting of dispensations to confer the Chapter degrees in a shorter time than required by our laws—is of doubtful propriety, and ought not to be invoked by our Chapters, except for urgent reasons."

We agree with the Committee.

The report on correspondence is by Comp. Palmer J. Pillans. Pennsylvania for 1890 is kindly noticed. He quotes from Grand High Priest Morgan's address concerning the duties of officers and members, which he designates as "most excellent and exceedingly practical remarks." Concerning the report on correspondence by Comps. Arnold and Bates, he says, "The introduction is no less interesting than the special

reviews, and quotes their remarks on "higher degrees" and "lower degrees," which he says "exactly coincides with our own frequently expressed views with which we have heretofore been unable to find others to agree with us."

Under California he quotes Grand High Priest F. H. Day of that jurisdiction as follows:

"So strongly have I been impressed with the benefits to be derived from the visits of the Grand High Priest to the subordinate Chapters that I sincerely trust my successor will personally visit every Chapter in the jurisdiction."

We commend the above to Comp. Beck,

James T. Beck, of Camden, was reëlected Grand High Priest; Myles J. Greene, of Montgomery, was reëlected Grand Secretary.

ARIZONA.

The Proceedings of this young Grand Chapter come to us this year for the first time, the volume before us containing the record of the Second Annual Convocation, held at Phœnix, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 11 and 12, 1891.

Comp. Martin W. Kales, Grand High Priest, presiding. In his address he says:

"Our first year has ended as harmonious as it began. No word of discord or any grievance has been reported to me, and a marked increase in membership shows that the 'baby,' as we have been termed, is developing in a satisfactory manner."

He reports two decisions, both of which are correct in our opinion, viz.:

1. That it was unlawful and improper to confer any of the Capitular degrees on Sunday.

2. That a stated meeting of a Chapter could not be called off to a subsequent day or evening. That the transaction of all regular business must be confined to the evenings named as stated or regular meetings.

The constituency of the Grand Chapter consists of five Chapters, with a membership of 154, a gain of 12 over the preceding year. Each of the five Chapters was represented.

Comp. George W. Cheyney was elected Grand High Priest, and we quote his inaugural address in full:

"COMPANIONS OF THE GRAND CHAPTER OF ARIZONA:—I thank you for the high honor with which you have invested me, and I assure you that it is with a deep appreciation of what that honor means, and the duty which it entails, that I accept the trust you now place in my hands. Our Grand Chapter is yet a weakling among its sisters, but five pillars now support our Royal Arch, and constant care and effort must be exercised in the immediate future that it may not totter, but gain added strength. During the past year, our first one as a Grand Body, the fraternal hand has been stretched forth from older and stronger jurisdictions in prompt recognition and encouragement, and of their cordial assistance and advice we may feel assured.

"At home, though few in numbers, our membership is active and zealous, and a rapid increase can be expected keeping pace with our new but growing country. Deep as is our affection for the Blue Lodge, our Masonic mother, our desire that those Brothers with whom we have solved the mysteries of symbolic Masonry should join us in the still closer ties of Capitular secrets, is one perfectly laudable and with no taint of the propaganda.

"Let us build up our Chapters, in number and in size, not by any undue solicitations, nor by a too frequent use of the hour of refreshment, but by the judicious and perfectly proper dissemination of the fact, that without Capitular secrets, the Masonic career and character is still incomplete, and that the tie which binds may be made yet the stronger.

"I sincerely hope and trust that when the year rolls round, and our next Annual Convocation meets to expound the laws, we may one and all share in that gathering, and that we may, with an unbroken fraternal circle, assemble about the altar of our Order to offer an oblation to the ever-living God."

There is no report on correspondence.

George W. Cheyney, of Tombstone, was elected Grand High Priest; George J. Roskruge, of Tucson, Grand Secretary.

CANADA.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convocation was held in London, July 22, 1892.

M. E. Comp. J. J. Mason, Grand Zerubbabel, presiding.

Of one hundred and five Chapters, seventy-seven were represented.

The Grand Zerubbabel opened his address by alluding to the number of deaths in his jurisdiction as follows:

"Never in the history of the Grand Chapter has death been so busy

amongst our members. R. E. Comp. E. Mitchell, Grand Treasurer; R. E. Comp. David McLellan, Grand Scribe E.; R. E. Comp. Otto Klotz, Chairman of the Committee on Benevolence, and M. E. Comp. S. B. Harman, Past Grand Zerubbabel, have all been taken away from us, and the places that knew them once shall know them no more."

He reports visitations to Chapters at Toronto, Belleville, Ottawa, Hamilton and Barrie, and in every instance was received and welcomed in the most courteous and fraternal manner, and witnessed an excellent exemplification of the work. This is what he says concerning the condition of Capitular Masonry:

"I have read the reports of the District Superintendents, and, although in some quarters the outlook is not encouraging, yet, on the whole, I think substantial progress has been made. The Committee on this subject will no doubt go fully into the matter, and I only desire to make a few observations of a general character. Whether it is that other organizations which have sprung up and spread so rapidly during the past few years have drawn away our material, or whether it is that other branches of Masonry have had greater attractive power, or whether it is that our ceremonies are hampered by restrictions that in some instances, at least, appear excessive, or whether all these causes, and perhaps others, are combined, I hardly venture to say; but certain it is, that in the rural districts especially, the Chapters find it difficult to maintain a satisfactory standard. It has been suggested that the number of Companions required to be present in order to open a Chapter might be reduced, that Chapters might have a wider range in the selection of their principal officers, and last, though by no means least, that the ritual in all the degrees might, with great advantage, be materially reduced and improved. My own experience leads me to believe that these suggestions are well worthy of your studious consideration, the result of which will, I trust, be of the utmost benefit to the Royal Craft."

The financial condition of the Grand Chapter is good. The excess of receipts over expenditures was $1451.38, and the available assets are $19,413.90.

The jurisdiction is divided into thirteen districts, each of which is in charge of a "Grand Superintendent," an officer who corresponds to our District Deputy Grand High Priest. The report of each of these officers is printed in full and fills twenty-six closely printed pages. Some are extended, giving much minutiæ and many details, others are brief and condensed. There is much sameness about them, and while they may interest our Companions of Canada, we think they can be of little interest to any one else, as they deal entirely with local matters.

The Grand Chapter expended $350 for the relief of the widows and orphans of Royal Arch Masons.

The Supreme Grand Chapter of Victoria asked for recognition. The Executive Committee to which this matter with others was referred reported as follows:

"The formation of a Grand Chapter in our sister colony of Victoria is, doubtless, a step in the direction of local self-government, a principle in which the Grand Chapter of Canada has always been in hearty sympathy. We have, however, three subordinate Chapters in that colony holding warrants from this Grand Chapter, and in the absence of information from them as to what their position would be with reference to the new Grand Chapter, your Committee are of opinion that any further action in this matter be deferred until the next Annual Convocation of this Grand Chapter."

Which report was adopted.

The report on correspondence is presented by Comp. Henry Robertson, who states in his introduction that it is his twenty-fifth annual report. He says:

"There are now but two reporters, besides the writer, who were engaged in this work for their respective Grand Chapters twenty-five years ago, and who are still occupying the same position. They are Comps. Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine, and P. J. Pillans, of Alabama. Comp. Drummond commenced in 1865, and Comp. Pillans in 1867. May their shadows never grow less.

"Among the leading lights in the fraternity of correspondents in 1868, and who have passed away from our ken, were Comps. Thomas J. Corson, of New Jersey; George Frank Gouley, of Missouri; Horace Chase, of New Hampshire; William Storer, of Connecticut, and E. T. Carr, of Kansas, all of whom won name and fame by their excellent reports.

"Among the subjects which were discussed in our first report, we find the following: The extent of physical disqualifications, the anomalous position of the Past Master's degree, the effect of an objection to the admission of a candidate after a clear ballot, what are the ancient landmarks, the employment of substitutes in conferring the Royal Arch degree, the question of dual membership and the effect of the restoration of a suspended or expelled Companion by a Grand Body. Some of these matters are still being debated and doubtless will continue to be argued about for some time to come."

We have not access to Comp. R.'s report of twenty-five years ago, and are curious to know his views concerning the "anomalous position of the Past Master's degree." When we were Grand High Priest we devoted some time to that question, and stated as clearly as we could the position it occupies

in Pennsylvania, and we hope Comp. R. will, for the benefit of us of a later day, repeat his remarks concerning it.

Pennsylvania for 1890 is noticed, and Grand High Priest Barber's decisions are quoted without comment. He quotes Comps. Arnold and Bates' introduction to their report and says he is "thoroughly in accord with their views on the undesirability of public Masonic displays." He says:

"Canada for 1890 receives due notice. Comp. Arnold thinks that we have transposed the rank of the Grand Officers. He is not aware, probably, that our system is the original, and that the transposition, whereby the High Priest became the ranking officer, is an American innovation, probably introduced at the time of the Declaration of Independence, when 'kings' were not much in favor with the denizens of the new Republic."

We think he does Comp. Arnold injustice in saying, "He is not aware probably," etc., for Comp. A. says in his review: "They get it honestly, however, by inheritance from their mother country, Old England."

Comp. John E. Harding, of Stratford, was elected Grand Zerubbabel, and Comp. Thomas Sargent, of Toronto, Grand Scribe E.

COLORADO.

The Eighteenth Annual Convocation was held at Denver, September 22, 1892.

Comp. William W. Roller, Grand High Priest, presiding.

In his address he says:

"The work accomplished during the year has been the largest since the organization of the Grand Chapter, and I am informed that the material has been selected with care, taken from the best and noblest citizens of our State; that only good work, true work, just such work as will strengthen and beautify our grand old Masonic edifice, has been chosen. This was owing, in part, to the Knights Templar Triennial Conclave in Denver. We hope this healthy condition in Capitular Masonry in our jurisdiction may continue, that the new zeal will inspire only renewed and continued activity in the future, which it is only reasonable to predict.

"There has nothing occurred during the year to disturb our friendly and peaceful relations with sister Grand Jurisdictions, and the utmost peace and harmony prevails in all the subordinate Chapters; nothing has occurred to mar the very pleasant relations that exist in every part

of this jurisdiction; peace, prosperity and fraternity prevail within our borders.

"I am pleased to be able to report that our circle of Grand Officers remains unbroken, and our E. Grand Secretary informs me that death has not once entered the circle of Grand Officers of this Grand Chapter of Colorado since its organization. . . . .

"Should we not humbly and reverently bow the knee, gratefully acknowledging the kind protecting care of our Grand High Priest above, who has shielded us through these many long years past?"

Under the head of Dispensations he says:

"I refused a dispensation to Colorado Springs Chapter, No. 6, setting aside a By-Law for sixty days, permitting petitions to lay over only two weeks, instead of one month. I believed that it should be a case of emergency for even the High Priest to set aside a By-Law; that mere matter of convenience did not constitute a sufficient reason."

This, we think, was correct. If the By-Laws of a Chapter can be set aside at will, or for the asking, they are of no force or effect, and might as well be repealed *in toto*, and all questions or rules of order settled by a majority of the members present. All properly constructed By-Laws provide for their repeal or amendment by a motion made and seconded, which lays over, and after the members have been notified, a majority or two-thirds vote settles the question, and after the Grand Chapter has approved it the alteration goes into effect. Any other method than the above should not be permitted.

If we understand the second clause of the paragraph quoted, a High Priest in Colorado could set aside a By-Law in what he considered a case of emergency. Now we do not believe that any High Priest in Colorado, or the Grand High Priest of that jurisdiction, or a High Priest or Grand High Priest of any other jurisdiction, has the power to set aside any By-Law, or that there could be a case of emergency justifying such action.

We are sorry to note the following in an otherwise well-written address:

"Many of our Masonic workers in the West are busy men—rustlers for grub—who have to crowd in their Masonic duties," etc.

It is the first time we ever encountered such an expression in a Masonic document and we hope it will be the last. We can appreciate humor, but cannot tolerate slang. "Rustlers"

is bad, "Grub" is worse, and the two in conjunction are nauseating. It is un-Masonic and undignified, and we hope was written thoughtlessly.

They have the same trouble in Colorado that is found in many other jurisdictions concerning the recording of marks. The Grand High Priest recommended that strenuous measures be adopted to remedy the trouble. The matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported that the Constitution was sufficiently plain to be understood and the High Priests of the Chapters should use measures to enforce it, in which we agree with the Committee.

Section 66, of the Constitution, reads as follows:

"No candidate shall be exalted until he shall have chosen his mark, and the same has been recorded."

We think the Grand High Priest has this matter in his own hands. The above section is as plain as words can be, and if he finds a Chapter violating it he can and should suspend their warrant. It would be well if every Grand Chapter had such a clause in their Constitution, though it would be useless unless enforced.

The report on correspondence is by Comp. E. L. N. Foster. Pennsylvania, for 1891, is noticed in a review of six pages. He quotes Comp. Bates' endorsement of Comp. Wait, of New Hampshire, who gives the opinion that physical disability incurred *after initiation* should not debar from advancement, and says:

"Whilst I am free to admit that I am very much on the fence in regard to physical qualifications, though more inclined to be a strict constructionist than otherwise, yet I see no reason for making a difference between before and after initiation."

We will do our best to help Comp. Foster off the fence, which implies an undecided frame of mind, and is not a pleasant situation, and when he comes off we hope he will get down on our side.

In Pennsylvania we require physical perfection before an applicant can receive the Entered Apprentice degree; the language of our Ahiman Rezon, which is the law of our Grand Lodge, being that he must be "hale and sound."

When he comes to apply to the Chapter the rule is somewhat relaxed, though he is still required to have such use of his members and senses as to be able to conform to the ceremonies and do all the work of the Craft; the language of our Constitution being that he must be "competent to perform all the work in the degrees he applies for." For instance, the loss of a finger, or an eye, or a toe would disbar from initiation, but not from advancement, while the loss of a hand, or an arm, or a leg, or of sight or hearing would.

Our reason for the above is that after initiation a man is a Mason. He may go beyond the Lodge and obtain degrees it does not confer, but their possession does not make him any more of a Mason than he was after he took the first one. Being a Mason, he has certain rights and privileges he never had before and which he should not be deprived of except by his own misconduct, one of which is the right to apply for advancement. We do not feel justified in depriving him of that right by reason of some accident for which he was not accountable, provided, as we have said above, he is not so maimed or disfigured as to be unable to conform to the ceremonies and do all the work of the degrees he applies for.

He quotes Comp. Bates as follows:

"And we know of an obligation that requires the wearer of the newer to forsake his mark should he find an older in existence."

And says it is something new to him and as he is in search of light he would like to hear further regarding it. Comp. Bates is not reviewing Colorado this year and we will endeavor to answer for him. We are informed that at the building of King Solomon's Temple every Craftsman was provided with a mark which he sketched upon his work to distinguish it from that of his fellow-workmen. By it he was known to the overseers, who were thus enabled to see at a glance how much wages were due to each mark, and if defective work was found to detect the faulty workman. In a similarity of marks this distinctive feature would be lost and they would be valueless for the purpose they were intended to serve. Therefore we instruct our candidates that when they discover a mark similar to their own there must be a change, and as age is entitled to preference, he who has the oldest mark retains it, while he who has the younger must select another.

He further says:

"We learn that Pennsylvania has the same law as here, forbidding officers to dimit during term of office."

We wish to say to Comp. Foster that there is no written law in Pennsylvania on the subject, and among the members of our Grand Chapter there is a diversity of opinion. Personally we think that an officer cannot resign his office and remain a member of the Chapter, but membership is voluntary, and if a Companion in good standing, whether he be an officer or not, asks for a dimit, we do not think it can be withheld from him, though if an officer, we do not approve of his action.

Thomas Nicholl, of Denver, was elected Grand High Priest; Ed. C. Parmelee, of the same place, Grand Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

The Ninety-third Annual Convocation was held at New Haven, May 12, 1891.

Gilbert L. Hewitt, Grand High Priest, presiding. Thirty-five Chapters represented, three unrepresented.

The address of the Grand High Priest deals entirely with local matters. He made numerous visitations and says the Chapters visited are in good condition. He reports having received notice from the General Grand High Priest of the establishment of the Grand Chapter of Arizona and recommended that the new Grand Chapter receive a hearty welcome by the Grand Chapter of Connecticut into the sisterhood of Grand Chapters.

The Deputy Grand High Priest and Grand Scribe also made reports which refer entirely to visitations made by them.

The report of the Grand Treasurer shows a balance in his hands of $516.58, and the Trustees report securities in their hands to the amount of $578.35.

The report on correspondence is by Comp. John H. Barlow, who reviews forty-one jurisdictions, but fails to notice Pennsylvania. We give his conclusion:

"From the proceedings reviewed we are pleased to find Capitular Masonry in a most satisfactory condition. From every jurisdiction, save

two, there is a gain in membership and increased interest in the work. We are also pleased to note a less number of suspensions or dropping from the roll for non-payment of dues, as compared with previous years.

"We find no sound of discord save in a few jurisdictions, caused by the conflicting bodies of the Scottish Rite, which we are pleased to find less prominent than in the previous year, owing perhaps to milder counsels prevailing. We are still of the opinion, as stated in our last report, that this quarrel will be best settled by advice, admonition and gentle reproof, rather than the mandates of Grand Bodies, or the red letter balustres of Supreme Councils.

"The past year, like those which have preceded it, has had its lessons of sorrow. Many are the vacant seats, many bright lights in Masonry have been extinguished. With deep sympathy for the sorrowing, and with renewed thanks for the many kind words spoken of our former efforts, we close our Fourteenth Annual Report on Correspondence."

Charles H. Chesebro, of Putnam, was elected Grand High Priest, and Joseph K. Wheeler, of Hartford, Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Convocation was held at Wilmington, January 20, 1892. John L. Clark, Grand High Priest, presiding.

There are but three Chapters in Delaware and all were represented. Though small in numbers, our Delaware Companions are alive and active. The exaltations in 1891 were seventy-seven, and the total membership is four hundred and fifty, an average of one hundred and fifty to each Chapter.

The Grand High Priest opens his address as follows:

"We have assembled in Annual Convocation. Looking back over the year just closed we will find that it has been one of unusual prosperity; never in the history of Capitular Masonry in Delaware has the Royal Craft been in a more flourishing and prosperous condition. . . . .

"Truly we should be ungrateful did we not lift up our voices and devoutly thank the Grand High Priest of the universe for His goodness and the many blessings that He has bestowed upon us and our beloved Order. Let us reverence His teachings and obey His laws, that when we are called upon to pass the veils of this earthly tabernacle, we may be admitted to the presence of the Grand Council on high."

Steps were taken to revive Hope Chapter, No. 3, at Georgetown, eleven Companions having signed the petition.

He says :

"I have visited the different Chapters on several occasions, and have always been received with the utmost courtesy. And I am proud to say that I find the Companions in a very happy frame of mind, not the least particle of discontent to mar that harmony that should always prevail among the Royal Craft."

He concludes as follows :

"Companions, I now return to you the gavel which you have entrusted to my care for the past two years," etc.

Is it possible that the Grand High Priest of Delaware rules his Grand Chapter with a gavel? Ours uses a sceptre and we have always been taught that the gavel was not a Royal Arch Mason's implement.

The report on correspondence is by Comp. William B. Mole. The following is his introduction :

"In reviewing the proceedings of the several Grand Bodies, I find it necessary to be as brief as possible, this being my first attempt (and something that I am unfamiliar with) ; it would be presuming in me to parade too conspicuously, especially in view of the many brilliant lights on the reportorial staff, with whom it has been my pleasure to become (as it were) acquainted."

He is as good as his word, for he *briefly* reviews forty-two Grand Chapters in a report of twenty-seven pages. Under Arizona, he says :

"We greet you, Companions, with a hearty welcome, and hope that the new acquisition to Royal Arch Masonry may prove a blessing, and the new-born 'blossom and bear fruit in a day.'"

He quotes the following from the proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Illinois, and says it meets with favor in Delaware :

"When the resolution was offered permitting substitutes to be used under certain restrictions I was decidedly opposed to it. Like many others I regarded it as a violation of our obligation. Since that time, however, I have given the matter very serious consideration, and am satisfied that it will not conflict with the obligation, and that it will be of infinite benefit to the Royal Craft. There is another feature connected

with this case that I think has been generally overlooked, and that is the injustice done a large class of Masons. We receive their petitions and money and confer on them the first three degrees, and for the want of a third candidate they are held back and in many instances change locations, and notwithstanding the fact that we have received their money, we have given nothing in return that is of actual benefit."

We use substitutes in Pennsylvania and consider that we violate no landmark or obligation in doing so.

Pennsylvania for 1890 is noticed. He says :

"It is an axiom in Pennsylvania that where a candidate has been made without a strict compliance with the law, his making is illegal."

Certainly. It is not only axiomatic but good sense that what has been done unlawfully is in effect as though it had not been done at all. We take pleasure in assuring Comp. Mole that our Chapters seldom err in this respect and our Grand High Priest does not often have to annul their action in such cases.

Francis L. Carpenter, Grand High Priest ; James H. Price, Grand Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Annual Convocation was held at Washington, December 14, 1892.

Comp. Thomas F. Gibbs, Grand High Priest, presiding.

He opens his address with thanks to the great I Am for the blessings and prosperity vouchsafed to them, and reminds his hearers that in the bright sunlight of prosperity they should remember others less favored.

He says :

"But I am impressed with the belief that we do not pay sufficient attention to the instruction of our members after they have received the degrees. Not that we fail in this particular in comparison with other jurisdictions, judging from the many applicants we have for examination from various sections of the country, but we might improve on present methods for the benefit of all concerned.

"We should have in each Chapter a Committee of Instruction. They should form classes, and have regular meetings for imparting information to those who seek the knowledge which will enable them to visit other jurisdictions, and pass an examination creditable to themselves and the Chapters in which they hold membership.

"The whole system might be under the general supervision of the Grand Visitor and Lecturer, and would, in my opinion, be popular and very advantageous.

"The officers are well taught and faithful, but this is not enough. The individual members should share in the advantages of thorough instruction.

"A rivalry in the Chapters to see which could produce the best-informed members would be worthy of great praise."

He further says:

"It appears to me that we should have at least one more convocation of the Grand Chapter during each Capitular year, and I recommend this change.

"The crowding into so short a time as we now devote to the business of the Grand Chapter matters of importance that claim our attention is not calculated to promote the best interests of the Fraternity, and at least once each year the degrees should be exemplified in detail by the Grand Visitor and Lecturer under the supervision of the Committee on Work."

The Constitution provides that there shall be one stated Annual Convocation on the second Wednesday of December in each year.

For the information of our Companions of the District of Columbia, we will state that our Grand Chapter holds five stated communications each year, and at three of them the degrees of Mark Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch Mason are exemplified by the Grand Officers, one degree at each meeting, The degrees are worked in full, under the supervision of our Committee on Work and Jurisprudence, and exactly as our constituent Chapters are expected to work them. The interest shown in these exemplifications is manifest by the large attendance of our members. We consider it a most effective method of disseminating the work.

At one of the Grand Visitations the Grand Secretary submitted a statement as follows:

"The High Priest of the previous year, after the Grand Visitation, having given a brother the M. M. and P. M. degrees, requested another Chapter to confer the M. E. M. and R. A. degrees, and this was done, but no notice of the fact was forwarded to the Chapter for which the work was done until several weeks had elapsed. It also appeared that no fee had been collected for the last named degrees, through some inadvertence or neglect. This, although doubtless unintentional, was a violation of the law. It resulted, probably, from a practice of some of

the Chapters of giving permission to their High Priests at the commencement of their terms of office to request other Chapters to confer some of the degrees for them, as a matter of convenience, instead of making this request in individual cases. I am of the opinion that this practice is of doubtful expediency."

We are thoroughly in accord with the Grand High Priest in the opinion that the practice is of doubtful expediency. In Pennsylvania it is prohibited by constitutional enactment in the following words :

"One Chapter cannot delegate to another the advancement of any Mason; nor can any Chapter advance any but its own members."

If permitted it would cause us endless trouble, and in a short time our Chapters would not know who were their own members. Some Chapters would be crowded with work, while others would have little or none, yet the Chapter doing the least work might have the most members. It is far better, and in the end more satisfactory to all concerned, for each Chapter to do its own work. If circumstances render it inconvenient for the applicant to finish in the Chapter in which he begins we require him to resign from it and affiliate with another which is then competent to confer upon him the remaining degrees.

In closing his address the Grand High Priest says in reference to the increase of the number of Royal Arch Masons in his jurisdiction :

"In one Chapter alone, Mount Vernon, No. 3, there have been one hundred and ten exaltations. This is believed to be unprecedented, and is thought worthy of special mention."

This is a large amount of work to be done by one Chapter in twelve months, and we suppose left little time for other duties. We have always believed that a Chapter should be something more than a manufactory of Royal Arch Masons, and that a large amount of work was not the best thing to boast of. We have frequently noticed that Chapters having the most members were not always the strongest and most prosperous. We do not wish to criticise Chapter No. 3, or find any fault with it, even if we had the right to do so. We want to believe that every one of the one hundred and ten were

good true men, worthy of the honor conferred upon them, and that the Chapter in increasing the quantity of its members has not lost sight of what is of more consequence, the quality thereof.

Comp. William R. Singleton presents the report on correspondence, and reviews Pennsylvania for 1891 and 1892. Of Comp. Bates' report he says:

"The report on correspondence was made by Comp. Stockton Bates, of one hundred and fifty pages, which is one of the most comprehensive reviews we have seen this year, because it is comparative in its character, in dealing with the various subjects, which is an evidence of careful reading."

Comp. Harrison Dingman, Grand High Priest; Comp. Lewis G. Stephens, Grand Secretary.

FLORIDA.

The Forty-sixth Annual Convocation was held in the city of Jacksonville, May 10, 1892, at which M. E. Comp. Thomas S. Wilmarth, Grand High Priest, presided. Seven Past Grand High Priests and twelve subordinate Chapters represented. The address of the Grand High Priest refers to the formation of the Grand Chapter forty-five years ago, by three Chapters—one at Tallahassee, St. Augustine and Apalachicola. Of these three the one at Tallahassee alone survives. Since then twenty-seven Chapters have been formed, of which seventeen have become extinct, leaving thirteen Chapters at present existing. Dispensations had been granted for two new Chapters.

He decided that a Royal Arch Chapter was not organized for charitable purposes, and that its privilege in that direction is limited only by its own discretion, especially in the disbursement of its surplus funds.

The report on correspondence is by Comp. William A. McLean, who wrote in place of Comp. Dewitt C. Dawkins, Grand Secretary, who was struck with paralysis on May 16, and died on October 8, 1892. He had served Grand Chapter as Grand Secretary for nearly twenty years. He was a skilled workman, a faithful officer and firm friend.

Irving E. Webster, Gainesville, Grand High Priest; W. A. McLean, Jacksonville, Grand Secretary.

GEORGIA.

The Seventieth Annual Convocation was held at Macon on April 27, 1892, at which M. E. Comp. James W. Taylor presided. Fifty-four subordinate Chapters, twenty-eight Grand Chapters and three Past Grand High Priests represented. The Grand High Priest speaks favorably of his visit to St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., in attending the General Grand Chapter of the United States. Seventeen new Chapters were warranted, a grand showing for the Grand High Priest, who was, we are glad to record, reëlected.

On account of the illness of Comp. Love, there was no report on correspondence.

James W. Taylor, Luthersville, reëlected Grand High Priest; Andrew M. Wolihin, Macon, reëlected Grand Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

The Forty-third Annual Convocation was held at Chicago, October 27, 1892, at which M. E. Comp. Jacob Krohn, M.E. Grand High Priest, presided. One hundred and seventy-two subordinate Chapters represented. There were also present seventeen Past Grand High Priests. The address of the M. E. Grand High Priest refers to the prosperity of Freemasonry, which has kept pace with the prosperity of the country. The dead of his own and other jurisdictions bring forth eloquent tributes to their memories. Among others he reports the death of Past Grand Secretary Comp. Harmon G. Reynolds, in Kansas, on December 31, 1891, aged eighty-one years. When we were young in Masonry, Comp. Reynolds' name was known from north to south, from east to west, and from personal acquaintance we can vouch for him as being in every sense of the word a working Mason, giving cent per cent for all he received from it.

The Grand High Priest had been active during his administration in visiting the Chapters and imparting his knowledge to others.

He has a good word to say for the Masonic Orphans' Home. It is a grand subject to talk on—whether it is the old Mason

or the poor Mason and his wife, or the widow or the orphan. Each has its advocates. To our mind the old brother is the one to give our first attention to. He is old, poor, without a friend in the world except his brethren in Masonry. Make his last days pleasant. It won't be long ere he lays down his working tools, and let us at last part upon the square. He may not have exactly walked as he should, but let us forgive him as we expect forgiveness. Don't condemn him in his old age; there is not one of us who has or can live with open doors. Let the stone be far off and we have to go a day's journey to get at that we would want to cast at our brother for his faults. Therefore open wide the doors of your Masonic Homes. We prefer the Home for the old Mason, because the world's charitable will look out for the orphan; true, not as fraternally as the Mason would look for his brother's children, but they are cared for better than the grown-up man and woman. We believe also that a Mason who is poor and has a wife and who are applicants for our sympathies should not be separated in their hour of trial and distress. Keep them together; let Masonry not be the one to put apart those whom God has joined together. It is said Masonry is not progressive; we believe it should not be except in the outward manifestations of its charity. There is a golden age coming for Masonic charities and Masonic Homes; Grand Lodges, Chapters, Councils and Commanderies of Knights Templar are all working to the same end and the end is not yet.

The Grand Chapter generously donated $500 to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home and $100 to the wife of an afflicted Companion.

Comp. Pearson writes the report on correspondence and reviews in an able manner the proceedings of forty-six Grand Chapters.

Richard T. Higgins, Vandalia, Grand High Priest; Gil W. Barnard, 78 Monroe street, Chicago, Grand Secretary.

INDIANA.

The Forty-seventh Annual Convocation was held at Indianapolis, October 19, 1892, at which M. E. Comp. Edward J. Church, Grand High Priest, presided. Eighty-four subordinate Chapters represented, and twelve Past Grand High Priests

present. The death of the Grand King, Comp. Albert H. Kaiser, on July 14, 1892, was announced. A dispensation for a new Chapter at Portland was granted by the Grand High Priest.

The death of the Senior Past Grand High Priest, Comp. William Hacker, was also announced. He was one of the landmarks of Indiana Freemasonry and his death brought sorrow and regret to the Grand Chapter.

Comp. Thomas B. Long reviews the proceedings of forty-three Grand Chapters in an admirable manner.

Edward S. Ross, Wabash, Grand High Priest; William H. Smythe, Indianapolis, Grand Secretary.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Third Annual Convocation was held at Tahlequah, August 18, 1892, at which M. E. Comp. Robert William Hill, Grand High Priest, presided. Eight Chapters represented.

We quote from his address as to how to improve our Chapters:

"What then shall be done in our Chapters to make the degrees more impressive and attractive to those whose place is within them? The first thing, beyond a doubt, is to secure at the head of the Chapter a Companion who by study and aptness is fitted to communicate Masonic knowledge. When the presiding officer of a Chapter is thoroughly acquainted with Masonic lore, he can make his Chapter a pleasant gathering place for his Companions, but when the presiding officer has neither by study nor natural ability fitted himself to preside, the Companions speedily discover the fact and will stay away from the Convocations. Let it then be the endeavor of all the Chapters to secure for the Council the best in the Chapter, and let these be prepared by passing them through the various subordinate stations—a group of studious Companions who will in time be ready for all responsibilities. In this way there will be greater interest taken in the work; it will be presented more effectively and it will the more certainly accomplish its legitimate end."

The Committee on Correspondence submitted a brief report explaining that the Grand Treasurer has no money for a longer report.

DeForest D. Leach, Grand High Priest; Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka, Grand Secretary.

IOWA.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Convocation was held in Boone, October 22, 1891, at which M. E. Comp. George A. Quinby, Grand High Priest, presided. Eighty-eight subordinate Chapters represented. The Grand High Priest reports a prosperous year, with no deaths among the Grand or Past Grand Officers. He had issued dispensation for one new Chapter. During the meeting the Grand Commander of Knights Templar and Grand Master of Masons of Iowa were officially welcomed.

Membership in what is known as the Cerneau Rite was declared a Masonic offense, and an offense against Capitular Masonry.

The Grand Chapter of Iowa, by vote of 58 to 192, refused to surrender the Cryptic degrees to the Grand Council of Iowa.

The subject of establishing a Masonic Home in Iowa was considered by a Committee, who recommend that the project of building a Masonic Home in Iowa be postponed until there is a greater need of one (in Iowa) than there seems to be at present. We think a mistake has been made in this by Grand Chapter of Iowa. A new Constitution was adopted.

Comp. T. R. Ercanbrack presented the report on correspondence, in which he reviewed the proceedings of forty-four Grand Chapters.

William Wilbrahan, Cresco, Grand High Priest; Albert D. Wingate, Des Moines, Grand Secretary.

KANSAS.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Convocation was held at Leavenworth, February 15, 1892. M. E. Comp. Matthew M. Miller, Grand High Priest, presiding over sixty subordinate Chapters. Among the number present were eleven Past Grand High Priests. The Grand High Priest reports the death among others of Comp. Christian Beck, for many years Grand Treasurer of Grand Chapter of Kansas. It seems strange that as we are writing this that the news comes of the death of the Grand Secretary, Comp. John H. Brown. Many years we knew you, Bro. Brown. You were true and trusty, full of fra-

ternity, a Mason every inch of you, and now laying on a "dead level," may you have been raised to "living perpendicular." The hand that struck down, will lift you up. It was a pleasant meeting in the beautiful State of Colorado when last we met. We trust we may meet again where all is joy and happiness and peace.

Charters were granted to three new Chapters. The Grand High Priest decided very properly that the conferring of the Royal Arch degree upon six candidates by the same ceremony, in the same room, at the same time, was improper and a violation of the regulations of Royal Arch Masonry.

He has a word to say on the Masonic Home question:

"We meet in our subordinate Chapters, rehearse our ritual and confer a perfunctory degree, receive and acknowledge with more or less enthusiasm and cordiality our new Companions; transact routine business, and congratulate ourselves when our Chapter's financial account shows a good balance on the right side of the ledger; a Companion dies, one to whom fortune has not been kind; we bury him and donate from our surplus a small pittance for present necessities of his widow and children, and then hug ourselves over the delusion that we have been charitable, that we have done all those things we ought to have done, and really are quite a credit to the Craft.

"Here are the orphan children of a once loved Companion. Did our obligation to the latter cease when we dropped the sprig of acacia and repeated to formula, 'Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust?' We can always glibly quote, 'He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel;' but when asked, 'Who are they of my own household?' are silent, while the answer comes back as we listen to the story of the Good Samaritan, in the refrain, 'Who is thy neighbor?' questioning the generations for nineteen centuries, and to question the world for all time:

"'Who is thy neighbor? He whom thou
Hast power to aid or bless;
Whose aching heart or burning brow
Thy soothing hand may press.
Thy neighbor? Pass no mourner by;
Perhaps thou canst redeem
A breaking heart from misery;
Go, share his lot with him.'

"We sought and found companionship at the altar of Capitular Masonry. Is the limit of our Capitular work found within that circle? What is all that worth to us if here to-day no lesson can be learned of further inspiration, hope and love? The most successful generals of all times have been those who were always ready and never hesitated to immediately move upon the works of the enemy; who seemed to always hear

the trumpet sound of this order from the Great I Am, 'Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward!'

"We agree that Masonry is a progressive science; let us agree also that Masonic labor is progressive, and its limits as expansive as the demands of distressed humanity.

"We agree, all of us, that it is our duty to search the Sacred Word and to keep the Sacred Word by keeping our lives within the boundary of its injunctions. It commands us to go forward. As I read and expound the law to my Companions for the last time, I ask them to go forward; to engage in practical and effective Masonic work; to bind up the wounds of a Companion stricken in the battle of life; to care for a Brother prostrated in the eleventh hour by the heat and burden of the day; to educate the orphan children of deceased Brethren; to relieve the poverty and distress of helpless widows and children.

"To this end I recommend for your approval, as a step towards final success, that preliminary action be taken by this grand body towards the institution and perpetuation of a Masonic Home in the State of Kansas for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Master Masons, and ultimately, as necessity may require, for aged, infirm and destitute Master Masons and their wives and children."

The Grand Secretary reports one Chapter as having exalted fifty-three candidates, another thirty-three, and another thirty. This is a good record, but we can beat it. Oriental Chapter, No. 183, in Philadelphia, last year exalted 114 candidates; Harmony Chapter, No. 52, sixty-one; Tristram B. Freeman Chapter, No. 243, fifty-three, and so on.

Comp. John H. Brown writes the report on correspondence. Alas! he will never write another. He reviews the proceedings of forty-eight Grand Chapters.

John C. Postlethwaithe, Jewell City, Grand High Priest; John H. Brown, Kansas City, elected Grand Secretary.

KENTUCKY.

The Grand Chapter held its Annual Convocation in Simsville on October 18, 1892. Comp. Charles H. Fisk, Grand High Priest, presiding. Twelve Past Grand High Priests and fifty-nine subordinate Chapters and twenty-six Grand Representatives were present. The address of the Grand High Priest is a review of his official acts during the year. He reports the death of Comp. Joseph H. Branham, Emeritus Grand Secretary; also speaks of the dead of other Grand Chapters. He has this to say on Masonic clothing:

"I desire to call the attention of the officers and members of the Grand Chapter and of the Chapters under its jurisdiction to one matter which has not had proper consideration or action at their hands. Masons when in Chapter assembled should be properly clothed. Grand High Priest Grant brought this subject prominently before you in his address at the Annual Convocation of this Body in 1890. I fear, however, to little profit. So important has the Apron of a Royal Arch Mason been deemed by the General Grand Chapter of the United States that special legislation has been had as to the same. At the Seventeenth Stated Convocation of that Body, held at Chicago, in 1859, a Royal Arch Apron was prescribed, and declared to be: Of lamb-skin, lined and bound with scarlet, on the flap of which should be placed a triple Tau within a triangle, and all within a circle. Silk or satin aprons were strictly prohibited. At the Twenty-seventh Stated Convocation of that General Grand Body, held at Atlanta, in 1889, it was enacted that the necessary clothing of a Royal Arch Mason should be:

"'A white lamb-skin (for which cotton or linen cannot be substituted) square in form, lined with scarlet silk, and with a narrow edging of scarlet, without any device whatever on the body, but with a triple Tau Cross within a triangle, and that within a circle on the flap.'

"Thus it will be seen that the regulation of the General Grand Chapter upon this subject is clear and mandatory. It behooves the Grand Chapter to give attention to this subject and see that it provides for its officers and members the Aprons demanded by law, and then see that Royal Arch Masons are suitably clothed. The attention of Chapters is earnestly called to the necessity for the proper clothing of their officers and members. The expense will not be great, but whether great or small the necessary clothing should be promptly secured. This Grand Chapter must set the example of obedience to law. Had not the finances of this Grand Body been so low, I would have required, by official order, the Grand Secretary to have ready at this Convocation the proper Apron for the officers and members thereof. I think the plan adopted in some places, and particularly on the other side of the ocean, of every Royal Arch Mason procuring, owning and caring for his own Masonic Apron, a wise one. Whatever may be the condition of the treasury of the Chapter there is no Companion who cannot afford to buy and own his own Apron. Let it be tried.

"If this cannot be done let each Chapter present to each Companion when he is exalted a Royal Arch Apron, and require him to put on the same, and thereafter ever to be clothed therewith when in the Chapter. Lamb-skin is the proper material, the only material for a Masonic Apron. Let it be used. Silk, satin, cotton and linen are inappropriate—have been prohibited. Nothing can be substituted for the lamb-skin. Nothing other than lamb-skin should ever be used.

"I trust this Grand Body will, at this Convocation, direct the purchase of Royal Arch Aprons in sufficient numbers to clothe every officer and member thereof, and that it will enact the proper regulations for the proper preservation of the same, and hereafter see that the regulations are strictly enforced."

To this regulation clothing should be added the full suit of

black, the same as any Companion would wear at a reception at his home, or would go to a reception at some other place. What more agreeable sight is it for a candidate to see the members who are conferring the degrees upon him when they are in the full evening dress of black. With what pride the members look around the Chapter hall and find all in full dress. It may be the dress coat or swallow tail, the Prince Albert or Chesterfield, or the full frock coat, so it is black—the black vest, the black pants—the white or black necktie. It adds dignity to the occasion, and a man feels better well dressed. He would not think of going to church in his everyday clothes, no more should he think of attending his Lodge or Chapter in his everyday clothes.

The Mark and Mark Books and the qualifications for advancement come in for his remarks, as follows:

"MARK AND MARK BOOKS.

"The subject of Mark and Mark Books has been frequently alluded to lately, but at the risk of seeming redundant I call attention again to the fact, that the law of this Grand Jurisdiction requires that no one shall receive the Royal Arch degree until he shall have adopted, and had recorded in the Lodge Book of Marks, his own Mark. I do this at this time for the information of the Craft, and especially that the attention of High Priests may be called to this wise and important legislation of the Grand Chapter. I fear that this regulation has not received that careful consideration and action demanded at the hands of some of the High Priests. It will do no harm to remind all the Companions of the law. If all of you have followed this provision you have done well. If any of you have overlooked it, you will remember it and regard it in the future.

"QUALIFICATIONS.

"I think it is high time that this Grand Chapter take some steps in the direction of requiring candidates for advancement to demonstrate some proficiency in degrees already conferred upon them, and of exhibiting specimens of their skill from time to time before rushing them headlong, blind and uninformed, into further and greater mysteries—or, of requiring those who may have received all of the Capitular degrees to prepare themselves with considerable proficiency to undergo such tests as may enable them to make themselves known to Companions wherever assembled. It is an easy matter to present in a brief period such points as will enable a man to creditably claim to be one of the Capitular Rite. Numbers seem to be desired more than skill. Numerical strength among the workmen seems to be the desideratum, rather than efficiency and skill of Craftsmen. Certain requirements should be complied with in every case—in every degree. I pray you give due attention to this matter. The reputation of those put over the Craft is at stake—the repu-

tation of your Chapters is involved—the character of the work sent out will demonstrate the ability and zeal, or the unfitness for control, and unskillfulness, of the Masters of the work.

"Permit me an allusion verbally, which cannot be properly published herein."

The Grand High Priest recommends the exchanging of Representatives with the Grand Mark Lodge of England.

The Past Master's degree comes in for the following decision:

"A High Priest of a Chapter cannot open a Past Master's Lodge for the purpose of conferring the Past Master's degree upon the Master-elect of a Blue Lodge. Such degree can be conferred only in a Lodge of Actual Past Masters, and a mere Chapter or virtual Past Master ought not to be present in such Lodge. The Past Master's degree can only be conferred by the High Priest of a Chapter upon a person elected by the Chapter in due form and under the requirements of the Grand Chapter, and only upon a Mark Master Mason, regularly made such in a Chapter or Mark Master's Lodge.

He reported the following decision:

"That it would not be wrong, nor a violation of the obligations of a Royal Arch Mason, for him as an attorney to suffer himself to be employed by a profane to bring suit against another brother Royal Arch Mason for slander."

Speaking of the Masonic Home of Kentucky, he says:

"It needs no eulogy at my hands. The fact that he who will soon preside over Capitular Masonry in Kentucky is Superintendent of that institution, is a guarantee of the prosperity and success of the Home. I call attention to the fact that Kentucky Masons were the first to inaugurate a plan for a Widows and Orphans' Masonic Home. This enterprise was started in November, 1866, and the erection of the building was begun in 1868. The success of the enterprise is fully assured. The management is to be congratulated upon the prosperity of this noble charity. It may be interesting to the Craft in Kentucky to know what has been done throughout the United States since the work was begun in Kentucky. To-morrow at Springfield, in the State of Ohio, will be laid the corner-stone of a magnificent edifice to be erected by the Brethren, Companions and Sir Knights of that jurisdiction. I speak with great pleasure of this institution, because the movement was set on foot by myself, and I regret that I am unable to attend the dedicatory exercises as the special guest of Avon Lodge, where I made the first suggestion as to an Ohio Home a few years since, and which Lodge has honored me with an invitation to

be present as its honored guest. I cannot more succinctly state the condition of the Masonic Homes throughout the country than by inserting herein the following clipping from the *Toronto Freemason :*

" ' Alabama has the subject of a Masonic Home under consideration.

" ' Arizona, with a membership of 429, has a fund of $1427, to supply their charities.

" ' California has adopted resolutions looking towards a Masonic Home, and a committee are now drawing their designs.

" ' Idaho has a fund for the beginning of charitable work in the sum of $14,303. Idaho is but the forty-fifth jurisdiction in point of membership in America, while Iowa is the ninth.

" ' Indian Territory.—Even this soil, but lately reclaimed from the wilderness, is preparing to build a Home.

" ' Illinois has a $50,000 Home fully paid for, supported by private membership, and capable of accommodating 100, and in fact they cared for thirty-four in 1890.

" ' Kentucky was the first to begin this great work. They started with a subscription paper in November, 1866, and the building was begun in 1868. It now has a capacity for 200. Each inmate costs only about $100 per annum. It conducts a printing office, furnishes a Masonic newspaper, and prints the annual proceedings and reports, gives education to children in a training school, and has shoe, chair and stocking factories. The Grand Lodge gives it $3500 per annum, raised by an annual per capita tax of fifty cents. The Lodges yearly, on St. John's Day, make a substantial contribution.

" ' Kansas will hear the report of a committee on this subject during the present year.

" ' Michigan.—A Home costing $50,000 was dedicated in 1891, and, though a private enterprise, received last year from the Grand Lodge $6000, and will probably come under its management. Only one wing is now built, but is sufficient to supply all wants; but when fully completed will be a monument to Michigan Freemasonry.

" ' Minnesota has a fund of more than $10,000 for women and orphans.

" ' Mississippi appropriates $500 a year to a private Home which cares for Masons' children, but by report it is now proposed to raise a direct fund for this purpose. Fifty cents per capita is yearly to be collected, besides voluntary contributions on St. John's Day and on the occasion of Masonic festivals.

" ' Missouri dedicated its Home in 1889. The cost was $40,000. The Grand Lodge contributes yearly $5000. Each Lodge gives yearly a certain sum. The Endowment Fund equals $35,000. Each year, on a day called Orphans' day, the Lodges make substantial contributions. There are now twenty inmates.

" ' Oregon has begun to move in this matter.

" ' Nebraska has a Grand Lodge Fund of $18,000, in addition to a fund for building a Home, and they begin their building when $5000 more are raised.

" ' New Jersey has deferred action until this year, but already subscriptions for a Masonic Home within its borders equal more than $6000.

" ' Ohio has begun to raise $100,000 for this purpose, by a twenty-five cents per year assessment, and by annual and life memberships.

" ' Pennsylvania began in 1884. Now it has a Home costing $55,000,

containing twenty-six inmates. The annual charge is about $4000. While this is a private Home it yet receives assistance from the Grand Lodge of the State.

" 'North Carolina appropriates $2000 per year, raised by a per capita tax, to the Oxford Orphan Asylum, which shelters 250 children.

" 'Tennessee has a private Home, conducted with the approval and support of the Grand Lodge, costing $25,000, of which $14,000 is now raised.

" 'Virginia has two Homes; one costing $10,000, the noble charity of a brother, and now sheltering seven children of Masons; the other is supported by a single Lodge.' "

We would say that the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania is not a private Home. It is in every sense a Masonic Home—open to all.

The Grand High Priest, when he retired, was presented with the gavel used by him during the term of his office.

Comp. James W. Staton presented the report on correspondence, reviewing the reports of forty-two Grand Chapters in his usual fraternal manner. In reply to a query by Bro. Staton we would say that the Past Master's degree is not included in the Pennsylvania system of Royal Arch Masonry.

Campbell H. Johnson, Louisville, Grand High Priest; Henry B. Grant, Louisville, Grand Secretary.

MAINE.

The M.E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter assembled in Annual Convocation in Portland, May 3, A.D. 1892, A.I. 2422, at 7 o'clock P.M. Forty-one of the forty-nine Chapters were represented.

M.E. Grand High Priest Collamore paid an appropriate tribute to the memory of Comp. Ira Berry, deceased, who for more than thirty-seven years served as Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter.

The forty-nine Chapters have a membership of 5124. Net increase for the year, 155.

The M.E. Grand High Priest gives, in his annual address, a business-like document, a clear and concise recital of his many official acts performed during the year.

The Committee on Returns reports that returns were made by every Chapter in the State and that all Grand Chapter dues

were paid up to April 1, 1892, showing a commendable promptness upon the part of the Chapters and their officers.

The report on foreign correspondence is from the pen of Comp. Josiah H. Drummond.

Under "Pennsylvania," he quotes, with approval, M.E. Grand High Priest Morgan's edict on the law of jurisdiction. Comp. Morgan clearly expressed the Masonic law as held by the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter. Neither a Lodge nor a Chapter has any defined territorial jurisdiction, and if a petition is presented to a Chapter not nearest the residence of the petitioner no action can be had thereon until inquiry has been made of the *nearest* Chapter if it has any *Masonic* objection.

Of the un-Masonic expression "quorum," permitted to be used in some jurisdictions, Comp. Drummond pertinently says:

"The word is a convenient one to express the number required to open a Masonic body; but in its ordinary acceptation it has no place in Masonry, although very many Grand Bodies use it in that sense, but in doing so not merely introduce a new word, but a law in contravention of ancient usage, and really in violation of a fundamental principle relating to Masonic bodies."

Comp. Drummond deserves sincere thanks for setting his face and using his pen against the modern tendency to make innovations upon our ancient usages and customs.

Quorum? It is possible with the march of improvement (?) allowed in some quarters a record like this might be found in the near future:

"Chapter met at 7 o'clock P.M. A quorum of Companions not being present, on motion the Chapter adjourned."

Even if Comp. Drummond does feel disposed to criticise Pennsylvania in some matters, he commends us for our straightforward and undeviating adherence to what we cherish as the "ancient usages."

Comp. Caswell, who presented the report on correspondence in the Grand Chapter of California (1892), expresses a hope of crossing swords with the Maine reviewer. It is hinted to him that he must assure himself before entering upon the fraternal combat, that his rapier has a Damascus blade.

Under "Connecticut," reference is made to the perplexing

question of "Chapter jurisdiction." In Pennsylvania, in symbolic or Capitular Freemasonry, "jurisdiction" belongs only to the Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter. Under "Massachusetts," our method of dealing with a petition to a Chapter not nearest the residence of the applicant is briefly explained.

Under "Iowa," Comp. Drummond says, in the matter of jurisdiction, that—

> "The 'air-line' plan adopted there, although mathematically correct, would not do for Maine, although the usually traveled route plan has caused complications; our large rivers and arms of the sea would often require candidates to travel four or five times farther to reach the Chapter nearest on an air-line than to reach another Chapter."

The large rivers and high mountains of Pennsylvania present obstacles equally as great as those of the Pine Tree State. But we must have a fixed, unvarying rule, and when we say the "nearest" Lodge or Chapter that means in a direct or air-line, and must not be subject to the varying usually traveled route. An instance could be cited of two towns less than twenty-four miles apart by a county road—over a mountain—and less than twenty on a direct line, whereas by rail the distance is forty miles, and in going from one borough to the other by rail three Lodges would be passed *en route*.

> "It has taken a long time for the Craft to learn that their financial affairs, whether in charitable enterprises or otherwise, should be conducted on business principles."

If Grand Chapter or Grand Lodge, Chapter or Lodge, lapses into slipshod, unmethodical and inaccurate methods in the conduct of its finances it will come to grief sooner or later. Every Masonic body owes it to itself to see that its monetary affairs are faithfully and economically administered and that its accounts are correctly kept and carefully audited.

Much to the regret of the writer, owing to the limited time allowed him to review the proceedings of several Grand Chapters, he is compelled to close his review of Maine before he had half completed Comp. Drummond's depiction of the reports of the Grand Chapters.

By Comp. Drummond's interesting statistical table we learn that the number of Royal Arch Masons in the United States and Canada was 174,232; of which he credits Pennsylvania with 13,645.

The Charity Fund, all invested, amounts to $4680, and the annual income therefrom was $821.18.

M.E. Albert M. Penley, Auburn, Grand High Priest; R.E. Stephen Berry, Portland, Grand Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The proceedings of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts for 1892 comes to us in a handsome volume of about two hundred pages, neatly printed on good paper. This Grand Chapter, like that of Pennsylvania, holds Quarterly Convocations in March, June and September. The one in the early part of December, our fourth Quarterly, is Massachusetts' Annual, while our Annual is held on St. John's Day.

At the March Quarterly, held on the 8th of that month, R.E. Grand Secretary, Comp. Seranus Bowen, presented an appropriate "In Memoriam" commemorative of the Masonic services and personal virtues of Comp. William Parkman, who died December 26, 1891.

The report of a Special Committee, to which was referred the matter of Jewels for Past Grand High Priests, accompanied with a design for the same, was presented and adopted.

A Committee presented, and the Grand Chapter adopted, a report on the complaint of a Chapter in Malden against a Chapter in Boston for conferring the degrees of Royal Arch Masonry on a Brother who represented himself to be a resident of the latter city, while his legal residence was in Malden. The Committee's reasoning on the point of residence is clear. It decided in favor of the Malden Chapter, and the Grand Chapter unanimously adopted a resolution that the Brother was—

"*A clandestinely made Royal Arch Mason, and as such he be debarred from all the rights and privileges of Chapter Masonry.*"

If this case had occurred in Pennsylvania the result would have been the same, but the method different. Massachusetts recognizes territorial jurisdiction of a Chapter, Pennsylvania does not. Under our law a Brother residing within the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter may apply to *any* Chapter for the Capitular degrees, but, if not to the Chapter *nearest*

his residence, then that Chapter must be informed of the application and asked if there is any *Masonic* objection to the applicant. As the Malden Chapter refused to "release jurisdiction," it is more than probable, under our law, "a Masonic objection" would have appeared.

In the large cities of Pennsylvania, as in the "Old Bay State," it often occurs that a Companion may find it more convenient to attend a Chapter elsewhere than the one nearest his residence. But, as the Companions among whom he dwells are usually best qualified to judge of his fitness for advancement in Freemasonry, our Grand Chapter has wisely required that before a brother shall be permitted to receive that advancement at the hands of strangers his home Chapter must declare that it has "no Masonic objection."

The Grand Chapter was honored by a visit from M.E. Comps. George L. McCahan, of Baltimore, Md., Deputy General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, and M.E. John M. Carter, of Baltimore, Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Maryland.

Without the slightest disrespect to either the General Grand Chapter or our esteemed Companions of Massachusetts, we may venture to remark that in Pennsylvania, whose Symbolic and Capitular Freemasonry antedates that of all the American States, we have not yet felt the necessity of surrendering the sovereignty of either the Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter.

At the Convocation held June 7, Past Grand High Priests' Jewels were presented to six of the seven entitled to receive them. The addresses were appropriate and highly fraternal.

At the September Convocation, held on the 13th of that month, an amendment to Article viii of the Constitution was adopted, emphasizing the "jurisdiction" of subordinate Chapters in the formation of new Chapters.

The Ninety-fourth Annual Convocation was held December 13, 1891. The Mark Master, Past Master and Most Excellent Master's degrees were exemplified. Sixty-seven Chapters were represented.

The Committee on Finance reported the permanent investments to be $8751.55, and balance in Treasurer's hands, $2202.82; total investments and cash, $10,954.37.

M.E. Grand High Priest Blake, to the end that accuracy and uniformity in work might be more readily attained, caused District Grand Chapters of Instruction to be held in six of the

ten districts into which the jurisdiction is divided with satisfactory and beneficial results. He concludes his excellent address by thanking the Companions for their loyalty and the uniform courtesy and consideration shown him, and with the admonition :

"Let us remember that our honor and integrity, as men and Masons, are concerned in an honest and conscientious performance of every duty."

The very credible report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of the R.E. Grand Secretary.

Under "Pennsylvania," he quotes from M.E. Grand High Priest Comp. Morgan's annual address on the question of jurisdiction (which contains his edict of February 16, 1891), and remarks :

"This is dealing with the question in a way that is quite new to us."

The subject of "jurisdiction" has already been mentioned. To what was said may be added that the rule observed in the Chapter concerning the "residence" of an applicant also prevails in the Lodge.

There are returns from seventy-two Chapters, showing a membership of 12,196, giving an average of 167 to each. The smallest Chapter reports 42 Companions.

J. Albert Blake, of Haverhill, M.E. Grand High Priest, and Seranus Bowen, Boston, R.E. Grand Secretary.

A.

MICHIGAN.

The transactions of the Forty-fourth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Michigan, held at Detroit, January 17 and 18, 1893, comes to us in a volume of 246 pages, which is embellished with two portraits of Grand High Priests Comp. Eugene P. Robertson, 1887, and Comp. John F. Barrows, 1892. R. E. Comp. Innis, Grand Secretary, was prevented from attending this Convocation by illness.

In Grand High Priest Barrows' address, he says, among other good things:

"Let us see if we have labored faithfully in the Masonic vineyard; if we have cultivated that spirit of brotherly love which ought to dwell with us as Royal Arch Masons; if we have listened to the call of relief; if we have by our example shown to the world that we realize the responsibility resting upon us as Companions of the Royal Craft. If, in the retrospect, we find we have been faithful, then may we claim the reward due those who have been intrusted with the seal of Zerubbabel."

In our quest for the mysteries of the Craft, in the gratification of a liking for the social features of the Fraternity or in our ambition for its honors, our duty to our brethren and Companions must not be overlooked nor neglected. It is well to tarry, at the inauguration of each new Masonic year, long enough to ask ourselves and give a favorable mental response, if we can, to the question, "Have you faithfully performed *all* of your Masonic obligations during the year just closed?" A periodic self-examination, such as hinted at by Grand High Priest Barrows, could be indulged in by all of us, with profit to ourselves and the Craft in general.

He notes the death of officers of several Grand Chapters, and pays fitting tributes to their memories. Three Chapters were instituted, Nos. 127, 128 and 129. The Charter of Ontonagon Chapter, No. 20, surrendered in 1874, was restored under the name North Star.

The M. E. Grand High Priest mentions a novel case. On February 11 he received a letter from the Grand High Priest of Wisconsin, stating that Crystal Falls Chapter in Michigan had received a petition of Brother A. E. G., a resident of Wisconsin, and had conferred the *M. M.* degree upon him. That Brother A. E. G. had been rejected in Wisconsin several years before. Crystal Falls Chapter was yet working under dispensation, and the M. E. Grand High Priest notified the High Priest not to confer any further degrees without his consent. It appears from correspondence submitted that Comp. L., Secretary-elect of Crystal Falls Chapter, states that Comp. E. G. signed the name of his brother, A. E. G., to the petition without his knowledge—but at his (the Secretary-elect's) suggestion.

The M. E. Grand High Priest very properly set aside the election of Comp. L. as Secretary, declared the office

vacant and notified the High Priest that he would issue a dispensation to elect and install a Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by his action in the case. The Chapter was instituted and charges were preferred against Comp. L. He pleaded guilty, was tried and suspended for five months. In resolutions adopted by the Chapter July 11, 1892, it was asked that the sentence imposed on Comp. L. be suspended, and that he be fully restored to the rights and benefits "appertaining to this Order" (Fraternity?). On the 30th of July the M. E. Grand High Priest approved the resolutions and restored the Companion. It is proper to state that, meantime, the Grand High Priest of Wisconsin had withdrawn his complaint.

The number of Chapters is 125 with 11,245 members reported for 1892. The report contains, under appropriate Chapter headings, a list of the names of the Companions who died during the year, with the date of each death. This record will prove in years to come a valuable reference table.

Under Pennsylvania some of the transactions had at the Quarterly and at the Annual Communication in 1891 are noted. The address of M. E. Grand High Priest Morgan was favorably commented upon, and the labors of Comp. Bates as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence come in for deserved approval.

The proceedings of forty-seven jurisdictions were reviewed —four for two years—and with such marked fairness and courtesy as to reflect credit upon the reviewers.

Freemasonry is firmly planted and is flourishing in the "Lake-girt" State, especially Capitular Masonry, and the Companions who have contributed to this success have earned the congratulations of the Craft.

Comp. Charles E. Bagg, of Detroit, is M. E. Grand High Priest, and Comp. William P. Innis, of Grand Rapids, is R. E. Grand Secretary.

A.

MISSISSIPPI.

The whole of the proceedings of the Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of this jurisdiction for the year 1891 is contained in a pamphlet of eighty-eight pages. The Forty-third Annual Convocation was held in the city of Aberdeen on Wednesday, February 11.

M.E. Grand High Priest Comp. W. R. Trigg begins his address with this reverent sentence:

"Led by the hand of the unseen yet ever-present God during the past year, who has kindly cared for us far beyond our just deserts, we are now permitted to assemble in this our Forty-third Annual Convocation."

He announced, with evident satisfaction, that—

"For the first time in many years the Grand Chapter is out of debt."

We are not among those who esteem a public debt as "a public blessing." Heavy debts are an incubus to individuals, churches, societies or governments, and Masonic bodies should avoid incurring them, or if so unfortunate as to be saddled with debts, neither time nor opportunity should be lost to lessen or remove them as speedily as possible. There are everywhere men and brethren who are inclined to be liberal with what are esteemed public funds, who have little care for the baneful effect of a bankrupt treasury. There is a call in State, Church and Fraternity for men and brothers to stand as "watch-dogs of the treasury" and look well to the collection of income and prevent extravagance in expenditures. Mississippi must have been fortunate in having some "watch-dog" Companions. Well, thanks are due them.

Most Excellent Sir, don't use the word "Order." There was a time, before the great brood of "orders" came upon us, that it might have been used with some propriety in designating a Masonic organization. But in these closing years of the nineteenth century it has become obsolete in Freemasonry. It is true we are old-fashioned in Pennsylvania, but, to our ears, "Fraternity" is a sweeter sound and the designation much more significant than "Order." Let the "orders" you refer to take care of themselves, and if you have any Chapters that are "dead branches" lop them off.

In referring to the death of Comp. Robert C. Patty, Most Excellent Grand Scribe, he touchingly and eloquently says:

"God's finger touched him and he slept, not that sleep, however, that knows no waking—it is only the transition state from which he will be raised by the strong grip of the Lion of the Tribe of Judah and made an heir of life eternal."

The M. E. Grand High Priest, with a due regard for both law and propriety, refused to grant a dispensation to allow "*five* Companions to meet, receive petitions for Companions holding dimits from other Chapters to act upon them and receive them into the Chapter." *Nine* constitute a "quorum" in Mississippi. This was an application to the M. E. G. H. P. to permit less than a quorum to act upon petitions and confer degrees.

He also properly refused a dispensation to a Chapter to receive and ballot on an application for membership at one and the same meeting.

The preservation of the ancient usages, customs and landmarks of Freemasonry calls for the exercise, on the part of Grand Masters and Grand High Priests, of courage and decision to resist the numerous importunities for "special favors."

The Grand Chapter voted one hundred and fifty dollars to be paid to the daughter of an esteemed Companion "towards defraying her expenses in the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in which, through the influence of Masonic friends of her father, she has recently secured a scholarship."

This circumstance attests the manliness as well as the fraternity of our Companions of Mississippi. In making this appropriation the Grand Chapter honored the memory of a deceased Companion and assisted an esteemed daughter to "acquire a profession that would enable her to sustain herself and be a blessing to others."

Our Gulf State Companions have, in this case, set an example that both Grand Chapters and individual Companions could follow with profit.

The report on foreign correspondence, covering thirty-nine pages, is from the pen of Comp. P. M. Savery, who was elected Grand High Priest. We commend his views under Colorado thus expressed:

> "We say if a Companion is able and neglects to pay his Lodge or Chapter dues he is certainly guilty of un-Masonic conduct, not only towards the Chapter on whose records he is enrolled as a member, but to the Fraternity everywhere; also the widows and orphans of his former brethren and Companions who have passed over the river."

The proceedings of forty Grand Chapters (four of them for

two years) and those of the General Grand Chapter are briefly, but intelligently, reviewed.

Forty Chapters made reports in 1890. One was delinquent. The membership in the reporting and non-reporting Chapters was 1240.

Comp. P. M. Savery, Tupelo, M. E. Grand High Priest; Comp. J. L. Power, Jackson, R.E. Grand Secretary.

A.

MISSOURI.

The Forty-fifth Annual Convocation of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Missouri was held in the city of St. Louis on Thursday, April 28, 1892.

Pennsylvania's Representative, Past Grand High Priest Comp. Reuben Barney, was in attendance. The Grand Chapter was honored by the presence of Comp. Fay Hempstead, Most Excellent Grand High Priest of Arkansas.

Comp. Ira V. McMillan, Most Excellent Grand High Priest, in his commendable annual address, reported, with evident satisfaction, that perfect unanimity and harmony existed in the jurisdiction, and that "not the slightest zephyr has disturbed the tranquillity of Capitular Masonry, nor has the faintest sunbeam been obscured by even a fleecy cloud, but along the whole line tranquil peace reigns supreme." May it ever be thus, not only in Missouri, but everywhere throughout the Masonic realm.

Two Past Grand High Priests were summoned by the messenger of Death during the year, Comps. William Ridgeway Penick and James Carr.

A report of a Special Committee on Nomenclature was adopted declaring, in accordance with a regulation of the General Grand Chapter, that the title of the Grand High Priest shall be "Most Excellent;" that of Deputy Grand High Priest, Grand King, Grand Scribe, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, "Right Excellent," and of all other officers "Excellent;" and that in the Chapter the titles shall be: of High Priest, "Excellent;" of all other officers, "Companion." As Pennsylvania has no superintending Masonic power, we adhere to the ancient custom and designate all of the elective officers of the Grand Chapter as "Most Excellent."

From the Grand Secretary's report it appears that there are ninety-five working Chapters, and the total number of members reported is 5805.

The report on "Fraternal Correspondence" is from the pen of Comp. William H. Mayo, "Right" Excellent Grand Secretary. Under Alabama, he properly commends a Committee of that Grand Chapter for advising a less frequent use of the power to grant dispensations to confer the degrees in a shorter time than that prescribed in the regulations. Grand Masters and Grand High Priests are frequently importuned to exercise their prerogative of dispensation in favor of those so anxious to obtain the so-called "higher degrees," who feel they cannot await the prescribed time. There are emergent cases where the power to grant dispensations can be properly used.

Referring, under "Colorado," to printed rituals, our reviewer remarks, "We object to them in *toto*." Well said! Such "guides" or "helps" are violative of a vital principle of Freemasonry, and are not to be permitted.

Our Companion's understanding "that in Pennsylvania a decision of the Grand High Priest is law, without reference to a Committee, or action by the Grand Chapter," written under Illinois, is correct. As elsewhere mentioned in this review, in Pennsylvania neither a Lodge nor Chapter has "territorial jurisdiction" over applicants, and the decisions of Most Excellent Grand High Priest Comp. James S. Barber, referred to, were clearly in the line of our ancient usages and customs.

Companion Mayo expresses some surprise when, in reference to the Grand Representative system, the reviewer of Michigan said:

> "We in Michigan are not in the Representative system. . . . . We think a jurisdiction might just as well be represented by the whole United States as by one man for all the practical use there is in it."

Comp. Innis' conclusion is a just one. The system has outlived its usefulness. The Representatives are invested with no power; then why continue in our Masonic system a mere honorary office? The Grand Masters of several Grand Lodge jurisdictions have withdrawn their Representatives and others will follow the example.

We are glad to second Comp. Mayo's favorable comment on M. E. G. H. P. of Minnesota, Comp. Brandenburg's, dissertation on the requests to abuse the power of dispensation to

gratify some brethren's ambitions to gain an early entrance into some "higher" body, or because of a sudden notion to migrate. Grand H. P. Brandenburg acted wisely in withholding the exercise of his power.

Under Minnesota, the report on correspondence is quoted relative to the decisions of the Grand High Priest of California. Comp. Montgomery, of Minnesota, is in error in his remarks, and we approve Comp. Mayo's comments. The Grand High Priest interprets the law not according to civil, but Masonic, precedents. Inquiries from proper sources should and must be answered by him. Of course, he is not bound to take cognizance of other than actual cases. He has no time to bother with imaginary occurrences.

We are glad to be able to commend Comp. Mayo's remarks, under North Carolina, of the status of an expelled member, and, under Ohio, concerning a "cipher," but when he comments on Massachusetts' physical qualifications we must say that we in Pennsylvania go quite as far as our Companions of the Pilgrim Commonwealth. Under "Texas," he writes:

"A Grand Master of Missouri once decided that a man could be made a Mason who had lost his toes in a threshing machine, as he could imagine no use to which he could put his toes in the ceremonies. The Grand High Priest thought, as we think, the Texas rule too stringent, and recommended a modification, but the Committee on Jurisprudence were of opinion that the settled rules on this subject are plain and simple, and they did not recommend any modification of them."

Wise Committee, to prevent the Grand Chapter from violating one of the great landmarks of Freemasonry. If a man who has "lost his toes" is qualified, by what rule would you exclude one who has lost a foot or a leg or an arm? Dear Companion, the moment you depart from the standard of physical perfection, "a perfect youth without maim or defect in his body," the door is opened to the most latitudinous construction, and, as a result, we find that in some jurisdictions Masons are made of the "lame, halt" and almost "blind." Come back to the ancient landmark and you will be happier.

Under "Pennsylvania," Comp. Mayo quotes from M. E. Grand High Priest Morgan's address where he speaks of the prosperity of the subordinate Chapters and the cordial relations

that exist between the Grand Chapter and sister Grand Chapters, and adds:

"We hope these cordial relations will long continue; yea, we hope the time will come when 'stronger ties' will bind her still more lovingly to her sister Grand Chapters."

A merited compliment is paid Comp. Stockton Bates for his report on correspondence.

He wants light on the ceremony that follows a "dispensation to pass the Chair." Comp. Bates has properly written:

"We in Pennsylvania do not know anything about a Past Master's degree. A Mason becomes a Past Master by service or dispensation to pass the Chair. He is then, after having been a Mason six months, entitled to receive the M., M. E. and R. A. degrees."

Only those Masons who have "passed the Chair," either by service as Worshipful Master or by a dispensation issued by the Grand Master or by the District Deputy Grand Master of the proper district, are qualified to petition for the Chapter degrees, which are conferred in the order named by Comp. Bates.

He cannot see the "point" when Comp. Bates modestly wrote, in 1891, under "Texas," referring to the *printing* of the installation ceremony:

"All of which seems to us of Pennsylvania as a violation of Masonic obligations."

We waive the modesty of Comp. Bates and say "pointedly" that the installation, in public, of Lodge or Chapter officers is a violation both of "Masonic obligation" and of an ancient landmark. If the Masonic organization is not sought by the profane without the attraction of the display incident to a "public installation," it had better perish. In Pennsylvania, where the written records of organized Freemasonry are the oldest on this continent, we adhere zealously to the ancient usage and permit no part of the work of the Lodge or Chapter to be performed in the presence of the profane. Beware of innovations. Permit encroachments "here a little and there a little," and soon the foundations of our ancient institution, laid untold centuries ago, will vanish as the sands of the seaside

amid surging waves. Missouri and others of our far-Western sisters may conform to the liberalizing spirit of the age, but Pennsylvania will remain faithful, even if alone, in preserving unmutilated the "ancient landmarks." The profane who seek light at her altars must do so of their own volition, not stimulated by any display at a public installation, but "prompted solely by a favorable opinion conceived of the institution and a desire of knowledge they freely and voluntarily" offer themselves as candidates.

On the subject of Charter Comp. Mayo's views nearly accord with our regulations. Here neither a Lodge nor Chapter can be opened, nor can business be transacted, unless the warrant is visibly displayed at the pedestal of the Worshipful Master or High Priest. The *presence* of a charter locked up in the Secretary's desk is not sufficient. With us a "cube" is not a "ball," and hence is not permissible, nor would we permit, for a single instant of time, a slip of paper with "yes" or "no" written thereon to be used in balloting for a candidate.

Come, dear Companion, drop your inclination to modern methods and seek the paths in which our ancient fathers trod.

Having been accused of a tendency towards statistics, we may, with propriety, commend you for your valuable collation of data for 1891.

Comp. John R. Parsons, of St. Louis, was chosen M. E. Grand High Priest, and Comp. William H. Mayo, of the same city, R. E. Grand Secretary. A.

MONTANA.

In a neat volume of seventy-two pages comes the proceedings of the Second Annual Convocation of the M. E. Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Montana, held at Butte, October 12, 1891, and of the Third, held at Deer Lodge, September 19, 1892, as well as the Constitution of the Grand Chapter then adopted, and much other matter of interest to the Companions in that jurisdiction. The volume is embellished with creditable portraits of M. E. G. H. P. Comps. R. O. Hickman (1891) and Joseph A. Hyde (1892).

At both Convocations all the ten Chapters were represented by the officers in person or by proxy.

Although the Grand Chapter was organized as late as June 25, 1891, with a membership of only 567 in the subordinate Chapters, the M. E. Grand High Priest, in his address delivered October 12 of that year, mentions the desirability of preserving a history of Capitular Masonry in that State; and to that end makes some appropriate suggestions.

To the Companions of Montana, as well as to those of other jurisdictions, the injunction may be given: Make clear records of all your Chapter proceedings and preserve every scrap of Masonic information, for all these will be highly prized in the years to come. In Pennsylvania, where authentic Masonic history begins more than one hundred and sixty years ago, we often find occasion to regret the loss of early records and the meagreness of detail of those that have been preserved.

We emphasize the thought of Grand High Priest Comp. Hickman in saying to Montana as well as to other Grand Chapters: Collate and preserve every item of authenic information relating to the formation and progress of your Grand Chapter. The Companions, in the years to come, who will fill the stations and places you now occupy, will remember your labors with gratitude.

The Grand High Priest said:

"Twenty years ago the Chapter was looked upon as a mere stepping-stone to the order of Christian Knighthood. This is all changed, and we stand forth to-day a strong, growing Masonic body, guarding the most ancient landmarks."

Noble words from the distant Northwest, courageously said! They meet a cordial response from the Keystone Commonwealth.

"Ancient Freemasonry" ended with the Royal Arch degree. While other organizations claim a right to confer "higher degrees" upon Freemasons, such degrees are no part of our ancient institution.

In Montana the Masonic year closes September 1. This Grand Chapter, like most others in the United States, has surrendered its sovereignty to the General Grand Chapter, a step that Pennsylvania has declined to take.

The Grand Chapter properly adopted an amendment to the subordinate Chapter By-Laws, providing that an exclusion, suspension or expulsion in a Blue Lodge shall work exclusion, suspension or expulsion in a Chapter.

We hold in Pennsylvania that if a Companion forfeits his membership in a Lodge, he thereby loses membership in his Chapter.

Montana elects a Deputy Grand High Priest, an officer unknown here. It also elects the Grand Captain of the Host, G. P. S., and G. R. A. Captain, all of whom, in this jurisdiction, are appointees of the M. E. G. H. P. The election of the last three named officers is going further than the Constitution of the General Grand Chapter, to which Montana acknowledges allegiance, prescribes, for it says that—

"Grand Chapters shall consist (after enumerating the elective officers) of the following appointed officers, that is to say: Grand Chaplain, Grand Captain of the Host, Grand Principal Sojourner, Grand Royal Arch Captain and Grand Sentinel. Grand Chapters may, however, provide for the election of these officers," etc.

Montana has then accepted the limitation and rendered her Grand High Priest a mere presiding officer, shorn of all power save that which attaches to that office.

This may accord with modern notions of iconoclasm, but it is antagonistic to the Pennsylvania idea of ancient Freemasonry and affords a potent reason why we will not submit to a superintending Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter.

All the officers of a subordinate Chapter are designated "Excellent."

While it is a subject of regret that the young Montana Grand Chapter has surrendered its sovereignty to a superintending and governing power, we can rejoice in its numerical and financial prosperity.

M. E. Grand High Priest Comp. Anthony H. Barrett, Butte; R. E. Grand Secretary, Comp. Cornelius Hedges, Helena.

May our young Royal Arch jurisdiction grow and prosper and with augmented numbers and replenished treasury seek and follow our venerated "ancient usages and customs."

A.

NEBRASKA.

The proceedings of the twenty-fifth annual Convocation of the Most Excellent Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Nebraska, held at Columbus, December 16 and 17, 1891,

comes in a typographically neat and handsomely bound volume with covers of conventional hue. The report is embellished with a fine steel-engraved portrait of Comp. Frank H. Young, the retiring Most Excellent Grand High Priest. Thirty-two of the fifty-one Chapters were represented.

Comp. Carroll D. Evans, P. H. P. of Orient Chapter No. 18, at Columbus extended a cordial welcome to the Grand Officers and members of the Grand Chapter. A letter was read from the Mayor, extending to the visiting Companions a hearty welcome. To these addresses of hospitality Comp. Samuel P. Davidson, P. H. P. of Furnace Chapter, No. 9, made a fitting response.

The address of Grand High Priest Young is a business-like document and contains a summary of the official acts performed by him during the year.

The pages of the proceedings appear to be numbered consecutively from the Constitution of the Grand Chapter.

The proceedings contain a Directory of the Chapters, giving dates of creation and charters, location, designs of seals and time of meeting of the Chapters, the names of four current officers and those of Past High Priests of the several Chapters. When the number of Chapters becomes more numerous, this very full information will have to be curtailed or omitted.

Comp. Charles J. Phelps presented the report on foreign correspondence. Between the 31st day of October and the 5th day of December, he reviewed the proceedings of forty-one Grand Chapters, and the products of his labors are contained in eighty-five printed pages. Under Pennsylvania (1890) he quotes liberally from the addresses delivered by Comp. James S. Barber, the retiring, and Comp. Alexander H. Morgan, the incoming Most Excellent Grand High Priest, also from the report of the Committee on Correspondence. He says the Convocation of March 6, 1890, was "opened in solemn and ancient form." Our dear Companion was a little remiss in his quotation.

The Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania is opened in "ancient and solemn form."

In conclusion, he says:

"Capitular degrees do not receive that attention they merit. The Royal Arch, as an instructive degree in symbolic Freemasonry, is the acme of the system. And yet the subordinate bodies, in whose keeping

it is primarily placed, in too many instances neglect to give it that consideration necessary to fitting their officers to confer it. Some of our Grand Chapters have determined to remedy this evil of negligence, recognizing the fact—for fact it is—that where degrees are properly and intelligently conferred, there, and there only, are the Royal Craft prosperous. They have adopted ways and means to instruct those in charge. And wherever these plans have been carried into operation there is prosperity. In Massachusetts, at the Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter, the first business is, or was at its last Annual Convocation, to organize for the exemplification of the work and lectures in each degree. In Pennsylvania, Quarterly Convocations of the Grand Chapter are held for the purpose of exemplifying the degrees; and it is a noticeable fact that sometimes there is a larger representation of the Chapters at one of these Quarterly Convocations than at the Annual Convocation."

Well said! These comments receive our hearty approval. But our Companion is mistaken in the purpose of our "Quarterly Communications." Both the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter meet quarterly primarily for the dispatch of business and in Annual Grand Communication on St. John's day, December 27, for closing up the business of the year and installing the officers for the new Masonic year, which begins that day. Work is exemplified in the Grand Chapter whenever the Most Excellent Grand High Priest deems it expedient. There, and during the annual Grand visitations, as well as in the authorized schools of instruction, ample opportunity is afforded the Companions to become familiar with the work.

The number of members, October 31, 1891, was 2625; 2610 holding membership in 51 Chapters and 15 in extinct Chapters; average membership to each Chapter, 51.

John B. Dinsmore, of Sutton, M. E. Grand High Priest, and William R. Bowen, of Omaha, R. E. Grand Secretary.

Since the review of 1891 was written, the handsome volume containing the proceedings of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convocation, held at Geneva, on the 14th and 15th days of December, was placed in our hands. It is embellished with steel-engraved portraits of Comps. John B. Dinsmore, the retiring M. E. Grand High Priest, and R. E. Hugh D. Clark, Grand Treasurer, who died November 30, 1892.

Thirty-four of the fifty-one Chapters were represented. M. E. Grand High Priest Dinsmore in his address devoutly acknowledged our dependence on the Great Ruler of the Universe for the blessings we enjoy. He notes the death of many Companions of his own and other Grand jurisdictions.

As an example of the free-and-easy, latitudinarian style adopted or permitted by our sister jurisdictions towards the setting sun, the following synopsis is made from Grand High Priest Dinsmore's address:

"Chapter No. 34. Book of marks a blank, no marks recorded; dues uncollected to December 1, 1891, $185.36; no dues for 1892 collected. No meeting in 1891; three regular meetings and three specials in 1892."

The Grand High Priest, in a letter directed to the High Priest of this Chapter, dated November 25, 1892, called his attention to the lack of conformity with the law of the Fraternity and to the violation of his obligation, and directed that he would *summon* each member to meet in special *Convocation* on the 6th of December for the purpose of having their marks recorded, etc. Under date of November 28, the High Priest wrote that it would not be convenient for him to convene the Chapter on the 6th of December for the purpose mentioned, but would, at the next regular meeting, *urge* the Companions to have their marks recorded. The Grand High Priest rejoins, under date of December 7:

"You will please make return as to your compliance or non-compliance of my direction regarding a special Convocation of your Chapter on the 6th of the present month."

On the 8th, the High Priest said:

"Yours of the 7th received, and in reply will refer you to my letter written you under date of November 28, 1892."

Here is a virtual defiance of an express command of the M. E. Grand High Priest, a legitimate outgrowth of the liberalizing tendency of our Western brethren and Companions. Had such an occurrence happened in Pennsylvania, the warrant of Chapter No. 34 would have been instantly arrested for contumacy upon the part of the High Priest, but in Nebraska, where the M. E. Grand High Priest is practically shorn of all his ancient prerogatives except that of presiding over an Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter, he is compelled to confess his humiliation and report the case to the Grand Chapter. To the credit of that Grand Body, we are pleased to record that at its second day's session the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence on this case was adopted, in which it is

recommended that the Jewel of the High Priest of Chapter No. 34 "be arrested," and that further action be referred to the incoming Grand High Priest.

Of the 2786 Royal Arch Masons on the rolls October 31, 1892, enough were in arrears for dues to aggregate a sum over fifteen thousand dollars, considerably more than an average of five dollars per capita for each member in the jurisdiction. Nebraska evidently has too many "dead-heads" or drones in the Masonic hive, and the sooner they are lopped off the better for the Fraternity.

The Grand Lecturer, in his report, says truthfully:

"Too many make of the Chapter a stepping-stone only to higher degrees."

Ancient Freemasonry ends with the Royal Arch. It knows no "higher degrees."

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, like that of last year, is from the pen of Comp. Charles J. Phelps. Under Pennsylvania, he quotes from the annual address of M. E. Grand High Priest Morgan and from the report of the Committee on Correspondence. Under Alabama, he notices the fact that a large part of the official business was the granting of dispensations to correct the irregularities of the Chapters in acting on petitions. When Chapters and their Secretaries learn that their irregularities will be corrected by an application to the Grand High Priest for dispensations, the issue of such dispensations is usually a premium on ignorance or negligence. Make the Chapters and their officers understand their duties, and if they cannot, or will not, perform them, let them suffer, and not harass the Grand High Priest for curatives. His remarks under Colorado of a burial service for the Chapter receives a hearty Amen! from Pennsylvania. That service belongs to the Lodge. He quotes from Connecticut relative to the General Grand Chapter:

"And if the General Grand Chapter continues to act as an 'advisory board,' and will quit tinkering with the ritual, it may, in time, accomplish 'uniformity of work.'"

Connecticut has touched the right chord. Pennsylvania has not placed herself under the General Grand Chapter because of an

unwillingness to surrender her sovereignty to just such "tinkering" as Connecticut complains of. Comp. Phelps, under Massachusetts, and possibly elsewhere in his admirable report, designates our organization an "Order." That term has become so hackneyed in its application to countless modern societies that we old-fashioned Pennsylvanians insist upon the ancient and appropriate appellation "Fraternity." Under "Maryland," he is inclined to dissent from Comp. Schultz's position that the actual presence of the Charter is a prerequisite to the opening of a Chapter or the transacting of any business. Comp. Schultz is right. He is sustained by precedent on this continent older than the Declaration of Independence. My dear Companion, you must not quote the practice of modern political corporations as precedents or exemplars for Masonic organizations. "Freemasonry is a law unto itself."

Under Minnesota, 1891, our reviewer quotes from the report on correspondence on the Cerneau question, in which these expressions occur:

> "In the light of experience and reason [we] are now strongly of opinion that it becomes the duty of Grand Lodges, as well as Grand Chapters, to enlighten the members of their obedience, and to inform if the several bodies claiming to be Masonic are entitled to their confidence and worthy of their patronage. Grand Lodges in particular have surely the right to say what other bodies shall build upon their degrees."

Grand Lodges and Grand Chapters (that have not surrendered their sovereignty) have a clear right, and it is their duty to ignore and repudiate Masons made within their territorial jurisdiction by bodies claiming to be Masonic that are not recognized by them. But if the Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, or any other organization, limits membership in their "orders" to Freemasons, it is none of our business if they admit Cerneau, colored or any other class of so-called "Masons."

Our only duty is to see that Ancient Craft and Capitular Masonry is conferred on proper and loyal subjects. Let the "higher degrees," if it is preferred to call them such, fight their own battles.

Under "Nevada, 1892," the following enactment of its Grand Chapter is quoted:

> "*Resolved*, That an applicant for the Chapter degrees shall be a Master

Mason in good standing, affiliated with some Lodge. He shall be whole and sound, not deformed or dismembered."

Sound! This Grand Chapter, only a score of years old, sets a good example of adherence to sound Masonic law that some of her older and more pretentious sisters might imitate with profit to themselves and the Masonic Fraternity generally.

Under "Texas, 1891," the reviewer of that Grand Chapter, Comp. Kidd, is quoted, showing him to be opposed to the General Grand Chapter. He says:

"Of what earthly *use* is a General Grand Body, whether Encampment, Council or Chapter? We have never yet heard or read of a good one that they serve. . . . . The 'work' and the 'uniform' and the 'tactics' are continually being brought up, and are never settled, nor can they be, satisfactorily. Does it, or would it, promote 'good fellowship' to compel one State to abandon what it conceives to be best because two other ambitious ones think their way best?"

Well said. For those Grand Chapters who surrender their sovereignty to a general superintending body we have no word of censure, but we are constrained to compliment the Companions of the "Lone Star" State in maintaining their independence. Our Constitution declares that—

"The Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter is the only true and legitimate source of authority over Capitular Masonry, consisting of the degrees of a Royal Arch Mason, Most Excellent Master Mason and Mark Master Mason, within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, ... and its authority cannot be called into question."

There is no exception or reservation in that language.

If a general superintending power is necessary to secure and maintain uniformity of work in Capitular Masonry, why is it not more essential in the Symbolic?

Comp. Phelps, in a report covering one hundred and four pages, reviews the proceedings of forty-two Grand Chapters, six of them for two years, and those of the General Grand Chapter for 1891. He performs his work conscientiously, fairly and intelligently, and the Grand Chapter of Nebraska is to be congratulated in having a reviewer at once able, faithful and courteous. Limited time only prevented a more searching perusal of his reviews and greater culling of its contents.

Most Excellent Robert E. French, of Kearney, is the Grand High Priest, and Right Excellent William R. Bowen, of Omaha, is Grand Secretary. A.

NEVADA.

The Most Excellent Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons commenced its Nineteenth Annual Grand Convocation at Masonic Hall, Reno, on Monday, the 13th day of June, A. I. 2422, at twelve o'clock noon.

M. E. C. W. Hinchcliffe, Grand High Priest, presided, and all the Grand Officers, eight Past Grand Officers, and representatives from all the eight subordinate Chapters were present.

The Grand High Priest presented his annual address, and prefaced a report of his official acts, which he said were few, with the following remarks:

"Through the indulgence of a kind Providence we are again permitted to assemble in Annual Convocation, to perform our votive offerings, to transact such business as may be deemed necessary for the good of the Royal Craft, and to enjoy a free, cordial and fraternal communication of our sentiments. Having but a common purpose, and guided by that spirit of broad and universal philanthropy, which levels all ranks and degrees of men, let us divest ourselves in our deliberations and actions of all contention and strife, and cherish and cultivate for each other a mutual regard and a common love for our institution.

"The past year, though not showing an increase in our numbers, has been fairly prosperous, the number of degrees conferred being sixty-nine, as compared with sixteen for the previous year, thereby indicating an activity in work throughout the jurisdiction which is especially gratifying. The angel of death has not been sparing of his visits; fourteen calls has he made upon the subordinate Chapters of this Grand jurisdiction."

R. E. John H. Hubbs, representative from the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, was present. He is Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence.

The Grand High Priest stated that he had been asked for a ruling on the question whether a Brother, who, having become maimed after receiving the M. M. degree, is eligible to receive the Chapter degrees. In this case he said he was informed that the Brother had lost a portion of his right limb, but by means of an artificial one can walk and do all that is absolutely necessary. In the absence of any provision in their

Constitution and as he said he was unable to interpret the intent and meaning of the resolution adopted by the General Grand Chapter, he referred the question to the Grand Chapter for such ruling as in their wisdom they deemed proper. Later in the session the Committee on Jurisprudence presented a report on this special case, which was adopted, as follows:

"A Chapter should not receive an application for the degrees when the applicant is physically unable to comply literally with all the requirements of the several degrees."

Immediately after the adoption of the above a resolution was adopted that the Committee on Jurisprudence be instructed to formulate a rule for the government of subordinate Chapters as to the qualifications necessary for a Master Mason to possess in order to be eligible to the Chapter degrees.

The next morning they reported this resolution, which was adopted, and the Grand Chapter of Nevada has the following sound law on its books:

"*Resolved*, That an applicant for the Chapter degrees shall be a Master Mason in good standing, affiliated with some Lodge. He shall be whole and sound, not deformed or dismembered."

That, as we said, is sound law, not only in regard to physical qualifications but also in requiring an applicant to be a member of a Lodge.

The following action was taken in regard to the Grand Chapter of Montana:

"M. E. Comp. Frank Bell, from the Committee on Correspondence, introduces and moves the adoption of the following:

"WHEREAS, By authority of M. E. David F. Day, General Grand High Priest, the M. E. Grand Chapter of Montana was organized June 26, 1891; therefore,

"*Resolved*, We greet with pleasure the M. E. Grand Chapter of Montana and bid them a fraternal welcome."

We see by the proceedings that a motion was made that the representatives of sister Grand jurisdictions be now received, and the following is from the proceedings:

"Whereupon they were introduced by Grand Marshal O. B. Vincent, and received on the part of the Grand Chapter, by an address of welcome by M. E. Grand High Priest Hinchcliffe."

The list of Grand Representatives received then follows, but can't somebody in some Grand Chapter evolve some kind of a scheme to give Grand Representatives something to do and to make the office one of more importance than only in name? That is about all that is in it now. They might be requested to prepare a report of their own Grand Chapter to the Grand Chapter they represent or *vice versa*. But they should do something.

These thoughts were brought about by reading the proceedings of Nevada's Grand Chapter, for in the list of "Representatives of the Grand Chapter of Nevada near the other Grand Chapters" we find that the following appears: "Comp. Dennis F. Dealy, near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania." Comp. Bell, tell your Grand High Priest that "Den." Dealy, as we were wont to call him in Pennsylvania, died September 15, 1887.

They publish in their proceedings a digest of decisions of foreign jurisdictions which is compiled by the Committee on Correspondence, from which we take the following:

"The loss of a limb does disqualify a Brother from receiving Chapter degrees.—Illinois, 1891, p. 61.

"No part of the fee can be rebated to one who has received the degrees, even though he be a minister of the Gospel.—Indiana, 1891, p. 12.

"A Chapter cannot receive the petition of a clergyman without fees, or take a note from a candidate for fees.—California, 1891, p. 9.

"A Master Mason who has lost his right arm is not eligible to the Chapter degrees.—Canada, 1891, p. 69.

"A candidate who has lost the first and second fingers of the right hand is not eligible for the Capitular degrees.—New Jersey, 1891, p. 24.

"An objection before conferring of degrees is equivalent to rejection.—New Hampshire, 1891, p. 207.

"Loss of the left hand is disqualification for the Capitular degrees.—Pennsylvania, 1890, p. 31.

"There is no limit to the time a dimit is valid.—Ohio, 1891, p. 13.

"A Companion retailing liquor in a saloon is guilty of a Masonic offense.—Ohio, 1891, p. 13.

"Expulsion from the Lodge expels in the Chapter.—Maryland, 1891, p. 12.

"Not legal to confer degrees upon a clergyman and remit fees.—Wisconsin, 1892, p. 6.

"The conferring of degrees on Sunday is illegal and improper.—Arizona, 1891, p. 56.

"A Companion in arrears for dues one year, unless suspended, is in good standing and entitled to vote.—New York, 1892, p. 24."

In regard to this last decision from New York, our law is

different. No one can vote or hold office unless his dues are paid.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence is by Comp. Frank Bell and comprises a review of forty-six Grand jurisdictions, including Pennsylvania for 1890, and twenty-two pages are devoted to his report. It is necessarily brief to be confined in so small a space, but Comp. Bell has gotten a great deal of information in his report, and as much can be learned from a perusal of it as from some reports that take up a great deal more space.

He has the following kind words to say for Comp. M. Arnold in the half page he devotes to Pennsylvania :

"Comp. M. Arnold, who has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, commences his report with four pages of reflection on Masonic subjects. Our space will not permit its publication; however, we shall carefully preserve it, and any Companion wishing to peruse it we shall be glad to loan him the volume, and time will be well spent and valuable knowledge obtained in reading the same. He gives the reason why Pennsylvania objects to the General Grand Chapter. Nevada, 1890, is kindly noticed."

M. E. Comp. Albert Lackey, of Gold Hill, was elected Grand High Priest, and R. E. Comp. C. N. Noteware was reëlected Grand Secretary.

The next Annual Grand Convocation will be held at Reno, June 12, 1893.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1892.

The Seventy-third Annual Convocation of the M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Hampshire was held in Freemasons' Hall, in the city of Concord, on Tuesday, May 17, A.D. 1892, A. I. 2422.

Comp. Horace A. Brown, M. E. Grand High Priest, presided, and there were nine Past Grand Officers present with representatives from nearly all the subordinate Chapters in the State.

Twenty pages of the one hundred and seventy-eight which it takes to give to the world the state of Royal Arch Masonry in New Hampshire are devoted to the proceedings proper of

the Grand Chapter, while the balance is taken up with interesting tables, memorial pages, a list of members of the Grand Chapter and the report of the Committee on Correspondence.

There is not very much in the proceedings proper of general interest to Royal Arch Masons outside of the State address of the Grand High Priest. It gives some information on the condition of Capitular Masonry in New Hampshire and from it we make the following extracts:

"Through the kindly providence of our Great High Priest, the Sovereign Ruler of all things, we meet this morning in Annual Grand Convocation, to take account of the labors and experiences of the year that has passed, to renew and rekindle our interest in each other's welfare, to deliberate for the future of our Craft, and to arouse ourselves to greater zeal for the work of the year that is before us.

"The year has been uneventful, save in such ways as commonly fall to our human condition. A good degree of prosperity has been experienced by the various Chapters, promoted by the general harmony that has prevailed and by due attention to the wholesome rules and regulations, which by long usage have become the established law of this ancient Craft.

"While it has been a year marked by the prevalence of unusual sickness and the removal from among us by death of friends on every hand, yet the dread messenger has summoned comparatively few of the Companions of this Grand Body to join the great majority on the other side."

* * * * * * * * * *

"No questions of particular importance, involving the principles of Masonic law or usage, have been presented for determination during the year."

* * * * * * * * * *

"A somewhat impaired condition of my own health, and a constant demand of the business of my daily vocation upon my time, have made it quite impracticable for me to make a general visitation of the Chapters. For this cause I beg your forbearance. However, nine of the twenty-one have been visited during the last three months, and all these have been found peaceful and prosperous. In some of them quite marked improvements have been noted. From inquiries made of the Companions whom from time to time I have met, and from correspondence with the officers, the same remark may truthfully be made of the remaining Chapters of our jurisdiction. All of them have done some work, and sixteen of them have made gains in membership.

"From the Companions and brethren everywhere I have received the most kindly and considerate attentions, which causes me to regret that I could not extend my visitations and thus my acquaintanceship with all the Companions of the State. To all my fellow-Companions, wherever dispersed, and to my associate Grand Officers, I tender my grateful appreciation for favors and courtesies bestowed at their hands."

A warrant was granted for a new Chapter.

An amendment to the Constitution was proposed reducing the dues of subordinate Chapters from thirty-five cents to twenty-five cents for each member thereof.

The number of members in the jurisdiction is 2889, which is a gain of 91 over 1891.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence is by Comp. Albert S. Wait, and comprises one hundred and twenty-two pages, of which three pages are devoted to Pennsylvania.

He gives a short sketch of the proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, and reprints from the Grand High Priest's address his remarks on the death of Comp J. Frank Knight.

He has the following to say about the report of the Committee on Correspondence:

"The report on correspondence is by Comps. Michael Arnold and Stockton Bates, who divided the work between them. It is an interesting review of the proceedings of thirty-five sister Grand Chapters, among which we find New Hampshire for 1890. In the introduction several topics of contemporaneous interest are alluded to and discussed at greater or less length. Among them are the relations of the General Grand Chapter to such Grand Chapters as acknowledge its authority; the Cerneau question; the mischief of the effort to preserve uniformity in the work by means of cipher rituals, with some others."

Comp. Arnold's remark that "the Shah of Persia and the Emperor of China are not more absolute than the Rulers of Masonry in Pennsylvania," Comp. Wait says is "to us a most astonishing announcement." May be it is astonishing to you, Comp. Wait, but it is true, nevertheless. And with the wise rulers and good Masons that we place in the East we manage to get along very well in Pennsylvania, and notwithstanding the fact that their power is so great, we doubt if there is a jurisdiction anywhere, where so much peace and harmony prevail as in Pennsylvania. It just needed rulers like we had and with the power they possess to make short work of Cerneauism in this State.

Comp. Wait says in Pennsylvania they have "as we understand it, no degree of Past Master by that name, but a system of *passing the chair*, which takes place, if we understand Comp. Arnold, in the Blue Lodge, under the dispensation of the Grand Master, and by it the party attains a status equivalent to that of Past Master in the other jurisdictions, and it is

a prerequisite qualification for the degree of the Royal Arch. We are not quite certain that we are right in this, but it so appears to us from what falls from Comp. Arnold upon the subject." Yes, you have understood Comp. Arnold and have a proper conception of how a Brother *passes the chair* or is made a *Past Master by dispensation* in Pennsylvania.

Comp. Wait's report from the first page to the last gives evidence of a great deal of labor, study and care exercised in preparing it. His criticisms are dignified, and he has a calm, forcible way of expressing his convictions and opinions, that tells you he is very sure he is right from his standpoint, at least, in everything he writes in regard to Capitular Masonry.

His report closes as follows:

"The year now closing has been one of unwonted prosperity in the Capitular branch of our Fraternity. Hardly a jurisdiction upon the American continent but has increased in its membership, and from all come the assurance that not only have the numbers increased, but in point of character the accessions have been of a better class of men than ever before. With the increase of numbers has come also in most jurisdictions an improved condition of the finances, and in all the means of carrying forward the beneficent aims of Freemasonry the Craft is stronger and more vigorous than ever before.

"Some discussions among Masonic writers there have been, but in all cases they have been conducted according to the true spirit of the Masonic Fraternity, and with a view to the attainment of clearer knowledge of the principles upon which Masonry rests and the manner in which may be in greatest measure realized its higher aims and better purposes.

"Our work for the year is ended, and we offer it to the consideration of the Companions—to their criticism as well as to their charity."

Comp. Horace A. Brown, of Concord, and Comp. George P. Cleaves, of Concord, were reëlected respectively Grand High Priest and Grand Secretary.

The next Annual Convocation will be held at Concord, May 16, 1893.

NEW JERSEY.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of the State of New Jersey was held in the rooms of Three-Times-Three Chapter, No. 5, May 13, 1891, A. I. 2421.

M. E. Comp. William H. Tebring, Grand High Priest, was

in the Chair, with ten Past Grand officers, thirty Chapters represented, and twenty-four representatives of Grand Bodies present, among them being Comp. Henry S. Haines, the representative from Pennsylvania.

The Grand High Priest delivered his address, commencing it with these words:

"Another link in the great chain of time has been forged; another step has been taken towards immeasurable eternity. Deeply grateful to our Almighty Father for His beneficent guidance, and for the blessings He has so fully showered upon us, let us press forward with increased courage, having love and charity towards all, and an unquestioning faith in the promises of God. Let each so strive to live that when he shall have passed to the other shore, he may have earned the epitaph, 'The world is the better for his having lived in it.'"

The Grand High Priest's address showed that he had done quite a good bit of work during the year.

In course of his remarks he made the following statement:

"Can a Chapter act upon the petition of a candidate who is not a member of any Lodge?

"I rendered the following decision:

"A Chapter can receive the application of a dimitted Mason in good standing, either for the Capitular degrees or for affiliation.

"Since this decision was rendered, I have received a copy of the proceedings of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, in which I find that a question of like purport was decided adversely."

This was referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers first and then to the Committee on Constitutions. They made the following report:

"1. That the first decision of the Grand High Priest with regard to receiving a dimitted Master Mason into membership of a Chapter, is covered by decision No. 6 of Past Grand High Priest Charles M. Zeh, in 1865, and which is still in force: 'A dimitted Mason in good standing can be received into a Chapter.'

"The decision is, therefore, exactly in line with the precedents and the law as established in this jurisdiction.

"The action of the General Grand Chapter in a similar case, arising in one of its subordinates, was to the same effect. A resolution subsequently adopted by the General Grand Chapter, prescribing a rule for the future as to membership of non-affiliated Master Masons in its subordinates, can have no application, under the Constitution of the General Grand Body, to the case reported by the Grand High Priest as supposed

by him. This Grand Chapter has the right to adopt such regulations on this subject as it may deem expedient."

Later in the session the following resolution was adopted by the Grand Chapter, and the law in New Jersey is in accord with that of Pennsylvania :

"*Resolved*, That hereafter no subordinate Chapter shall receive petitions for degrees or affiliation from non-affiliated Master Masons; and that decision No. 6 of present digest be rescinded so far as refers to the reception of future petitions."

Another statement was as follows :

"A communication was received from a Chapter, asking information as to the eligibility of a candidate who had lost the first and second fingers of his right hand.

"I answered that if the brother could comply with the requirements and do the work of Capitular Masonry, he was eligible and entitled to receive the degrees."

This took the same course and the Committee reported that

"2. With respect to the eligibility of a maimed candidate, your Committee are of the opinion that a candidate who has 'lost the first and second fingers of his right hand' is not eligible for the Capitular degrees.

"Your Committee recommend the approval of the decision by the Grand High Priest as a general statement of the law on this subject: 'If a brother can comply with the requirements and do the work of Capitular Masonry, he is eligible for membership.' "

This action is not quite so radical as that of Nevada, and not quite so desirable as a Masonic law either, for it is capable of being construed differently, and some High Priests may confer the degrees on brothers whose physical condition would be the reason of another Chapter refusing to act on his application.

"With regret I notice the continued applications from subordinate Chapters for dispensations to rectify the carelessness and errors of those in authority, and for which I fail to see any valid reason. Masonic offices are Masonic trusts, and only as such should they be accepted by those who aspire to official position or accept them from the suffrages of their Companions. Acceptance is a virtual recognition and assumption of the responsibilities and consequent sacrifice necessarily connected

with them, which never should be lost sight of. The failure to hold annual elections at times prescribed by the general regulations is without excuse, and is a failure in the performance of a duty and trust that have been reposed in the presiding officer deserving of unqualified censure. While taught that Masonry is not intended to interfere with our usual vocation, we are also required to be prompt in the discharge of duty, and these special occasions coming upon certain well-known dates, surely ought and might be prepared for were the desire strong enough and tending in a proper direction. Following the example of my predecessors, allow me to urge upon the officers of Chapters a closer attention to the discharge of the various duties incumbent upon them; to a more careful study of the requirements and surroundings; a deeper appreciation of their responsibility to their Chapters and the Craft generally, and the absolute necessity of a thorough knowledge, not only of the ritual, but also of the regulations of Capitular Masonry, which they are expected to maintain, support and abide by. If the officers of Chapters were more thoroughly imbued with an appreciative sense of their opportunities for doing good work, not alone in the selection of material for the support and advancement of our grand old structure, but also in the careful, prompt and faithful performance of their duties, an era would soon be reached in Capitular Masonry which would be its crowning glory never to be forgotten. Bear in mind these suggestions; they are given in all honesty of purpose and intention; accept them in the same spirit in which they have framed themselves in the breast of your presiding officer, and bear them to your respective homes for reflection, guidance and direction in the discharge of your duties, and he who follows me in this honorable and important office will not be burdened with unnecessary requests for dispensations."

These are sensible words, spoken kindly and to the point, and can apply to the Chapters of any jurisdiction equally as well as to those of New Jersey.

The Grand High Priest closes his address as follows:

"Although it has been impossible for me to personally visit all the Chapters, yet from the reports received from those assigned the duty of making such visitations, I am pleased to announce that the general condition of nearly all the Chapters is good. Every Chapter, with but one exception, has received an official visit.

"It now becomes my duty as Grand High Priest, to say farewell; to pass to my successor the insignia you entrusted to my care. Remembering that we are here but for a time, that we only play a minor part on a mighty stage, let us return the full measure of our opportunities, let us walk with faith, always knowing that the Father is willing to aid and quick to reward."

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence occupies seventy-eight pages, and is written for the Committee

by Henry Vehslage, and in it is a report on Pennsylvania for 1889.

He gives us three pages of the seventy-eight in which he reviews in an excellent manner the proceedings of forty Grand Bodies, but, Comp. Vehslage, don't you think we should try and get our proceedings across the river to each other sooner than we do? In 1891 you reviewed Pennsylvania for 1889, and here in 1893 I am at work on New Jersey for 1891. It seems like an old, old story to read in your report that James S. Barber is the Grand High Priest, when he is out of office and Comp. Morgan has served the Grand Chapter as its Grand High Priest for two years, and now Comp. Tennis has held that position for a couple of months, but I guess it seems just as old a story when I close this by writing that Robert A. Simpson, of Jersey City, was elected Grand High Priest, and George B. Edwards, Grand Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina convened in its Forty-fourth Annual Convocation at the Masonic Hall in the city of Winston, Tuesday evening, June 7, A.D. 1892, A. I. 2422, and was opened in solemn form at 8.30 o'clock.

Sixteen Chapters were represented.

The address of the Grand High Priest, Comp. Benjamin F. Briggs, gives a full account of his official acts, and from it we make a few extracts. Comp. Briggs, during his term of service as Grand High Priest evidently had the interest of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina at heart and was a worker.

His address opens as follows :

"For the second time, Companions, through your fraternal kindness, I enjoy the high honor of occupying the seat so ably and worthily filled by the beloved Companions who have preceded me in the office of Grand High Priest, many of whom have passed to their reward in the home of the blest, leaving behind them precious records laden with the sweet aroma of unselfish devotion to the principles of our Order. Again, and for the last time, it is my privilege and pleasure by virtue of the office I hold to preside over your deliberations, and it becomes my duty to recite the official acts which I have had the honor to perform the past Masonic year.

"With cordial greetings and happy congratulations, I bid you a hearty

and joyous welcome to this our annual reunion, and while we take counsel together for the advancement of the cause we represent, and seek to strengthen the silken cord of friendship and brighten the golden chain of affection which unites us in one common brotherhood, let us hope that the Forty-fourth Convocation of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina may indeed prove to be a grand and glorious reunion of warm and loving hearts, of willing and ready hands. With gratitude and becoming reverence we would at this time acknowledge the goodness and mercy of our Supreme High Priest, and humbly invoke upon our labors His guidance and richest blessings. While we view with admiration and delight the magnificent edifice builded by the Royal Craft in this Grand jurisdiction, and contemplate the delicate and responsible duties which this important occasion imposes upon us, let us pause and turn our eyes to the 'Everlasting Hills' from whence cometh our help, and render thanks to the Father of all mercies for the preservation of our lives to this auspicious moment.

"With pleasant recollections of one year ago, when all hearts surrendered to the matchless grandeur and sublimity of Old Ocean, we come now to plant our standard in the beautiful, growing and progressive city of Winston, the fair Queen of the West, with the assurance in advance that it will be a most enjoyable and delightful occasion, and one long to be remembered by us all. In reviewing the Masonic field, it is exceedingly gratifying, Companions, to say that our Sublime Order in this jurisdiction has made steady and satisfactory progress the past year. Capitular Masonry in North Carolina, I am most happy to state, is now a plant of vigorous growth, giving promise of rich and abundant fruit in the future.

"Throughout our borders peace and prosperity reign supreme, while relations of the most cordial and fraternal character exist between us and our sister Grand jurisdictions.

"Reports reach me from many sections of the State of the lively interest manifested, and numerous accessions to our ranks.

"The general outlook is such as to greatly encourage and stimulate all true lovers of the sublime principles of our Art."

Under the head of "Special Dispensations" we find that most of them were granted to Chapters to confer the degrees without the usual delay required by law.

While no one questions his right to issue dispensations for this purpose, we are more inclined to agree with the Committee on Jurisprudence to whom was referred that part of his address.

In referring to this matter in their report, which was adopted by the Grand Chapter, they say:

"The Committee are of the opinion that while all are according to law, they cannot recommend the policy of granting dispensations to elect and confer degrees out of the usual course, and dispensations for such purposes should be granted only for most urgent reasons and with abundant

caution, as they tend to prevent a careful inspection and due trial of the material offered for the Temple."

This is very sensible, and waiting a month will not harm any one except to make the Mason who wants to join everything as soon as he can, fret a little at the delay, and we are very sure he will have more respect for the Order if he has to go a little slower.

The Grand High Priest was asked for a decision on the eligibility of a brother who had lost his right hand to receive the degrees. His decision was as follows :

"Although very sorry to render a decision adverse to the hopes and aspirations of a worthy but unfortunate brother, it is my opinion that he cannot be advanced to the higher degrees of Masonry, notwithstanding his entire freedom from all blemish at the time he was made a Master Mason, for the reason that it would be in positive violation of the ancient Constitution and regulations of the Craft. According to eminent Masonic authority we find the first law on the subject in the Gothic Constitution, adopted at York in the year 926, as follows: 'A candidate must be without blemish, and have the full and proper use of his limbs, for a maimed man can do the Craft no good.' This view of the question I regard as an almost universally conceded point of law in our own and a large number, if not all, of the other Grand jurisdictions. While much might be said in support of this position, to my mind the reason covers the whole ground, and is sufficient to debar the brother."

We can hardly see the necessity of bothering a Grand High Priest with a question of this kind, for certainly a brother with only an arm could never be a workman in the quarries.

The address closes with the following :

"With the close of this Grand Convocation I return to you, Companions, the gavel placed in my hands two years ago. I trust it has at no time been wielded by me in an arbitrary or unconstitutional manner. I hope you will find upon it no blot or stain, which will reflect discredit or dishonor on our noble Order. In all things I have sought to be true and faithful to the trust committed to my charge. For the kind, courteous and fraternal treatment you have invariably extended to me, I take this occasion to offer my most sincere and heartfelt thanks. I shall ever gratefully remember the high distinction you have conferred upon me. But, Companions, it is not the laurel wreath of honor I prize so much ; if my humble efforts to serve you the past two years have met your approval, if I have won that which I most esteem, your love and your confidence, I am more than content, for then I know that my labors have not been in vain.

"In conclusion, I hope, Companions, that we may not falter or grow

weary in well doing. With a firm trust in the Great I Am, a victor's crown awaits us at the close of our long and tedious journey. Let us strive to be to the end skillful and faithful Craftsmen, and when our working tools have been laid aside forever, and the last specimen of our life work presented for inspection and tested by the Great Overseer's square, may we find that we have erected in that higher and brighter world a spiritual building, a lovely temple, where, beneath the approving smile of our Supreme High Priest, the Immaculate Ruler of earth and heaven, we can rest in endless and ineffable peace, joy and happiness."

From the report of the Grand Secretary, we learn that five Chapters that had been dormant had been revived under dispensations from the Grand High Priest; and from the Grand Secretary's report, as well as that of the Committee on Correspondence, and the address of the Grand High Priest, we learn that Capitular Masonry in North Carolina is in better condition than it has been

The Grand Chapter sustained a loss in the death of Comp. Donald W. Bain, the Grand Secretary, who was present at the meeting, and a page in the proceedings is given.

OUR HONORED DEAD.

DONALD W. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Born in the city of Raleigh, April, 1841.
Entered into Rest, November 16, 1892.

Ever Faithful to His Trust.

The Grand High Priest appointed Comp. H. Munson, of Wilmington, to assume the duties of the office of Grand Secretary.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence is by Comp. James Southgate, and is very brief, only occupying four pages of the proceedings, the reason for which is given in his opening paragraph :

"Your Committee put off the preparation of a report until the meeting of the Grand Chapter at Winston in June, hoping to find such an im-

provement in the financial exhibit that we could afford to print the usual report on correspondence. Your Committee made a verbal explanation, and so great was the desire of the Grand Chapter to have a report that it was decided one should be written and printed with the proceedings. After the close of the session, however, it was found that the appropriations to meet existing obligations exceeded the receipts, and as no funds were left to provide for the printing of the report, your Committee has thought it wise to omit a regular review this year, with the hope that the rule just adopted, requiring a per capita tax, will give us a larger income, and hereafter the Committee will feel warranted in submitting a full and succinct account of the transactions of the various Grand Bodies in the jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter.

"It gives us great pleasure to note the steady advancement of Capitular Masonry in all parts of the world, and especially in these United States, where the increase is more marked than elsewhere."

In regard to the actual presence of the Charter, Comp. Southgate says :

"This has been a mooted question for many years, and doubtless will be, until some high power decides it, and from that decision there can be no appeal. Even then there will be found individuals here and there who will still cling to their opinion. We think many of us are much given to form in our religion, as well as our Masonry. We believe in the spirit of religion and Masonry more than in forms and ceremonies. We admit that the definition of a Lodge, 'That it is a number of Masons duly assembled, with the Holy Bible, Square and Compass and a Charter or Warrant empowering them to Work,' is a good one, and that the Lodge room is the very best place for the Charter, but we can never admit that a Mason cannot be made legally in a Lodge while the Charter is not in the room if it is in the possession of the Master and under his control. We have discussed this so fully in our reports that our position is well known to our Companions, and we may add more at some future time, as occasion may require."

It is not a "mooted question" in Pennsylvania, and no Masonic body can hold a meeting unless the charter or warrant *is actually present.*

He closes his report as follows :

"We congratulate our Grand Chapter upon the signs of advancement in Capitular Masonry within our own borders. Several new Chapters have been formed or old ones resuscitated, and there seems to be a general desire to build up the waste places and move forward in all directions to strengthen the weak Chapters, to bring to life and active labor the dead ones, and disseminate light and knowledge to our less informed Companions. We trust the coming year may show yet larger gains and many more sojourners be found willing to assist in rebuilding without the hope of fee or reward."

We do not find in the list of proceedings received that Pennsylvania is mentioned.

Comp. Daniel P. Mast was elected Grand High Priest, and the next Convocation will be held at Tarboro, on May 9, 1893.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Twenty-second Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Nova Scotia (with jurisdiction over the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland) was held in "Keith" Hall, in the town of Yarmouth, on the 9th day of June, A.D. 1891, A. I. 2421, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Grand Chapter was opened by R. E. Comp. Henry Grier, Grand King, presiding as Grand High Priest on account of the unavoidable absence of Grand High Priest Wakeford.

Eleven Chapters were represented and only one not represented at the Convocation.

The Grand King made a short address, in the course of which he said:

"Owing to the unexpected absence of our M. E. Grand High Priest, the duty devolves upon me of presiding over your deliberations in Grand Chapter to-day.

"I am naturally not so well informed upon the condition and prospects of the Royal Craft in this Grand jurisdiction as our able and energetic chief, who has presided over us with marked success and ability for two successive terms, and who has given the benefit of his Masonic knowledge and experience to the careful supervision of Royal Arch Masonry, the maintenance and progress of which has been thus materially helped.

"I have had placed in my hands the annual address of the M. E. Grand High Priest, and have perused the same with pleasure and profit, and I trust that his weighty words in connection with the tenets of our Fraternity will impress the hearts and conduct of all the Companions."

After he referred to several matters of local interest in his remarks, he read the address of the Grand High Priest, from which we take the following extracts:

"As it is necessary for me to proceed to Bermuda, I am compelled to prepare this address at this early day, being doubtful of my returning in time to meet you in Annual Convocation.

"It gives me great satisfaction to be able to congratulate you upon the prosperity of this branch of the Masonic Order in this jurisdiction, and I am convinced that that prosperity will continue if we are faithful to the principles we endeavor to inculcate, and, beyond understanding the teachings sought to be conveyed, endeavor in our everyday life to practice them.

"The end of Masonry is to teach Truth, even that system of divine morality imparted and ordained by the Creator for the government of man, considered in relation to himself, his neighbor and his God. There are only two sources for the uninitiated to obtain anything like even an approximately correct knowledge of Masonry—the one by observing the conduct of Masons, the other through our manuals or other written treatises on Masonry. Hence the importance of Masonic conduct confirming Masonic precept, since by the former will our enemies insist on interpreting the latter. If Masonry inculcates morality, and the end of Masonry is to teach it, and induce obedience to it, then the Masons themselves should be moral. I can only convince others of the importance of the truth I embrace by the effect that truth has upon my inward life, and this again can only be determined by my outer life, since the outer is the offspring of the inner, and the former but a reflection of the latter. If I pay a practical regard to any truth I believe, or to any principle to which I adhere, I give the strongest possible evidence of my appreciation of it by the obedience I give it, since the strongest test of love is obedience. The man whose conduct habitually conflicts with this theory, and whose life is a standing contradiction of his profession, is a sorry specimen of humanity—a premature edition of his race, without influence or respect. He is so manifestly inconsistent, and so absolutely at variance with himself, that none will believe his profession, or be willing to imitate his example. A man whose belief and practice is a constant antagonism lacks wisdom to govern himself, and is like a rudderless ship—in danger of being swayed by every sea of expediency, or prematurely wrecked on the coast of change. He forfeits admiration, and secures only pity and disgust.

"So to many of us Masonry is but a shadow without substance, a body without life, a letter without spirit. It has substance as well as shadow, and it has life and spirit as well as body and letter; and he who feels that substance, and is possessed of that life and spirit, is a living Mason, an embodiment of its truth, a type of its wisdom, and a just exponent of its morality."

He gave a list of his visitations and other official acts, including appointments of official visitors.

All the visitors made reports of the Chapters they visited, and their reports are printed in the proceedings.

The Grand Secretary mentioned in his report that—

"I am glad to state that every Chapter in the jurisdiction has made its returns and paid in its dues and fees for the year in good time to report on."

His report for the year showed a gain of twenty-seven.

The following paragraph is from the report of the Committee on General Purposes:

"They have great pleasure in stating that the condition of Royal Arch Masonry in this jurisdiction is generally satisfactory; that the increase in membership is about the average, and that the amount of work done is nearly the same as that of last year; the abstract of the returns which have been received from the whole of the Chapters give full and detailed particulars; while some of the Chapters have made a marked increase in their work and membership, others have not done so well in this respect, but indications are not wanting of increased interest in those which have been quiescent for some time, and hopes are entertained that the coming year will show good results. The reports of the R. E. Companions to whom the M. E. Grand High Priest delegated his authority to hold visitations will be presented for your consideration in due course, and will doubtless prove of interest to all concerned."

A new Constitution was adopted for the Grand Chapter, and we find the following action in relation to subordinate Chapters:

"Section 28 was taken up and read, and it was moved and seconded that the words, 'The fees for such degrees shall be paid in advance,' be struck out of this section, and that the words, 'The mode of payment for conferring these degrees to be arranged for in the By-Laws of each Chapter,' be substituted therefor. This was amended to substitute the words, 'That no degree be conferred until at least the sum of five dollars be paid for such degree in advance.' The substitute was lost and the first amendment adopted, and the section adopted as amended."

We must say that we do not believe this is right. Surely a Chapter has no use for members who cannot pay for the degrees before they are conferred. We do not know how long a credit is given, but think none should be given at all. If many of that kind of members were in a Chapter it surely could not flourish.

The following resolution was adopted in relation to the Grand Chapter of Arizona:

"*Resolved*, That the M. E. Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Nova Scotia do hereby cordially extend fraternal greetings and cheerfully recognize the said Grand Chapter of Arizona, and do welcome her into the sisterhood of Grand Bodies, and, expressing a wish for the most fraternal relations, are desirous of making the customary interchange of Grand Representatives."

A resolution of thanks was fraternally tendered to R. E.

Grand King Henry Grier for the courtesy and ability with which he presided over the deliberations of the Grand Chapter and conducted the business of the Convocation.

The Grand Secretary, Comp. George T. Smithers, was voted the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars (instead of one hundred dollars salary fixed by the Constitution) on account of extra services. The increase was declined, as the Grand Secretary did not think the state of the finances would warrant any extra outlay, especially as the expenditure of printing the new Constitution and other necessary expenses this year would likely be above the average.

Most Excellent Comp. William Crowe was elected Grand High Priest, and R. E. Comp. George T. Smithers was re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Twenty-third Annual Grand Convocation was held in the town of Amherst, on the 14th day of June, 1892, as that was the intention, but we have not received a copy of the proceedings yet.

OHIO.

The Seventy-sixth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Ohio convened in Gold Hall, in the city of Zanesville, September 28, 1892, at 10 o'clock A.M.

The volume containing the proceedings for 1892 is a large one, over three hundred pages, and finely printed, and very interesting.

The frontispiece is a portrait of Harvey Vinal, of Springfield, the oldest living Past Grand High Priest.

It is also embellished with a portrait of the late Rev. La Fayette Van Cleve, D.D., Grand Chaplain of the Grand Chapter, who died suddenly on March 2, 1892.

A portrait is also given of the efficient and fine-looking Grand Secretary, Comp. Charles C. Kiefer, Past Grand High Priest.

There was a large attendance at the Convocation, and all but one of the Past Grand High Priests were present.

Comp. William W. Savage, Grand High Priest, commenced his address with the following words:

"It is alike my privilege and my pleasure to greet and welcome you to the Seventy-sixth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Ohio.

"In obedience to divine command and the teachings of our Order, let our minds first return in devout acknowledgment of our obligations to and our dependence upon that Supreme Being upon whose worship, as the only true and living God, all Masons, of whatever shade of religious belief, unite.

"This stable, venerable and permanent body (for such it may now be truly called) has been witness to seventy-five years of time more eventful than any other entire century in history. It has seen the stage-coach give way to the palace car, the sickle to the self-binder, the flail to the steam thresher, the omnibus to the cable-car and electric motor, the tallow dip to the electric light, the post-boy to the magnetic telegraph, and the entire population of the civilized world almost brought within speaking distance of each other.

"While these wondrous strides have been taken in the world of science and civilization, our beloved Order has not stood by as an idle witness of the world's progress, but has kept even pace with the music of the times. From a small handful who organized this Grand Chapter in 1816 (and who have doubtless all gone to their final reward), we have grown in number until we now carry on our rolls more than twelve thousand 'good men and true,' among whom are those that grace and honor every walk and condition of life.

"This membership needs no encomium at my hands, but if I were disposed to praise where eulogy is unnecessary, the statement of one single fact will speak in terms of eloquence more enduring than any words that I can utter, though I were gifted with a tongue of silver.

"Among this vast membership, numbering as it does men of every shade of thought and opinion, if discord or dissension has existed since last we met it has wholly escaped my attention. I, therefore, with unfeigned pleasure, congratulate you upon the state of the Order, and address you in the language of the psalmist: 'Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.'

"While the past year, in the main, has been one of sunshine, it has also had its shadows; while we have been permitted to drink freely at the fountain of joy, the bitter cup of sorrow has also been presented to our lips, and the old adage, 'Death loves a shining mark,' has been terribly exemplified."

Comp. Savage refers to the deaths of several prominent Masons, and prints the circulars issued by him in relation to them.

We make the following extracts from his address:

"During the year I have received several applications for special dispensations to authorize a Chapter to declare a case of emergency. Under a recent resolution of this Grand Chapter these applications in every instance have been refused."

"Will a protest filed with the Secretary prohibit the granting of a dimit to a Companion if he is clear on the books and no charges are pending?

"It will not."

"An application is made to a Chapter for consent to form a new Chapter; several members of the old Chapter reside within the jurisdiction of the proposed new Chapter, but they are not petitioners for the new Chapter. Query: Can such members vote on the question of giving consent?

"They can."

"Will you define the status of a Royal Arch Mason dimitted from a Lodge of Master Masons, supposing the dimit to be more than six months old, without application having been made in the meanwhile for Lodge membership?

"To which I answer: The only construction I can place upon the resolution of the Grand Chapter, at its last meeting, is that such Companion becomes a non-affiliated Royal Arch Mason after the lapse of six months from the date of his dimit from the Lodge."

Further on in his address he states:

"A High Priest writes that two Master Masons of Liliputian dimensions have petitioned his Chapter for the degrees; that they are so undersized as to be properly termed dwarfs; and asks if they are eligible for the Chapter degrees, and if their petitions should be entertained.

"To which I replied as follows: There is no law of the Grand Chapter, of which I am aware, prescribing the physical size that shall render a Master Mason eligible to receive the Chapter degrees. Even the Lodge requirement is only that the candidate shall have all the faculties of a man entire. We cannot proscribe a brother because he may be under or above the average man in size. The candidates, if otherwise worthy, should receive the degrees when properly elected."

Comp. Savage is certainly right about this, and the little fellows should have a chance with the rest of us. We had a degree conferred in which our companion was a man who weighed a little less than a hundred pounds, while we tipped the beam at a little over two hundred.

The Grand High Priest was a busy one, and his address is an able paper.

He concludes it as follows:

"And now, my Companions, having reported to you as fully as I can the work of the past year, it only remains that I ask your kind indulgence for whatever errors, either of commission or omission, I may have committed, and for whatever measure of success I may have attained to make due acknowledgment for the aid and assistance of my associate officers; and in this connection I desire to especially acknowledge the valuable advice and assistance of our Grand Secretary, which his ability and experience so eminently fit him to bestow.

"When, one year ago, I was made the recipient of the highest honor in your power to bestow, that honor was accepted with mingled feelings of gratitude for your confidence and a deep sense of the responsibility

its acceptance implied. Happily for me, the year has been one of peace and good-will. And I now return to you the authority with which, by your kindness, I have been temporarily invested, sincerely trusting that, if I have added nothing to the brilliant record of my predecessors, I have at least not dimmed or tarnished its lustre."

From the report of the Grand Secretary we learn that there are 144 Chapters in the State, with a membership of 12,635, showing a net gain over 1891 of 428.

Webb Chapter is the largest in the State, and has a membership of 523.

The Committee on Obituaries presented a report on the following well-known Companions: Rev. LaFayette Van Cleve, D.D., Grand Chaplain, aged sixty-seven years; William B. Hillman, Past Grand High Priest, aged seventy-two years; Rev. Erastus Burr, D.D., Past Grand Prelate, aged eighty-six years; William Franklin Baldwin, Past High Priest and Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge.

Comp. James W. Iredell, Jr., the Grand Representative of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, was present at the Convocation.

We find that the Grand Representatives from sister jurisdictions to the Grand Chapter of Ohio do have something to do when they do not attend the Grand Chapter. If they attend it is announced in one line in the Proceedings, but if they remain away then they can write a letter explaining their absence and giving the fraternal greetings of the body they represent, and it is published in full in the Proceedings.

That is something, but still we think some other duty should be added yet, but just what we are unable to state.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence presented the following, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That membership in a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons shall be dependent upon, and coexistent with, membership in a Lodge of Master Masons. *Provided, however*, That a Master Mason may remain unaffiliated after withdrawal from a Lodge for a period of six months without affecting his membership in the Chapter to which he belongs; *And provided further*, That a dimitted Master Mason who has in good faith petitioned for membership in a Lodge and has been rejected therein shall not forfeit his membership in the Chapter to which he belongs until after the expiration of six months from such rejection by the Lodge; and any such dimitted Master Mason who has been rejected must renew his application to a Lodge within six months after each such previous rejection in order to retain his membership in the Chapter."

Along with the report of the Committee on the Masonic Home is an engraving showing the building as it will appear when finished.

We make the following extract from their report:

"The generous gift of the citizens of Springfield, of 154 acres in the immediate outskirts of that thriving and progressive centre of industry, at a cost of over $20,000, will, day by day, become more valuable as the city grows out towards it. On this beautiful tract we shall, on the 19th of October, assemble to lay the cornerstone of our main administration building. The building will cost, when completed and furnished, something over $100,000, and will be able to accommodate 200 inmates. As additional rooms are needed cottages of various sizes will be built up in proximity to the main building until every Mason, his wife, widow or children, who shall need our care and comforts of a home, shall be able to find it under the auspices of our Order."

We extract the following from the laws of the Grand Chapter of Ohio:

"No. 182. That a Companion re-elected to an office, to succeed himself, must be installed the same as if he had never held that office.—Pro. 1888, p. 17.

"No. 183. A Chapter cannot dimit a member for the purpose of afterwards electing him an 'Honorary Member.'—Pro. 1889, p. 18.

"No. 191. A Companion who has been suspended for non-payment of dues is chargeable with dues, after his reinstatement, for the time he was under suspension.—Pro. 1889, p. 30.

"No. 192. The restoration of an expelled member by a Lodge does not restore him to membership in the Chapter. (See Decision 36.) He can only be restored to membership on petition. (See Rule 38.) He is not chargeable with dues for the time he was expelled.—Pro. 1889, p. 30.

"No. 198. A Companion who is engaged in retailing liquors in a saloon is guilty of un-Masonic conduct, and therefore subject to the discipline of the Chapter.—Pro. 1891, p. 13."

The report of the Correspondence Committee is by Comp. S. Stacker Williams. He has given over one hundred and fifty pages of a report, in which Pennsylvania is given six pages.

Comp. Williams has spent a great deal of time, and can and has written a report of unusual interest in his review of nearly fifty Grand jurisdictions.

He heads our State as follows: 1824—Pennsylvania—1891, and won't give us credit with the twenty-nine years we were at work under the sanction of the Grand Lodge.

He has this to say about the volume of proceedings and the address of the Grand High Priest:

"The volume of proceedings before us is a model in every way, and its value greatly enhanced by embellishments. As a frontispiece we are furnished an interior view of Oriental Hall, one of the finest in the Temple in Philadelphia.

"The address of the Grand High Priest is quite lengthy, and his report of visitations shows him to have been very busy. He very properly condemned a custom he found in some Chapters of electing incompetent High Priests and depending upon Past High Priests to do the work for them. His advice might be repeated in other jurisdictions."

He then says:

"The Grand Chapter having been purged of all who had not received the order of High Priesthood, the Grand High Priest was installed, after which those who had been caused to retire were readmitted, and were permitted to witness the installation of the remaining elective Grand Officers.

"Perhaps they have something very select in connection with the installation of a Grand High Priest, but any one may read the installation ceremonies with which we are conversant."

Now, Comp. Williams, we believe we can make this clear to you. We do not have a Council of High Priests for the conferring of the order of High Priesthood, as in many other States, but in the ceremonies of installation of the Grand High Priest, or the High Priests of subordinate Chapters, this order is conferred. It is *part* of the installation ceremonies in Pennsylvania, and, of course, it is "very select." Do you understand now why the Companions retired?

He has the following to say in relation to the correspondence report for 1891:

"Last year the report on correspondence was done in partnership, and was a good one, and this year we do not see that it has lost anything by the decision of E. Comp. Stockton Bates that he is possessed of a sufficient capital of intellect to carry on the work alone.

"Within a space of one hundred and fifty pages he displays in profusion the sayings, wise and otherwise, of his fellow-correspondents, interspersed among which are remarks enough of his own to make his title clear to the authorship of the report.

"But the bouquet he has arranged for us is sandwiched between an excellent opening and an equally excellent conclusion."

* * * * * * * * * *

"But how is this? After having given our proceedings so extensive and fraternal a review, and having done us the honor to quote approv-

ingly so much from our review, he pens this line: 'Neither Ohio nor Oregon having reached us, we pass to Quebec.'

"We dare say he was glad to get out of the country after having staid so long with us as he did; nor do we blame him, but to deny that he had been in our company at all is what causes our grief."

Now, Comp. Williams, we don't believe our Chairman was glad to get away from you last year, for you are too good company, both in your reports and personally, for any one to want to get away from you, and that was evidently a slip of pen or an error of the printer.

He says this about Pennsylvania:

"Under Georgia, we learn that in Pennsylvania the use of cubes is not permitted in balloting. Balls must be used. Some people are very particular."

We plead guilty to being particular, and are glad we are, and we believe that Masons everywhere should be particular; and, from the Pennsylvania standpoint, we think there are jurisdictions where they are not particular enough.

There are lots of good things in your report, Comp. Williams, and we would like to make use of more of them, but the Grand High Priest divided the reports of the proceedings of the Grand Chapters among the different members of the Correspondence Committee, and we are afraid if we take some of your sayings or your extracts in relation to other Grand Chapters that the members of the Committee who have had those jurisdictions to review might have the same thing, so we will have to be content.

His report closes as follows:

"In our review we have quoted liberally from addresses of Grand High Priests and reports on correspondence, as well as from the transactions of Grand Chapters. In giving free expression to our opinions we also fraternally recognize the fact that others are entitled to the same privilege."

Comp. William W. Savage was reëlected M. E. Grand High Priest, and Comp. Charles C. Kiefer was reëlected Ex. Grand Secretary.

The next Annual Convocation will be held in the city of Marietta, on Wednesday, September 29, 1893.

OREGON.

The Thirty-second Annual Grand Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Oregon was opened at Masonic Temple, city of Portland, on Monday, June 13, A.D. 1892.

A very handsomely printed volume of one hundred and ninety pages tells the story of Capitular Masonry in Oregon in 1892.

M. E. Jay Tuttle, Grand High Priest, was in the Chair, and all the Grand Officers but one were present. All the Chapters but one were represented and ten Past Grand Officers answered to their names.

The Grand High Priest opened his address in the following words:

"Once more the ever-hurrying hand of Time has brought the date of our Annual Convocation, and we are here met in our capacity as a representative and legislative body to review the events of the past year, and to deliberate upon and adopt such measures as may seem to us necessary and conducive to the welfare of Royal Arch Masonry in Oregon. As your Grand High Priest, I welcome you, and trust that our deliberations may be harmonious and productive of naught but good."

He starts his address with a reference to the deaths that occurred during the year as follows:

"It seems to me eminently fitting and proper, that, as an event of the greatest importance to us, mention should be made of the irreparable loss this Grand Chapter has sustained in the death of some of its most distinguished members."

The first on his list was E. Comp. Andrew Nasburg, a Past Grand Captain of the Host, who died on June 8, 1891, aged fifty-two years. The Grand High Priest said:

"I cannot refrain from calling your attention to an incident connected with his death.

"While the M. W. Grand Lodge was holding its memorial services in his honor and was listening to the remarks of its distinguished members

in eulogy of him, another eminent man and brother Mason, the Hon. Binger Hermann, who was present at his funeral, standing by his open grave and deeply affected by the scene, stepped forth and for himself and on behalf of Masonry, pronounced a glowing eulogy upon the life and character of his deceased friend and brother; and with such effect was it delivered that several prominent citizens, who had previously thought little or lightly of Masonry, sought admission, and have since become active and zealous Masons.

"Thus in an unusual manner the aggressive influence for good of this earnest man and Mason manifested itself after his spirit had passed hence, not less than it had done while he yet lived among us."

He also pays a tribute to R. E. Frelon Jesse Babcock, who had served in the Grand Chapter as Grand Captain of the Host, Grand King and Deputy Grand High Priest, and was also for nine successive years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge.

He spoke very feelingly also of the death of M. E. Comp. Rockey P. Earhart, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, who died May 11, 1892, and further said that he would not attempt any eulogy of his character or recount the history of his life and labors, but desired to impose that labor of love on a Special Committee.

The Grand High Priest congratulates himself and the Grand Chapter on the fact that though he has had no inconsiderable correspondence with Chapters and Companions throughout the State, there had not been a single request for a special dispensation for any purpose, and he says:

"This to my mind speaks well for the Craft; it shows that they have observed the law and found ample opportunity to do all their work promptly and within its limits."

It is certainly a matter to be proud of, when we know that a number of Grand High Priests of different jurisdictions have complained of the many requests made to them for special dispensations.

They are also to be congratulated on the following:

"Peace and harmony prevail throughout our jurisdiction, not a single instance of grievance having come to my notice.

"Our relations with foreign jurisdictions remain most pleasant and fraternal."

In relation to the vacancy in the office of Grand Secretary, he says :

"The emergency of the death of our late M. E. Comp. Rockey P. Earhart, the Grand Secretary of this Grand Chapter, made it necessary to appoint some Companion to succeed him, and on May 13 I appointed M. E. Comp. James F. Robinson to that office. Owing to the long-continued sickness of Comp. Earhart, and his constant hope of ability to attend to all duties in person, the business of the office at his death was somewhat neglected, and Comp. Robinson has consequently found a somewhat arduous task before him ; and I wish here to bear witness of his diligence in the performance of his duties and his unremitting effort to render me every assistance in his power. I feel sure you will heartily approve this appointment."

He closes his address as follows :

"In conclusion, as I am about to return to you the emblem of authority which a year ago was by your kind partiality placed in my hands, I can but regret my inability to render you the account of a better stewardship. How much of this is due to the peculiar circumstances attendant upon my administration, and how much to a want of capacity on my part, I must leave you to judge, and I hope the judgment may be characterized by that charity of sentiment heretofore always extended to me by my Companions. Of this I can assure you : my interest in Royal Arch Masonry and my desire for its advancement and success are, and ever will be, no whit less than that of any Royal Arch Mason in Oregon ; and when I lay down this gavel for the last time as your Grand High Priest, it shall be my pride and pleasure to do my best in holding up the hands of my successor. My thanks are due and cheerfully rendered to you for the high honor conferred upon me, and to my Companions of every station for their kind assistance and cheerful support."

We make the following extracts from the report of the Special Committee on the death of Grand Secretary Earhart :

"Life's labor done ;
Serenely to his final rest he passed,
While the soft memories of his virtues
Yet linger like sunlight hues,
When that bright orb is set.

"Rockey Preston Earhart died at his home in Portland on the 11th day of May, 1892. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 23, 1836."

Then is given a sketch of his life and Masonic career, and the Committee pays the following tribute to his memory :

"Companion Earhart fell with his armor on at the age of fifty-six years. On the announcement of his death sadness and sorrow were depicted on the faces of his many friends.

"'Our Rockey' is at rest. Our Master has called him home. His words are a monument to his memory, chiseled deep within our hearts.

"Amid all his sufferings he was hopeful and uncomplaining. In all his life he never wronged any one knowingly, nor was he envious of the prosperity and honors of another; never spoke unkindly of any one; lived an honorable and upright life. He was neither weary of living nor afraid to die.

"The Companions who knew him will always retain loving remembrances of him and speak kindly of his memory and regretful words for his absence.

"To the living his life presents a bright example for us to emulate, having filled all the positions in which he was placed most acceptably.

* * * * * * * * * *

"The virtues of Comp. Earhart have fondly entwined themselves around our hearts and make the sorrow we experience in erecting this tablet to his memory more painful. Revered for his amiable and dignified demeanor, respected for his high integrity as a citizen, honored and beloved as a husband, father and friend, he has left us a noble example to admire and follow.

"'Loved and still loved, he is not dead but gone before.'"

A resolution was adopted that a Committee be appointed to draft a suitable law governing the making and standing of honorary members in subordinate Chapters.

They made the following report:

"*Resolved*, That all Companions in good standing in this Grand jurisdiction, who have been contributing members to any subordinate Royal Arch Chapter therein for twenty years or more, may, at the option of the particular Chapter of which they are then members, be relieved from all Chapter dues, and that this Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons relieve the subordinate Chapters from payment of Grand Chapter dues on such members. *Provided*, That this resolution shall not affect Companions who have heretofore been declared honorary members of Chapters, and also have been relieved from the payment of Grand Chapter dues.

"*Resolved*, That complimentary honorary members shall be so designated by this title, and shall not be mentioned in the alphabetical list of members or in the recapitulation of members, but shall be set apart by themselves in the report of the subordinate Chapters, and upon whom no subordinate Chapter or Grand Chapter dues shall be paid."

We make the following extracts from the standing orders and resolutions:

"That being suspended or stricken from the roll by a symbolic Lodge, for any cause, operates in like manner in the Chapter. And it is hereby made the duty of the Grand Secretary to ask, officially, of the Grand

Secretary of the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Oregon for the quarterly reports, and that he transmit such reports to the Secretaries of the several subordinate Chapters."

"That it is un-Masonic for any High Priest in this jurisdiction to induct a candidate until after he has selected a mark."

This volume of proceedings is especially an interesting and instructive one. Besides giving the proceedings proper, it gives in addition memorial pages, and reports a complete list of all the Grand Officers from the formation of the Grand Chapter, list of Representatives, Masonic Calendar and rule for dates, the Grand Constitution, standing orders and resolutions, ceremonies to be observed at Grand Visitations, form of By-Laws, also of Minutes, and a complete list of the officers and members of subordinate Chapters in the whole State, and a report of the Correspondence Committee. The last-mentioned report takes up sixty-six pages, and is by Comp. T. McF. Patton, and is an able and interesting document, full of interest. We hunted carefully to find something about Pennsylvania, but could not.

George E. Chamberlain was elected Grand High Priest, and James F. Robinson Grand Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Eighty-first Annual Grand Convocation was held in Charleston, February 9, A.D. 1892. Comp. W. H. Witherow, M. E. Grand High Priest, presiding. Sixteen Chapters and fourteen Grand Chapters were represented.

The Grand High Priest delivered his annual address, in which he gives his official acts during the year.

He states:

"During the past year harmony has prevailed throughout our jurisdiction, and the amount of work done compares favorably with that of former years. Our relations with our sister jurisdictions have been of the most pleasant character.

"A number of questions in Masonic law and usage were submitted to me. One merits, in my opinion, the attention of the Grand Chapter: 'Is a Royal Arch Mason who has never served as King or Scribe eligible to the office of High Priest?' In the absence of any limitation, either in our own Constitution or that of the General Grand Chapter, I give it as my opinion that any Royal Arch Mason in good standing in his Chapter is eligible to the office of High Priest."

The Committee on Address of Grand High Priest concur in this ruling and state:

"That seems to be the usage and custom that has always prevailed in this jurisdiction."

They also concur in the following ruling:

"In the case of a Companion who had removed from the Grand jurisdiction and had been stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues more than ten years since, who has now paid his arrears to the Chapter and asked for a dimit for the purpose of joining a Chapter in California, I ruled that he was not entitled to a dimit without being first reinstated to membership after reference and ballot."

These differ from the law in Pennsylvania.

The regulations in force on December 27, 1828, say no member of a Chapter shall be elected or installed High Priest until he shall have served a regular term in the station of King or Scribe of some Chapter, save at the formation of a new Chapter.

In the case of a Companion suspended for non-payment of dues, similar to the above, a majority vote of the Chapter can restore him to good Masonic standing, and he is entitled to a certificate differing only from the usual Chapter dimit in the substitution of the words, "Is in good Masonic standing as a Royal Arch Mason."

The Grand High Priest in conclusion says:

"Our ritual demands 'suitable proficiency' in the preceding degrees before advancement to higher. It is difficult to maintain interest in our work without an intelligent comprehension of the sublime teachings of our interesting symbols. Experience proves that the 'brighter' a Mason is, the deeper interest he takes in upholding and diffusing these grand principles. Many of our sister Grand Chapters devote much time and labor to perfecting and disseminating their lectures. I beg to commend this subject to your earnest consideration."

Exalted, 111; affiliated and reinstated, 9; dimitted, 14; expelled, 1; died, 15; suspended for non-payment of dues, 9; number of members, 639.

The Grand Chapters of Montana and Indian Territory were recognized.

No report on correspondence.

W. H. Witherow, Winnsboro, Grand High Priest; J. E. Burke, Charleston, Grand Secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Third Annual Convocation was held in the city of Sioux Falls, June 16, A.D. 1892, A.I. 2422.

William J. McMakin, M. E. Grand High Priest, presiding. Twenty-three Chapters and fourteen Grand Chapters represented.

The Grand High Priest delivered his annual address, from which we make the following extracts :

"It is with feelings of profound gratitude to the Supreme High Priest of the universe that I welcome you to the Third Annual Convocation of our Grand Chapter, with ranks unbroken. In conformity to the first lesson we are taught in Masonry, we have assembled around our sacred altar and returned grateful thanks to our Heavenly Father for the many blessings vouchsafed to us, rejoicing in the fact that the angel of death in his passage through this Grand jurisdiction has left unscathed the members of this Grand Chapter.

"No applications have been made for dispensations to form new Chapters during the past year, and our increase in membership is but very little greater than that of the previous year; yet I see no reason to repine at the result or feel discouraged over the outlook, for it is not in the increase in numbers that we must look for the prosperity of our Order, but to the material of which it is composed.

"The lives of the members of our Fraternity are as closely watched and sharply criticised as those of the members of our Christian churches, and none should be admitted into the sanctuary of our tabernacles who are not upright, honest men, and have proved themselves to be such in their daily walk and conversation."

He congratulates the Grand Chapter upon the peace and harmony prevailing in the Grand jurisdiction during the past year.

On the subject of Marks he states that he requested the Chapters to furnish him with the number of Companions who had recorded their marks and of those who had not. Responses were received from nineteen Chapters, showing that 440 had recorded their marks and 630 had not.

The adoption of the rule existing in some Grand jurisdictions compelling the adoption and recording of a mark, prior to exaltation, would, if rigidly enforced, cure the prevalent negligence in complying with that duty.

On the subject of ritual he finds upon inquiry that but six of

the nineteen Chapters inquired of are using the adopted work and says the wisdom of adopting a universal work must be conceded by all, but as we cannot obtain any information in regard to the new ritual its adoption will probably have to be postponed.

He refers to the disposition on the part of some Companions to engage in frivolity and fun and practice indignities during the ceremonies of exaltation, and hopes the Grand Chapter can conceive and take measures to stamp out this unhallowed practice.

The Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, upon this subject, report :

"Your Committee is deeply sensible of the sublimity of the degrees and that the indulgence of even the least frivolity, much less indignities, is an utter perversion of the aim of the sublime lessons contained in the several degrees of Capitular Masonry, which should be conferred with that impressive dignity and decorum that would enlist at once the deserved reverence and admiration of the candidate.

"We therefore recommend that the M.E. Grand High Priest by special edict call the attention of the particular Chapters to this abuse and insist upon a strict enforcement of the sentiment herein expressed."

In which we heartily concur.

The Grand Secretary reports for the year, number exalted, 155 ; affiliated, 25 ; restored, 3 ; total, 183. Number dimitted, 46 ; suspended, 11 ; expelled, 0 ; died, 12 ; total, 69 ; net increase, 114.

The Grand Treasurer reports cash on hand, $1124.60.

The Grand Chapters of Arizona and Montana were recognized.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Comp. George A. Pettigrew, Grand Secretary. He reviews forty-six Grand Chapters, Pennsylvania for 1890 among the number.

He devotes over two pages to this jurisdiction, quoting from the report of Grand High Priest James S. Barber, giving five of his decisions. He also quotes from the address of Grand High Priest Alexander H. Morgan, and gives its conclusion.

The proceedings are neatly published.

Edward B. Bracy, M. E. Grand High Priest ; George A. Pettigrew, Grand Secretary.

TENNESSEE.

The Sixty-third Annual Convocation was held in Nashville, January 25, A.D. 1892, A.I. 2422. M. E. Alexander C. Robeson, Grand High Priest, presiding. Fifty-three Chapters and twenty-five Grand Chapters represented.

The Grand High Priest delivered an address confined largely to his official acts.

Reported "that nothing has occurred to disturb our peaceful and friendly relations with sister Grand jurisdictions, and that peace and harmony prevail throughout our borders."

He praises the efficiency and zeal of the Grand Visitors, to which he ascribes the active and vigorous growth of the Fraternity in some sections of the Grand jurisdiction.

In conclusion, he says:

"Companions, let us thank God and take courage. Masonry is doing a grand work. Its accomplishment is slow, perhaps, and sometimes its progress is discouraging, but the moral tone of our Order is far in advance of that of a few years ago."

The Grand Chapter of Indian Territory was recognized.

The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended that the Committee on Correspondence, to be appointed by the incoming Grand High Priest, be required to present such a report to the Convocation of 1893.

They submitted the following supplemental report:

"The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence has had referred to it the request of King Cyrus Chapter, 107, asking approval of the following action of said Chapter:

"'It is the opinion of this Chapter that the High Priest has no power to excuse a Companion from attending a summoned Convocation of the Chapter, when such summons is issued by the Chapter.'

"The Committee is of the opinion, and so report, that the High Priest has such power."

Said report was non-concurred in, and the action of King Cyrus Chapter, 107, approved.

Exalted, 263; admitted, 49; restored, 2; withdrawn, 55; suspended U. C., 1; dropped from roll and suspended N. P. D., 47; expelled, 1; died, 34; total R. A. M., 2384.

A memorial page and a report of the Committee on Memorials are devoted to Past Grand High Priest Robert J. Chester. Comp. Chester was born at Carlisle, Pa., July 31, 1793; died January 14, 1892, aged over ninety-eight years. He was Grand High Priest in 1857.

No report on correspondence.

A report is given of the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Grand Council of the Order of High Priesthood for the State of Tennessee, together with its Constitution, adopted on the 9th of October, 1860, and a list of the members since the organization.

John B. Garrett, Nashville, Grand High Priest; W. A. Clendening, Nashville, Grand Secretary.

VERMONT.

The Seventy-fourth Annual Convocation of the M. E. Grand Chapter of Vermont was held in Burlington, on June 12, 1891. M. E. Edwin O. Hibbard, Grand High Priest, presiding. Twenty-two Chapters and twenty Grand Chapters represented.

The address of the Grand High Priest reports his official actions and notes the dead of his own and other jurisdictions.

The Grand Chapter of Vermont was called upon to mourn the loss of the Grand King, Comp. Franklin H. Bascom; the Grand Principal Sojourner, Comp. John H. Humphreys; Past Grand King, Comp. Lafayette Soper; Past Grand Principal Sojourner, Comp. Thomas S. Miller, and Past Grand Secretary, Comp. John B. Hollenbeck, who died at the advanced age of ninety-nine years. Made a member of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 2, September 16, 1816, he was Grand Secretary from 1855 to 1871.

"Thus we are again forcibly reminded that the young may die, the old must die, and the wisest knoweth not how soon. Let us, then, wisely improve the time given us, that when the summons comes, be it in the morning or evening, we may have our work ready to carry up for the inspection of the Master Overseer's square.

"I have issued commissions to the following-named Companions as Representatives of this Grand Chapter near other Grand Chapters: Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania."

Among the commissions received appointing Companions

Representatives of other Grand Chapters near the Grand Chapter of Vermont appears the name of J. E. Curran, Pennsylvania.

On the subject of Marks the Grand High Priest says:

"Let me again urge that the effort to secure the marks of all Companions borne upon our rolls of membership be not abandoned or allowed to drag, but that the subordinate Chapters insist upon a compliance with this as well as other resolutions of the Grand Chapter, and especially as to the selection of a mark before the Royal Arch degree shall be conferred upon a brother."

He gives the gratifying statement:

"I am pleased to be able to say that the past year has been prosperous; one of the most prosperous for many years, as the returns from the several Chapters will show. Our financial condition is most excellent. We are at peace with all our sister jurisdictions and within our own borders, and let us hope that the time may soon come when we can also say that all the Chapters in this jurisdiction are in a healthy and prosperous condition."

From the report of Grand Secretary we take the following summary: Number exalted, 155; reinstated, 3; affiliated, 7; dimitted, 23; died, 42; suspended, 8; expelled, 2. Number of Companions May 1, 1891, 2320.

The Committee on Finance reported a balance on hand of $2963.89, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the compensation of District Deputy Grand High Priests be two dollars per day and necessary expenses, to be paid by the Chapter officially visited."

We believe a Grand Chapter, when able, should help the weak and struggling Chapters, who usually need the advice, encouragement and instruction of the District Deputy Grand High Priest most, by paying the expenses of at least one visit every year to all the Chapters in the jurisdiction.

A dispensation was granted to a new Chapter.

Permission was granted a Chapter to meet in another place whenever a majority vote may determine, with the following very appropriate recommendation:

"Your Committee desire to express the hope, that in the near future the

Companions of —— Chapter may so regard the importance and dignity of Masonry that they may feel it a duty to locate permanently in some one place, and bring its votaries to the Body which confers upon its candidates the high character of Royal Arch Masonry."

The Grand Chapter of Arizona was recognized and the exchange of Grand Representatives with the same recommended.

The proceedings form a neat pamphlet, having for a frontispiece a portrait of M. E. Grand High Priest George W. Wing; there is also a likeness of Past Grand Secretary John B. Hollenbeck, and six memorial pages.

The report on foreign correspondence is by Comp. Frederick S. Fisher, who reviews thirty-four Grand Chapters, Pennsylvania included. Under Pennsylvania he quotes a decision of the M. E. Grand High Priest, Comp. James S. Barber, and his edict against the "Cerneau Rite."

He speaks of the loss by death of Comp. Samuel Harper, and kindly adds a tribute to his memory, for which we thank him. In this connection he quotes the opening of the correspondence by Comp. Charles E. Meyer, and closes with his remarks about the fatality connected with the Committee on Correspondence of our Grand Chapter.

In the conclusion of his report he bids farewell as the Capitular correspondent from Vermont, having removed from the jurisdiction of that Grand Chapter.

George W. Wing, Grand High Priest; Warren G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

The Eighty-fifth Annual Convocation was held in Richmond, October 11, A.D. 1892, A.I. 2422. M. E. George W. Wright, Grand High Priest, presiding. Twenty-two Chapters and twelve Grand Chapters represented.

The M. E. Grand High Priest delivered his annual address, from which we quote:

"And so to old and new alike, one and all, in the name of this Grand Chapter of this grand old State, I welcome you, as, in the Providence of the Most Excellent High Priest of all the world, you have assembled to devise and deliberate for the prosperity and welfare of our beloved Order and brotherhood. May our meetings and deliberations be charac-

terized by such fervency and zeal in the great work before us that this Convocation shall be a fountain of influence from which shall flow such increased interest in Capitular Masonry that the whole State, and especially the entire Order, be greatly improved and benefited. For twice forty years and over our Grand Chapter has been as the children of Israel wandering from place to place in its Annual Convocations, but to-day the heart of every true and loyal Mason and Companion in the State should thrill with joy and gladness as we here rest in the promised haven. Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole Order is this our Masonic Temple. Handsome and imposing in its structure, most valuable in its usefulness and unsurpassed in its conveniences, it stands as a monument to the labors of those who have had it in charge, and, above all, a fitting tribute and monument to those principles of our Order to which we have given ourselves. And in welcoming one and all to our Eighty-fifth Grand Convocation, thrice welcome to this our new home."

Among his official acts were the issuing of dispensations for the opening and holding of four new Chapters, visits paid to three new Chapters, when he installed the officers and set them regularly to work, and the issuing of a prescript to set to work a fourth.

He devotes a portion of his address to a fitting tribute to the memory of Comps. W. T. Allen, Grand Treasurer, and Isaac S. Tower, Grand Master of the Third Veil, who died during the year.

On the subject of Masonic Home he says :

"It must be a source of great gratitude to us all that our Masonic Home has received such attention and such increased aid during the past year. Our Temple has about been completed ; and now, Companions, let us turn our attention to the maintenance of such a Home as shall be a living monument to the intelligent, humane and noble-hearted Companions within our fold."

The difficulty existing here, as in other Grand jurisdictions, in getting Mark Master Masons to select and record their marks, is sought to be remedied by the adoption of a resolution requesting the Chapters to procure proper Mark Books, and requesting each Mark Master to select and sign his mark. We very much doubt that the desired result will be gained by a simple request.

The Grand Committee of the Whole adopted resolutions in each case "that a charter do issue for the permanent establishment of five new Chapters," and when the Grand Committee of the Whole rose the Grand Chapter confirmed the proceedings ;

thus showing that Masonic legislation is neither simplified nor expedited by the adoption of profane methods.

The Committee on Grand High Priest's Address reported:

"We unanimously agree that it is inexpedient for the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Virginia to become a constituent member of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States of America."

A summary and comparative statement is given for the years 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, showing an increase in Chapters and members.

The returns for 1892 show: Exalted, 259; affiliated, 92; reinstated, 5; deaths, 24; withdrawn, 63; expelled, 1; suspended for non-payment of dues, 17; members, per returns, 1985.

No report on correspondence.

William Lewis Jeffries, Grand High Priest; William B. Isaacs, Grand Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

The Eighth Annual Convocation was held in Spokane, June 17, 1892, A.I. 2422. M. E. Jacob H. Bellinger, Grand High Priest, presiding. All the Chapters, fifteen in number, and twenty-seven Grand Chapters represented.

The Grand High Priest delivered his annual address, in which he refers to the death of Past Grand High Priest Andrew McCalley, the second Grand High Priest of the jurisdiction, and the loss to Capitular Masonry sustained by his taking away; stating that he granted a dispensation to convene the Grand Chapter, by authority of which a Special Convocation of the Grand Chapter was held in Walla Walla, for the purpose of acting as escort to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington to attend the funeral of Comp. Andrew McCalley, Past Grand High Priest.

He gives an account of his official acts, most of which are of a local character.

Among the dispensations granted were three to constitute and install the officers of three new Chapters. In one of these

the Companion acting as the proxy of the Grand High Priest reports :

"There was a large attendance of Masons and the ceremonies were conducted publicly, in the Opera House, before a large and attentive audience of Masons and their friends. An address of welcome was made at the opening of the ceremonies, and at their close a pleasant reception and ball."

This is so different from the custom in this jurisdiction that we make a note of it for the purpose of showing how far the desire to advertise Freemasonry can lead.

The Grand Chapter of Montana was recognized and Grand Representatives exchanged.

A commission was issued to Comp. John Keller, of Philadelphia, as Representative near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.

One Chapter U. D. was organized.

Among the decisions reported we find this one :

"The funds of the Chapter cannot be used to pay for intoxicating liquors unless intended strictly for Masonic purposes and not as a beverage."

In Pennsylvania we have no law of this character.

Under "Standard Work," the Grand High Priest states that he, in compliance with a resolution passed by Grand Chapter in 1891, ordered from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Illinois a copy of the ritual of that Grand jurisdiction. Fortunately this did not fall into the hands of the profane while in transit.

He recommends that some permanent arrangement be made for the exemplification of the standard work.

The Grand Secretary reports 147 exalted, 57 admitted, a net gain for the year of 163, the total membership being 934.

Portraits are given of the Grand High Priest, Jacob H. Bellinger; of Past Grand High Priest Andrew McCalley, and twenty-eight memorial pages.

The report on correspondence is by the Grand Secretary, Comp. Yancey C. Blalock. Forty-seven Grand Chapters are reviewed, Pennsylvania being one of the three missing ones.

He quotes liberally from the proceedings reviewed, avoiding discussions, but making comments occasionally.

William McMicken, Grand High Priest; Yancey C. Blalock, Grand Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Twenty-first Grand Annual Convocation was held in Martinsburg on the 9th of November, A.D. 1891, A.I. 2421. Comp. Alex. Mason Evans, M. E. Grand High Priest, presiding. Thirteen Chapters and eighteen Grand Chapters represented.

The Grand High Priest delivered an address in which he states that peace and harmony have prevailed in the jurisdiction; the Chapters have experienced a fair degree of prosperity and no case of difference among them has been submitted to him; that he was able to visit only a few of the Chapters during the year, but in those visited he was gratified to observe a continued interest on the part of the Companions.

The official acts reported are local in their character.

The following resolution was offered and adopted as amended:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Chapter of West Virginia hereby authorizes the officers composing the Grand Council and Past Grand High Priests, O. S. Long and K. D. Walker, to take such steps as are necessary to effect the admission of this Grand Chapter as a constituent of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, *provided* that such admission to and membership in the General Grand Chapter shall not alter or abridge the power now exercised by this Grand Chapter over the ritual used and degrees conferred under authority of this Grand Chapter."

We are at loss to see what advantage is to be derived from becoming a constituent of a Grand Body which allows its constituents to dictate upon what terms they will become constituents, and waives its authority, if it has any, over them before their admission.

The Committee on Finance reported a balance of $928.95. Number of Royal Arch Masons, 799; exalted during the year, 94; admitted, 8; reinstated, 6; died, 8; suspended for non-payment of dues, 3; dimitted, 15; increase, 87.

Charters were issued for the permanent establishment of two new Chapters.

The Grand Secretary was directed to procure the printing and binding of a reprint of the proceedings of the Grand Chapter from the time of its organization.

The work was exemplified and a Committee to revise the work appointed.

No report on correspondence.

Braxton D. Gibson, Grand High Priest; Odel S. Long, Grand Secretary.

CONCLUSION.

The duty of writing the conclusion has been assigned to Comp. P. G. High Priest Charles E. Meyer, Grand Secretary, and he says :

The foregoing report represents the views of five individual members of the Committee, as appointed by the M.E. Grand High Priest. Rather late, it is true, but they are performing the duties of the Committee of the past year, the Chairman thereof, Comp. Bates, on account of overuse of his eyes, having been unable to work at the report. There has been no consultation of the present Committee as to the line of thought or character of the review assigned to each. Each wrote as he thought, and the examination by the Grand Officers, to whom the report was submitted, resulted in its unanimous approval. It was not thought necessary to attach the name or signature to each review, because the work assigned each is to be found in the introduction.

The subjects touched upon in the several reviews embrace *the Past Master's degrees—the Ritual—the recording of the adopted Mark—the dead—levity in conferring the degrees—the General Grand Chapter—public installation of officers—physical qualification of candidates—the improved condition of Royal Arch Masonry—the presence of the Charter in the Chapter Hall —rights of dimited Masons to apply for the Capitular degrees—Masonic Homes—the peculiarity and particularity of Pennsylvania Masonry—eligibility to office of High Priest.*

On all these subjects we have talked and said our mind, and we all agree. In our mind the adopting and recording of the Mark is the paramount duty of a Mark Master Mason. We

know of Chapters where the average of those complying with their obligations goes down to below 50 per cent. If we understand the Mark degree, we know that every Mark Master Mason has promised that he will adopt a Mark, and that he will adopt that Mark within four months. The promise is positive and distinct and cannot by any possible means slip the memory. It is too positively brought to his attention to be forgotten. A Mark in olden times was used to identify the work and the workman. It was a simple figure composed or formed of lines, angles and points, and intended that no two should be alike, and if any two were accidentally found to be the same the one of the later date was to be changed. We do not believe for a moment that it was ever thought that the Mark would be as elaborate as some we have lately seen. One had on it the *Washington Monument*, another the *Columbian Exposition*, and another an *oil derrick*. The Mark was intended to be cut on the work when finished, and was supposed to be done at the expense of the employé. Now imagine this workman spending hours, and possibly days, in cutting such a mark as above mentioned on his work. It would be preposterous to think so, and hence the majority of Marks now adopted are perfectly useless. The law should be such that the Mark Master Mason should be required to comply with his promise of adopting a Mark within four months, and that he should not be advanced to the Past Master or Most Excellent Master's degree until that Mark is recorded, and the certificate of the Secretary as to the recording the Mark be presented to the M. E. High Priest and Chapter prior to his preparation for further advancement. The other points have been fully considered in the reports.

It is a gratification to note the continued advance of Royal Arch Masonry. It is the summit and perfection of Ancient Craft Masonry. The root, heart and marrow of Freemasonry, containing, as it does, with the first three degrees all there is in Ancient Craft Masonry.

THE DEAD.

The dead live in our memories, and can never be forgotten. We may not remember dates or years, places or occurrences, but the faces of those who have once lived and on whom we have gazed; have confided with; have learned to love, can never be effaced from our thoughts. They come to us suddenly, as in a dream; they live with us eternally in memory. The deeper our love, the more distinct the picture that follows us everywhere, and so we live with the dead always in affection and reverence. Many friends in Masonry have passed from us. We recall their presence as of yore. We can do so cheerfully and lovingly, for we have never harbored any ill will or malice against a soul on earth. We have believed fully, and taught always that there is humanity in Freemasonry—that there is the warmest friendship in Freemasonry—that there is Freemasonry in Freemasonry. We have heard and know, that there is the true and false in Freemasonry, that there is dotage in Freemasonry, that there is hypocrisy in Freemasonry, that there are Masonic iconoclasts that tear down that which they cannot rebuild, but they are not Freemasons. We have in our mind, as we close, a little poem; we know not its author, but it shows there was a human soul speaking in the plain Anglo-Saxon tongue. It is worth our while to try and practice its teachings. It reads as follows:

"Do you know a heart that hungers
For a word of love and cheer?
There are many such about us,
It may be that one is near.
Look around you. If you find it,
Speak the word that's needed so,
And your own heart may be strengthened
By the help that you bestow.

"It may be that some one falters
On the brink of sin and wron

And a word from you might save him—
Help to make the tempted strong.
Look about you, O my brother;
What a sin is yours and mine,
If we see that help is needed
And we give no friendly sign.

"Never think kind words are wasted,
Bread on waters cast are they;
And it may be we shall find them
Coming back to us some day.
Coming back when sorely needed,
In a time of sharp distress;
So, my friend, let's give them freely;
Gift and giver God will bless."

Fraternally submitted,

MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON,
CHARLES E. MEYER,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
JOSHUA L. LYTE,
JOHN P. CLARK,

Committee on Correspondence.

GRAND CHAPTERS IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH GRAND CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GRAND CHAPTERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
Alabama	George A. Joiner, Talladega.
Arizona	George J. Roskruge, Tucson.
Arkansas	James A. Henry, Little Rock.
California	Thomas H. Caswell, San Francisco.
Canada	Thomas Sargent, Hamilton, Ontario.
Colorado	Ed. C. Parmelee, Denver.
Connecticut	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
Delaware	James H. Price, Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Lewis G. Stephens, Washington.
England	Edward Letchworth, Freemasons' Hall, London.
Florida	W. A. McLean, Jacksonville.
Georgia	A. M. Wolihin, Macon.
Illinois	Gilbert W. Barnard, 78 Monroe st., Chicago.
Indiana	William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	Joseph H. Murrow, Atoka.
Iowa	Alf. Wingate, Des Moines.
Ireland	Samuel B. Oldham, Freemasons' Hall, Dublin.
Kansas	John H. Brown, Kansas City.
Kentucky	H. B. Grant, Louisville.
Louisiana	Richard Lambert, New Orleans.
Maine	Stephen Berry, Portland.
Maryland	George L. McCahan, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Seranus Bowen, 28 School St., Boston.
Michigan	William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. L. Power, Jackson.
Missouri	William H. Mayo, St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
Nebraska	William R. Bowen, Omaha.
Nevada	Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson City.
New Brunswick	T. Nisbet Robertson, St. John.
New Hampshire	George P. Cleaves, Concord.
New Jersey	George B. Edwards, Jersey City.
New York	Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo.
North Carolina	Horace H. Munson, Wilmington.
North Dakota	Thomas J. Wilder, Casselton.
Nova Scotia	Alfred Ross, Halifax.
Ohio	Charles C. Kiefer, Urbana.
Oregon	R. P. Earhart, Portland.
Pennsylvania	Charles E. Meyer, Philadelphia.
Quebec	Joseph Mitchell, Montreal.
Rhode Island	William R. Greene, Providence.
Scotland	Robert S. Brown, 11 a Hanover, Edinburgh.
South Carolina	J. E. Burke, Charleston.
South Dakota	George A. Pettigrew, Flandrau.
Tennesee	W. A. Clendening, Nashville.
Texas	Robert Brewster, Houston.
Vermont	Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington.
Virginia	William B. Isaacs, Richmond.
Washington	Yancey C. Blalock, Walla Walla.
West Virginia	John W. Morris, Wheeling.
Wisconsin	John W. Laflin, Milwaukee.
England	C. F. Matier, Great Queen st., London.

GRAND HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1893.

Its Chapters, Place and Time of Meeting, and Secretaries.

No.	Name.	Constituted in	Place of Meeting.	Time of Meeting.	Name and Address of Secretary.
3	Jerusalem	1758	Philadelphia	Third Monday	Stanislaus Remak, Philadelphia.
21	Perseverance	1827	Harrisburg	First Monday	William H. Smith, Harrisburg.
43		1826	Lancaster	Third Thursday	Hugh S. Gara, Lancaster.
52	Harmony	1794	Philadelphia	First Friday	John Curtis, Philadelphia.
91	Columbia	1822	Philadelphia	Third Wednesday	J. Alexander Simpson, Philadelphia.
150	Washington	1827	Washington	First Friday	George A. Carsten, Washington.
152	Reading	1827	Reading	Second Monday	Charles H. Armour, Reading.
159	Schuylkill	1838	Minersville	Thursday on or before full moon.	Henry Hammer, Minersville.
161	Union	1845	Towanda	Second Wednesday	James H. Codding, Towanda.
162	Zerubbabel	1846	Pittsburgh	First Tuesday	W. T. Reiter, Box 892, Pittsburgh.
163	La Fayette	1848	Lock Haven	Third Thursday	John T. Beardsley, Lock Haven.
164	Brownsville	1849	Brownsville	Second Tuesday	Daniel H. Pearsall, Brownsville.
165	Union	1849	Uniontown	First Thursday	Levi S. Gaddis, Uniontown.
166	Mount Moriah	1849	Hollidaysburg	Third Tuesday	John W. Confer, Duncansville.
167	Eureka	1849	Rochester	Friday after full moon	Cornelius Masten, Rochester.
169	Philadelphia	1850	Philadelphia	Second Wednesday	John M. Zook, Philadelphia.
170	Delta	1851	New Castle	First Tuesday	William T. Butz, New Castle.
171	St. John's	1852	Carlisle	First Thursday	William R. Ballie, Carlisle.
172	Temple	1853	Tunkhannock	Monday after full moon	Draper Billings, Tunkhannock.
173	Easton	1853	Easton	Third Tuesday	Pennell C. Evans, Easton.
174	Northumberland	1853	Sunbury	Tuesday before full moon	Jacob R. Cressinger, Sunbury.
175	Keystone	1853	Philadelphia	Fourth Monday	H. G. O. Ramborger, Philadelphia.
176	Geo. Washington	1854	Chambersburg	Third Monday	A. C. McGrath, Chambersburg.
177	Tamaqua	1854	Tamaqua	Friday after full moon	William Priser, Tamaqua.
178	Catawissa	1855	Catawissa	Wednesday on or before full moon	Luther B. Kline, M.D., Catawissa.
179	Eureka	1855	Carbondale	First Friday	John M. Stewart, Carbondale.

180	Warren	1854	Warren	Thursday on or before full moon.	Oliver A. Gilbert, Montrose.
181	Lilly	1855	Mauch Chunk	Fourth Tuesday	Laird H. Barber, Mauch Chunk.
182	Shekinah	1855	Wilkesbarre	Third Monday	Alexander E. Winlack, Wilkesbarre.
183	Oriental	1856	Philadelphia	Third Thursday	Jacob F. Stahl, Philadelphia.
185	Lackawanna	1856	Scranton	Second Tuesday	C. L. Van Buskirk, Scranton.
186	Lewistown	1856	Lewistown	Third Tuesday	Robert H. Junkin, Lewistown.
187	Oriental	1856	Conneautville	Third Friday	Wm. E. Wormald, Conneautville.
189	Mountain	1858	Altoona	First Thursday	Timothy Davis, Altoona.
190	Norristown	1858	Norristown	Second Monday	Charles Major, Pencoyd P. O.
191	Solomon	1858	Meadville	First Tuesday	Alfred G. Church, Meadville.
192	Urania	1859	Greensburg	First Thursday after third Tuesday	James C. Shields, Greensburg.
193	Duquesne	1859	Pittsburgh	Second Friday	William J. Carson, Pittsburgh.
194	Tioga	1859	Wellsboro'	Thursday on or before full moon.	Charles E. Jennings, Wellsboro'.
195	Portage	1859	Johnstown	Fourth Tuesday	Benjamin F. Speady, Johnstown.
196	Mountain City	1859	Pottsville	Monday after full moon	Jeremiah J. Cake, Pottsville.
197	Weidle	1860	Lebanon	Second Tuesday	W. G. Ward, L. B. 226, Lebanon.
198	Phœnix	1861	Phœnixville	Saturday after full moon	Edward T. Plush, Phœnixville.
199	Howell	1864	York	Wednesday after first Monday	Thomas Wood, York.
200	Columbus	1865	Corry	Wednesday on or before full moon	David S. Rowe, Corry.
201	Standing Stone	1865	Huntingdon	First Tuesday	Martin L. Shaffner, Huntingdon.
202	Howell	1866	West Chester	Monday after full moon	Charles B. Lear, West Chester.
203	Allen	1866	Allentown	Monday on or before full moon	Armat W. Lee, Allentown.
204	Anthony Wayne	1866	Honesdale	Tuesday on or after full moon	Oscar T. Chambers, Honesdale.
205	Factoryville	1866	Factoryville	Wednesday on or before full moon	Willander A. Dean, Factoryville.
206	Harmony	1866	Beaver Falls	First Thursday	Job Cook, New Brighton.
207	Aaron	1866	Titusville	Third Friday	James W. Graham, Titusville.
208	Germantown	1866	Germantown, Phila.	Third Monday	E. R. Stevens, Germantown, Phila.
209	Samuel C. Perkins	1866	Mechanicsburg	Second Monday	George Bobb, Mechanicsburg.
210	Great Bend	1866	Great Bend	Second Thursday	Thomas Summerton, Great Bend.
211	Venango	1866	Franklin	Second Thursday	C. D. Elliott, Franklin, Venango Co.
212	Mound	1866	Greenville	Fourth Monday	Orsin A. Confir, Greenville.
214	Valley	1867	Plymouth	Friday on or before full moon	S. U. Shaffer, Plymouth, Luzerne Co.
215	Temple	1867	Erie	Second Friday	Alfred A. Blinn, Erie.
216	Zinzendorf	1867	Bethlehem	Second Monday	Matthew J. Schmid, Bethlehem.

No.	Name.	Constituted in	Place of Meeting.	Time of Meeting.	Name and Address of Secretary.
217	Allegheny	1868	Allegheny	First Friday	Geo. C. Johnstone, Allegheny City.
218	Bloomsburg	1868	Bloomsburg	First Wednesday	C. F. Knapp, Bloomsburg.
219	Griscom	1868	Ashland	Third Thursday	Albert L. Laubenstein, Ashland.
220	Fort Washington	1868	Fort Washington	Thursday before full moon	Henry Unger, Fort Washington.
221	Tremont	1869	Tremont	Monday after full moon	Benjamin Kaufman, Tremont.
222	Lycoming	1869	Williamsport	Second Tuesday	Wm. Randall Prior, Williamsport.
223	Oxford	1870	Oxford	Wednesday after full moon	Eli McKissick, Oxford.
224	Corinthian	1870	Columbia	Second Tuesday	Andrew J. Kauffman, Columbia.
225	Jefferson	1869	Brookville	First Monday	John J. Patterson, Brookville.
226	Siloam	1869	Frankford, Phila.	Third Wednesday	S. E. Pendlebury, Frankford, Phila.
227	Emporium	1870	Emporium	First and Third Wednesdays	John D. Logan, Emporium.
228	Clearfield	1870	Clearfield	Third Friday	L. K. McCullough, Clearfield.
229	Newtown	1870	Newtown	Wednesday after full moon	J. M. Jamison, Newtown, Bucks Co.
230	Elk	1870	Ridgway	Third Tuesday	Fred. H. Ely, Ridgway.
232	St. John	1871	Philadelphia	First Tuesday	William F. Tracy, Philadelphia.
233	Kensington	1871	Philadelphia	Fourth Monday	Joseph Crockett, Philadelphia.
234	Media	1871	Media	Monday after full moon	William Campbell, Media.
235	Occidental	1871	Warren	Second Monday	Robert W. Teese, Warren.
236	Oil City	1871	Oil City	Third Thursday	Henry C. Goldsborough, Oil City.
237	Excelsior	1871	Reading	First Thursday	Thomas E. Weber, Reading.
238	Newport	1872	Newport	Monday after full moon	J. P. Clark, Newport, Perry Co.
239	Danville	1872	Danville	Third Monday	Alexander J. Frick, Danville.
240	Palestine	1872	Philadelphia	Second Friday	Edward R. Marsh, Philadelphia.
241	Bellefonte	1872	Bellefonte	First Friday	John C. Miller, Bellefonte.
242	Pittston	1873	Pittston	Last Thursday	Thomas W. Kyte, West Pittston.
243	T. B. Freeman	1873	Philadelphia	First Tuesday	George M. D. Apple, Philadelphia.
244	Norman	1873	Sharon	Second Friday	John Murchie, Sharon, Mercer Co.
245	Abington	1873	Jenkintown	Tuesday after full moon	Joseph W. Hunter, Jenkintown.
246	Warrior Run	1874	Watsontown	Wednesday after full moon	Wm. A. Nicely, Watsontown.
247	Orient	1874	Kittanning	Second Monday	Harry A. Arnold, Kittanning.
248	Temple	1874	Philadelphia	Third Tuesday	Arthur H. Woodward, Phila.

249	Monongahela	1874	Monongahela City	Third Thursday	J. P. Norman, Monongahela City.
250	Corinthian	1874	Philadelphia	First Monday	James McCormick, Philadelphia.
251	Signet	1874	Philadelphia	Third Wednesday	Oscar R. Meyers, Philadelphia.
252	Mizpah	1875	Mahanoy City	Thursday after full moon	Phaon Hermany, Mahanoy City.
254	Arnold	1877	Port Allegany	Second Tuesday	James H. Williams, Port Allegany.
255	Bedford	1876	Bedford	Wednesday after full moon	James Cleaver, Bedford.
256	Fernwood	1877	Fernwood	First Tuesday	J. M. Lutz, Upper Darby, Dela. Co.
257	Shiloh	1877	Pittsburgh	Third Monday	George W. Robitzer, Pittsburgh.
258	Chester	1877	Chester	Last Monday	Edward A. Price, Jr., Chester.
259	Eden	1878	Knox, Clearfield Co.	Second Tuesday	Henry S. Lockart, Shippensville.
260	Bradford	1880	Bradford	First Thursday	Charles P. McAllister, Bradford.
261	Troy	1882	Troy	Thursday on or before full moon	John E. Dobbins, Troy, Bradf'd Co.
262	Montgomery	1882	Ardmore	Thursday after full moon	Thomas McCully, Ardmore.
263	Coudersport	1882	Coudersport	First Wednesday	Harry A. Scoville, Coudersport.
264	Shamokin	1883	Shamokin	Wednesday before full moon	John B. Savidge, Shamokin.
265	Westfield	1883	Westfield, Tioga Co.	First Friday	James Masten, Westfield.
266	Good Samaritan	1886	Gettysburg	Third Thursday	Dan A. Skelly, Gettysburg.
267	Coatesville	1887	Coatesville	Tuesday before full moon	G. G. Myer, Box 142, Coatesville.
268	Pittsburgh	1888	Pittsburgh	Second Monday	Archie K. Henderson, Pittsburgh.
269	Ulysses	1888	Ulysses	Second Wednesday	Homer K. Lane, Ulysses.
270	Doylestown	1889	Doylestown	Tuesday on or before full moon	J. Evan Zorns, Doylestown.
271	Pottstown	1890	Pottstown	Third Tuesday	Newton S. Kinzer, Pottstown.
272	Meyersdale	1890	Meyersdale	Monday after full moon	Martin A. Rutter, Meyersdale.
273	Butler	1891	Butler	Third Tuesday	William A. Stine, Butler.
274	Bangor	1891	Bangor	Fourth Wednesday	Robert L. Wagner, Bangor.
275	Kennett	1892	Kennett Square	Wed. on or bef. 1st ¼ of the moon	Theodore D. Hadley, Kennett Sq.
276	The Susquehanna	1892	Susquehanna		Dr. Geo. W. Gleason, Susquehanna.
277	Hazleton	1893	Hazleton		John S. Potterger, Hazleton, Pa.

MARK LODGES.

91	Columbia	1825	Philadelphia	Second Monday	James Bleloch, Philadelphia.
214	Girard	1847	Philadelphia	Second Tuesday	Thomas S. Woodbury, Philadelphia.
216	Excelsior	1854	Philadelphia	Third Tuesday	Jacob F. Stahl, Philadelphia.

1892

REPRESENTATIVES

TO AND FROM

Sister Grand Chapters

WHOSE CREDENTIALS HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY ACTED UPON BY THE GRAND CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[There may be other appointments near the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, but their credentials have not been presented to and acknowledged by the Grand Chapter.]

MICHAEL ARNOLD. . . .	Alabama.	H. CLAY ARMSTRONG.
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J. SIMPSON AFRICA. . . .	California.	JAS. WRIGHT ANDERSON,
THOMAS R. PATTON. . .	Canada.	DONALD McPHIE.
FRANK J. COLLINS. . . .	Connecticut.	A. E. BLAKESLY,
SAMUEL W. LATTA . . .	Colorado.	
JAMES S. BARBER. . . .	Delaware.	JOHN W. LAWSON.
DAVID B. TAYLOR	District of Columbia	JOHN H. OLCOTT.
GEO. P. BALMAIN. . . .	Georgia	A. I. LEET.
CHARLES E. MEYER . . .	Grand Mark Lodge of England .	WM. J. HUGHAN.
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RICHARD M. JOHNSON .	Indian Territory	
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PENNSYLVANIA.

1893

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RICHARD M. JOHNSON, ... M. E. GRAND SCRIBE.

THOMAS R. PATTON, ... M. E. GRAND TREASURER.

CHARLES E. MEYER, ... M. E. GRAND SECRETARY.
P. O. Address, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

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SAMUEL C. PERKINS, ...	1866—1867
MICHAEL NISBET, ...	1870—1871
CHARLES E. MEYER, ...	1872—1873
GEORGE E. WAGNER, ...	1876
WILLIAM C. HAMILTON, M.D., ...	1879—1880
HIBBERT P. JOHN, ...	1881—1882
AUGUSTUS R. HALL, ...	1883—1884
GEORGE W. KENDRICK, JR., ...	1885—1886
MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON, ...	1887—1888
JAMES S. BARBER, ...	1889—1890
ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, ...	1891—1892

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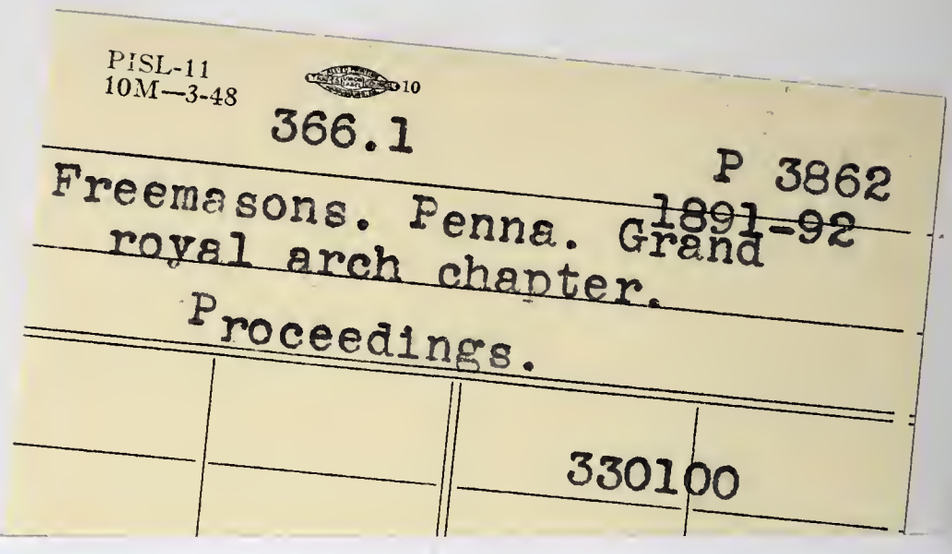

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